THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PART III—REPORTS.

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CHAPTER L.

THE ATLANTA (GEORGIA) CAMPAIGN—CONTINUED.

May 1–September 8, 1864.

PART III.*

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

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2, 1864.—Skirmish at Lee's Cross-Roads, near Tunnel Hill.
Skirmish near Ringgold Gap.
3, 1864.—Skirmish at Catoosa Springs.
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8–13, 1864.—Demonstration against Resaca, with combats at Snake Creek Gap, Sugar Valley, and near Resaca.
9–13, 1864.—Demonstration against Dalton, with combats near Varnell's Station (9th and 12th) and at Dalton (13th).
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17, 1864.—Engagement at Adairsville.
Action at Rome.
Affair at Madison Station, Ala.

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*Embraces reports of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps (Army of the Tennessee), and of the Confederate Army.

†Of some of the minor events noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file. All such are designated in the Index.

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Skirmish near Dallas.
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24, 1864.—Action at La Fayette.
July 4, 1864.—Skirmishes at Ruff's Mill, Neal Dow Station, and Rottenwood Creek.
5–17, 1864.—Operations on the line of the Chattahoochee River, with skirmishes at Howell's, Turner's, and Pace's Ferries, Isham's Ford, and other points.
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18, 1864.—Skirmish at Buck Head.
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22–24, 1864.—Garrard's raid to Covington.
23, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.
23–Aug. 25, 1864.—Operations about Atlanta, including battle of Ezra Church (July 28), assault at Utoy Creek (August 6), and other combats.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near Cartersville.
27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee.
Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

July 27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard in command of the Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker in temporary command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

27–31, 1864.—McCook's raid on the Atlanta and West Point and Macon and Western Railroads, with skirmishes near Campbellton (28th), near Lovejoy's Station (29th), at Clear Creek (30th), and action near Newnan (30th).

Garrard's raid to South River, with skirmishes at Snapfinger Creek (27th), Flat Rock Bridge and Lithonia (28th).

27–Aug. 6, 1864.—Stoneman's raid to Macon, with combats at Macon and Clinton (July 30), Hillsborough (July 30–31), Mulberry Creek and Jug Tavern (August 3).

30, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

Aug. 7, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer in temporary command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

9, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

10–Sept. 9, 1864.—Wheeler's raid to North Georgia and East Tennessee, with combats at Dalton (August 14–15) and other points.

15, 1864.—Skirmishes at Sandtown and Fairburn.

18–22, 1864.—Kilpatrick's raid from Sandtown to Lovejoy's Station, with combats at Camp Creek (18th), Red Oak (19th), Flint River (19th), Jonesborough (19th), and Lovejoy's Station (20th).

22, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

26–Sept. 1, 1864.—Operations at the Chattahoochee railroad bridge, and at Pace's and Turner's Ferries, with skirmishes.

27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

29, 1864.—Skirmish near Red Oak.

30, 1864.—Skirmish near East Point.

Action at Flint River Bridge.

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* Report probably signed by this officer. The copy on file is without signature.

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No. 640.—Col. William H. Bishop, Seventh Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

No. 641.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Johns, Seventh Mississippi Infantry, commanding Ninth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

No. 642.—Col. J. Byrd Williams, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

No. 643.—Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey, Forty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

No. 644.—Lieut. J. B. Downing, Ninth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, of operations July 28.

No. 645.—Brig. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–20.

No. 646.—Brig. Gen. William F. Brantly, C. S. Army, commanding brigade (formerly Walthall's), of operations July 28.

No. 647.—Col. Robert P. McKelvaine, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, of operations May 12–18.

No. 648.—Lieut. Col. William L. Lyles, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

No. 649.—Col. William F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, of operations May 7–20.

No. 650.—Lieut. Col. James M. Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

No. 651.—Col. Samuel Benton, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, of operations May 11–18.

No. 652.—Capt. T. S. Hubbard, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

No. 653.—Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 1–30 and June 22.

No. 654.—Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 7–27.

No. 655.—Maj. Gen. Henry D. Clayton, C. S. Army, commanding division (formerly Stewart's), of operations July 22 and 28 and August 31.

No. 656.—Brig. Gen. Marcellus A. Stovall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–15 and August 31.

No. 657.—Col. Abda Johnson, Fortieth Georgia Infantry, commanding Stovall's brigade, of operations May 15–June 1.

No. 658.—Capt. J. N. Dobbs, Fortieth Georgia Infantry, of operations May 7–29.

No. 659.—Maj. Mark S. Nall, Forty-first Georgia Infantry, of operations May 7–25.

No. 660.—Capt. Lovick P. Thomas, Forty-second Georgia Infantry, of operations May 14–25.

No. 661.—Maj. William C. Lester, Forty-third Georgia Infantry, of operations May 1–30.

No. 662.—Capt. Rufus R. Asbury, Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, of operations May 15–25.

No. 663.—Brig. Gen Henry D. Clayton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–27.

No. 664.—Col. Bushrod Jones, Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, commanding Holtzclaw's (formerly Clayton's) brigade, of operations August 31.

No. 665.—Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley, Eighteenth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–27.

No. 666.—Capt. James A. Wemyss, Thirty-sixth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–28.

No. 667.—Capt. George W. Welch, Thirty-eighth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–27.

No. 668.—Col. Bushrod Jones, Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, commanding Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–28.

No. 669.—Brig. Gen. Alpheus Baker, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–June 2.

No. 670.—Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene, Thirty-seventh Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–June 2.

No. 671.—Col. John H. Higley, Fortieth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–27.

No. 672.—Capt. William D. McNeill, Forty-second Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–31.

No. 673.—Lieut. Col. John A. Minter, Fifty-fourth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–June 2.

No. 674.—Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–25, July 28, and August 31.

No. 675.—Maj. S. S. Batchelor, First Louisiana Infantry (regulars), of operations May 9–27.

No. 676.—Maj. Duncan Buie, Fourth Louisiana Battalion Infantry, of operations May 15–29.

No. 677.—Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 7–29.

No. 678.—Maj. John E. Austin, Fourteenth Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, of operations May 7–29.

No. 679.—Col. Joseph C. Lewis, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 7–28.

No. 680.—Lieut. Col. Hyder A. Kennedy, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 8–13.

No. 681.—Col. Richard W. Turner, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 14–28.

No. 682.—Capt. Robert L. Keen, Twentieth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 26–29.

No. 683.—Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Mississippi, of operations May 13–31.

No. 684.—Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Mississippi, of operations June 27.

No. 685.—Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding corps (formerly Polk's), of operations July 18–September 29.

No. 686.—Capt. Charles F. Vanderford, Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of Mississippi, of guns engaged, &c., May 13–June 20.

No. 687.—Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 10–31 and July 20.

No. 688.—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Loring's division, of operations June 27.

No. 689.—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 20.

No. 690.—Maj. James M. Stigler, First Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, of operations July 20.

No. 691.—Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Dyer, Third Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 692.—Maj. Martin A. Oatis, Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 693.—Capt. Thomas J. Pulliam, Thirty-first Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 694.—Capt. Moses Jackson, Thirty-third Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 695.—Capt. Charles A. Huddleston, Fortieth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 696.—Brig. Gen. John Adams, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 19.

No. 697.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Scott, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 20.

No. 698.—Col. Samuel S. Ives, Thirty-fifth Alabama Infantry, commanding Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-ninth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 699.—Col. John Snodgrass, Fifty-fifth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 700.—Capt. Augustus L. Milligan, Fifty-seventh Alabama Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 701.—Col. Noel L. Nelson, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, of operations July 20.

No. 702.—Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 16–31, June 27, and July 17–September 6.

No. 703.—Brig. Gen. William H. Young, C. S. Army, commanding Ector's brigade, of operations July 17–September 4.

No. 704.—Col. William H. Young, Ninth Texas Infantry, of operations June 27.

No. 705.—Brig. Gen. Francis M. Cockrell, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations June 27 and July 17–September 7.

No. 706.—Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations August 4–27.

No. 707.—Col. William H. Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, of operations August 2–5.

No. 708.—Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations June 27 and July 18–September 3.

No. 709.—Brig. Gen. William A. Quarles, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations June 27 and July 20 and 28.

No. 710.—Maj. Samuel L. Knox, First Alabama Infantry, of operations June 27.

No. 711.—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Reynolds, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations June 27, July 14–20 and 28.

No. 712.—Col. Edward A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding Cantey's brigade, of operations June 27 and July 20 and 28.

No. 713.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, of operations May 6–31 and July 17–October 9.

No. 714.—Col. D. T. Blakey, First Alabama Cavalry, Allen's brigade, of operations August 31.

No. 715.—Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry brigade (Army of Mississippi), of operations May 17 and July 28–30.

No. 716.—Brig. Gen. Phillip D. Roddey, C. S. Army, of operations May 27–29.

No. 717.—Col. Josiah Patterson, Fifth Alabama Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations May 26-29.

No. 718.—Capt. Thomas J. Key, Arkansas Artillery, commanding Hotchkiss' artillery battalion, of operations July 22.

No. 719.—Lieut. Richard L. Watkins, Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, of operations July 20.

No. 720.—Maj. George S. Storrs, C. S. Artillery, commanding artillery battalion, of operations June 27.

No. 721.—Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace, Selden's (Alabama) battery, of operations July 20.

No. 722.—Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Georgia militia, of operations June 1–September 15.

No. 723.—Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, C. S. Army, of operations July 30 and 31 (Stoneman's raid).

No. 724.—Lieut. John A. Vaughan, Eighth Confederate Cavalry, commanding scouts, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

No. 725.—Capt. Thomas H. Francis, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, of affairs at Auburn, Ala., July 18–September 15.

No. 726.—Maj. W. T. Walthall, of operations July 13–16 (Rousseau's raid).

No. 727.—Maj. John C. Burch, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, of operations July 13–16 (Rousseau's raid).

No. 728.—Journal of operations of the Army of Tennessee May 14–June 4.

No. 729.—Findings of the Court of Inquiry upon the loss of Confederate stores at Atlanta.

No. 730.—Maj. William Clare, Assistant Inspector-General, upon the removal of citizens from Atlanta.

No. 731.—Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, C. S. Army, of operations June 24.

No. 732.—Col. Charles G. Armistead, Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations June 24.

No. 733.—Col. Charles P. Ball, Eighth Alabama Cavalry, of operations June 24.

No. 734.—Lieut. Col. Philip B. Spence, Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, of operations June 24.

No. 735.—Capt. William V. Harrell, Lewis' (Alabama) battalion, of operations June 24.

No. 736.—Col. James J. Neely, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations June 24.

No. 737.—Resolution of thanks to officers and soldiers in the Confederate service from the State of Missouri.

No. 437.

Reports of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, of operations May 9, 10, 27, *and* 28, *and July* 4, 5, 18, *and* 21.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, about Five Miles from Resaca,
at Intersection of Cross-Roads, May 9, 1864—12.30 p. m.

GENERAL: We met one brigade of rebel cavalry shortly after we emerged from the gap this morning; drove them back after a slight skirmish. Dodge's advance must be within two miles of Resaca by this time. The cavalry which we met here was part of Wheeler's. Prisoners say they left Dalton at 10 p. m. last night and expected to get possession of the gap. We were a little too quick for them. I cannot find out whether there is any considerable force of infantry at Resaca or not. Will know soon. Few houses along the road and no one at home, except women and children. Country densely wooded. Is impossible to communicate with General Hooker by signals, owing to the rough, impracticable nature of the country and the dense foliage. I propose to cut the railroad, if possible, and then fall back and take a strong position near the gorge on this [side] of the mountain and await your orders. I wrote to General Hooker to control the road across the mountain from Dalton, about six miles north of Snake Creek Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp at Sugar Valley, May 9, 1864—10.30 p. m.

GENERAL: General Dodge's command moved up and skirmished with the enemy at Resaca this afternoon. While that was going on one company of mounted infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' regiment, succeeded in reaching the railroad near Tilton Station, but was forced to leave without damaging the track. They tore down a small portion of the telegraph wire. The enemy have a strong position at Resaca naturally, and, as far as we could see, have it pretty well fortified. They displayed considerable force, and opened on us with artillery. After skirmishing till nearly dark, and finding that I could not succeed in cutting the railroad before dark, or getting to it, I decided to withdraw the command and take up a position for the night between Sugar Valley and the entrance to the gap for the following reasons:

First. Between this point and Resaca there are a half dozen good roads leading north toward Dalton down which a column of the enemy could march, making our advanced position a very exposed one.

Second. General Dodge's men are all out of provisions, and some regiments have had nothing to-day. His wagon train is between

here and Villanow, and possibly some of them are coming through the gap now, but they could not have reached him near Resaca; besides, I did not wish to block up the road with a train. It is very narrow, and the country on either side is heavily wooded. I had no cavalry except Phillips' mounted men to feel out on the flanks. If I could have had a division of good cavalry I could have broken the railroad at some point. I shall be compelled to rest my men to-morrow forenoon, at least, to enable them to draw provisions. We have lost some 6 men killed and 30-odd wounded, but have inflicted a greater amount of damage to the enemy, and captured about 25 prisoners. General Kilpatrick is very anxious to make the attempt to cut the railroad. General Garrard is in La Fayette to-night; says his horses are very much fatigued and short of forage; desires to remain there until his forage train comes down from Chattanooga. When I move forward again I would like a division of Hooker's command to hold the entrance to the gap and the roads at Sugar Valley, thereby enabling me to move forward with my entire command, except train guards. The news from Grant is glorious.

Sincerely, yours,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp in Sugar Creek Valley, May 10, 1864—5 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of 10[.30] a. m. to-day.* Brigadier-General Williams has reported his division at the west end of the gap, and I have directed him to leave one brigade there to guard the trains, and to bring the other two through to this side, posting one regiment on the crest of the mountain near the letter "M." on the northeast side of the mountain. Brigadier-General Kilpatrick's cavalry is just arriving here, and Garrard will be in Villanow to-night. Early this morning I sent out my engineer officers and selected a line which I think a good one, and have been fortifying it all day. The work has not progressed as satisfactorily as I could have wished, for want of intrenching tools in sufficient quantity, though we get along very well. If the enemy attack me, you may rest assured we will give him the best fight we can and he will have to come in strong force to disturb us. We have been skirmishing more or less all day with rebel cavalry, and they have a line of vedettes extending all around us except on the west, watching our movements and evidently to make out our force. From some of the elevated points they can obtain a pretty good view. Their skirmish line, a very light one, easily driven back, and composed of cavalry, is about seven miles long. From what you say of the position at Buzzard Roost I think it is the place to attack them, and by throwing in here a large force we would have the chances of a decided victory on our side. I feel satisfied if you could see the position of things here you would be of

*See Part IV.

the same opinion. The road through Snake Creek Gap is good and about six miles long. After getting through the country is undulating and generally densely timbered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

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IN THE FIELD,
Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864—4 p. m.

We have forced the enemy back to his breast-works throughout nearly the whole extent of his lines and find him occupying a strong position extending apparently from the north Marietta, or New Hope Church, road, to across the Villa Rica road. Our lines are up within close musket-range in many places, and the enemy appear to be massing on our right. I cannot well work toward the left; certainly not until I get trains and everything out of the way, for as soon as we uncover this flank (the right), the enemy will be on it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

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DALLAS, GA., *May* 28, 1864—6.25 p. m.

The enemy attacked us in force at 4.45 p. m. along the whole extent of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss on his side and considerable on ours. We are now bringing in prisoners and wounded. Unless an imperative necessity demands it, I do not see how I can move to-night; besides, the effect on our men will be bad.

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Ruff's Mill, Ga., July 4, 1864—8.45 p. m.

GENERAL: In pursuance of your instructions at daybreak this morning, I directed Major-General Dodge to take his entire command and push across Nickajack Creek at Ruff's Mill, General Blair to send two regiments and a section of artillery, supported by Stoneman's cavalry, from Widow Mitchell's down to Nickajack, near Turner's Ferry. Dodge moved across and ran against Stevenson's division, and as he developed his lines captured a few prisoners from each division of Hood's corps. I sent over Morgan L. Smith's division, and General Schofield sent in a brigade on Dodge's left to try and communicate with Hooker. As soon as the troops were over and in position, I directed Dodge to strengthen his skirmish line, so as to make it almost equivalent to a line of battle, especially over rough ground, and to assault the enemy's rifle-pits. The order was gallantly executed, the works taken, and some 50 prisoners captured; our loss not heavy; Colonel Noyes, Thirty-ninth

Ohio, severely wounded. This gives Dodge a position about one mile and a quarter east of Nickajack Creek. He has one brigade of Schofield on his left, and Morgan L. Smith's division on his right and rear. The cavalry and infantry demonstration on the Turner's Ferry road reached a point, as they think, half a mile* from Nickajack, and found it tolerably well fortified, with four guns in position. This brought the infantry to a halt, and they have not advanced since. They will, however, hold all the ground they have gained, and be ready to try the strength of the enemy's works, if it is deemed desirable. I have about 15,000 men across the creek with Dodge, and Logan's two divisions (Osterhaus' and Harrow's) in reserve at the forks of the road. They got in late and completely worn out. I do not think more than half of the divisions arrived.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Gordon's, on Turner's Ferry Road, Ga.,
July 5, 1864—9 p. m.

GENERAL: I send you herewith sketch† of the position of the Army of the Tennessee to-night. Early this forenoon Gresham's division, of Blair's command, charged and carried a line of rebel rifle-pits on the Turner's Ferry road, and then pressed forward until about 6 p. m. they gained a position on Nickajack Creek, within about 500 yards of rebel intrenchments on the Chattahoochee. Leggett's division moved down to Howell's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee; drove the enemy away on the opposite side of the river, where they were erecting rifle-pits; left a brigade there and four 24-pounder howitzers (brass), and then moved up the river toward the mouth of Nickajack Creek and connected with Gresham. We have had some pretty lively skirmishing and a good deal of artillery firing. The enemy appear to have strong works north of the Chattahoochee, but if they remain where they are to-morrow I think we can punish them severely, as I am getting batteries into position to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

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BLAKE'S MILL, GA., *July* 18, 1864—9.30 p. m.

GENERAL: Inclosed please find sketch‡ of my position to-night and copy of Special Field Orders, No. 70, paragraph VI, from these headquarters.§ In pursuance of this order, the different commands were in motion promptly at the hour designated, the Seventeenth Corps closing up on the Fifteenth, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth

*Reads a mile and a half in Howard's quotation from this report; see p. 37.

†Not found; but see sketch with McPherson to Schofield, July 5, Part V, which is probably a duplicate.

‡Not found.

§See Part V.

coming together by heads of column at the Widow Rainey's, and the infantry (Fifteenth Corps) reaching a point about one mile from Braman's [Browning's] Court-House, just as the last brigade of the cavalry was passing. The cavalry under Brigadier-General Garrard pushed on and struck the railroad, and five regiments were set to work to destroy it. A brigade of infantry (Lightburn's), of Morgan L. Smith's division, was also sent down, and the two forces together thoroughly destroyed over three miles of track, upsetting the ties, breaking the iron loose, piling up the ties, putting the iron on top, and setting fire to the pile. The whole of the Fifteenth Corps was marched to the immediate vicinity of Braman's [Browning's] Court-House, the Sixteenth to the point indicated on the map, and the Seventeenth to Blake's Mill, to be used as a reserve to reenforce either flank in case the enemy advanced or was found in strong force. There being no water in the vicinity of Braman's [Browning's] Court-House, just before dark, after the brigade returned from the railroad, the Fifteenth Corps marched to Henderson's Mill and went into camp. There is no telegraph line along the railroad. During our operations we saw no indications of any heavy force of the enemy; nothing but cavalry, which fell back and disappeared readily on our approach. Inclosed please find copy of report just received from General Garrard.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

IN THE FIELD, *July* 21, 1864—3 p. m.

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Leggett, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, advanced his lines and captured a hill, quite a commanding position, this forenoon; also, some 60 prisoners, principally from Cleburne's division. General Leggett is on my extreme left. The Fourth Division (late Gresham's) made a demonstration at the same time in favor of Leggett, and the loss in the two divisions is between 260 and 300 killed and wounded. The hill is two and a quarter miles from Atlanta, and a portion of the enemy's works around the town are in view. The enemy made one vigorous assault and two feeble attempts to recapture the hill, but were signally repulsed. Since that time he has been moving troops in the direction of our left. General Leggett reports having seen at least ten regiments of infantry passing in that direction. I have strengthened that portion of the line with all the available troops I have got, and I will simply remark in closing, that I have no cavalry as a body of observation on my flank, and that the whole rebel army, except Georgia militia, is not in front of the Army of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding.

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* See Part II, p. 808.

No. 438.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, of operations July 22.

BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., *July* 24, 1864.

I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d instant:

Total loss, killed, wounded, and missing, 3,521 men and 10 pieces of artillery. We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under flag of truce sent in by them, in front of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, 1,000 of their killed.

The number of dead in front of the Fourth Division, of same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to 2,000. The number of their dead buried in front of the Fifteenth Corps up to this hour is 360, and the commanding officer reports as many more as yet unburied, burying parties being still at work. The number of the dead buried in front of the Sixteenth Army Corps, 422. We have 1,000 wounded of theirs in our hands, the larger number of their wounded being carried off during the night after the engagement by them. We have also captured 18 stand of colors, and have them now. We have also captured about 5,000 stand of arms. The attack on our lines was made seven times, and seven times repulsed. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 33 commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in high spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed. Recapitulation: Our entire loss, 3,521; enemy's dead thus far reported buried and delivered to them, 3,220; total prisoners sent North, 1,017; total prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000; estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of so much of the battle of July 22, in front of Atlanta, as took place after the command of the Army of the Tennessee devolved upon me, in consequence of the unfortunate death of Major-General McPherson. To properly understand the action after I assumed command, the disposition of the troops, together with the occurrences up to that time, are essential. I may, therefore, not improperly state them:

On the morning of July 22 the Army of the Tennessee was the left of the army, and occupied a position extending across the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, about a mile and a half from the enemy's works on that side of Atlanta. The troops were disposed as follows: The Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps was in

position on the extreme right, connecting with the left of the Twenty-third Corps. The Fifteenth Army Corps, connecting with Sweeny's division, was in position with the First Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, on the right, the Second Division, General M. L. Smith, in the center, and the Fourth Division, General Harrow, on the left. The extreme left of the line was held by the Seventeenth Corps, disposed as follows: The Third Division, General Leggett, on the right, and the Fourth Division, General Giles A. Smith, on the left. The Third Division, General Leggett, occupied a hill, a military position of great importance, and the Fourth Division was in position on a continuation of the ridge along the McDonough road, with its left flank refused toward the east. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, General Fuller, was in reserve to the Seventeenth Corps. The Second Cavalry Division, General Garrard, which had been covering the left flank and the trains of the command at Decatur, having been sent on an expedition to Covington, the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Sprague, was posted at Decatur, three miles to our rear and right, to cover the supply trains. The position occupied by the army was intrenched, and crossed the Augusta railroad at the connection of the First and Second Divisions of the Fifteenth Corps. At at early hour in the morning it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned their line of works in our front, and fallen back to their main intrenchments about Atlanta. Our lines were at once advanced, the rebel pickets readily driven in, and the line which the rebels had held the evening before was occupied. By order of General McPherson, the troops at once commenced to reverse the works. The Fifteenth Corps was moved up to the rebel line in the same position, by divisions, as it held the previous day. Of the Seventeenth Corps only the skirmish line was advanced. The main force remained on the hill and the ridge along the McDonough road, a prolongation of the line of the Fifteenth Corps, two regiments of Colonel Hall's brigade, the extreme left of General Smith's division, being refused. Soon after the occupation of this line, General McPherson ordered General Dodge to withdraw General Sweeny's division, of the Sixteenth Corps, from the right and mass it in the rear of a new position, to be selected for the Seventeenth Corps. The division moved along a road parallel to the railroad, and bivouacked about three-quarters of a mile in rear of the Seventeenth Corps. General McPherson also ordered General Dodge to put a brigade of his Fourth Division on the left of the position assigned to the Seventeenth Corps. The brigade had not yet moved when the attack was made.

The interval between the Fifteenth and Twenty-third Corps, made by the withdrawal of Sweeny's division, was filled by moving up the right of the Fifteenth and left of the Twenty-third Corps. Very soon after 12 o'clock the pickets of General Giles A. Smith's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, which had been thrown out a mile and a half in rear of his line and in front of General Sweeny's division, of the Sixteenth Corps, were attacked. Skirmishers were thrown out by General Sweeny, who at once found the enemy advancing toward the Sixteenth Corps. The enemy had moved a heavy force into the woods on the left flank and rear of the Seventeenth Corps, with the evident intention of striking the left of the Seventeenth Corps, and at the same time throwing a heavy column in its rear. At the time the firing commenced General McPherson was near the Fifteenth

Corps. Upon hearing the fire he rode rapidly toward the left of the army. I rode at the same time in that direction, but learning from an officer, whom I met, that an attack was being made in force, I returned to my corps. A short time afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Strong brought me an order from General McPherson to send a brigade to fill the interval between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. I sent the Third Brigade, of the First Division, Colonel Wangelin commanding. In the mean time General McPherson had reached the field of operations. In riding across the interval to Giles A. Smith's division, General McPherson was killed by the enemy's skirmishers. The rebel force, Hardee's corps, advancing rapidly, forced back the pickets of Giles A. Smith's division, and struck the left flank exactly perpendicularly to his line of battle. At the same time a heavy fire was opened from batteries posted on a ridge in their rear, the fire being directed upon the rear of the Seventeenth Corps. Simultaneously with this attack the enemy emerged from the timber, in front and to the right of the Sixteenth Corps, in three columns. It was evident that the movement was intended to strike the Seventeenth Corps on the flank and rear at the same time, and that the rebel commander was not aware of the presence of General Sweeny's division in that part of the field. General Dodge had at the first skirmishing put his Second Division, with two batteries of artillery, into line of battle, with Fuller's brigade on its right. The enemy moved upon the rear and right of the command of General Dodge. This movement exposed the flank of the enemy's column. General Dodge at once pushed forward two regiments, the Twelfth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio, that delivered so destructive a fire on the enemy's flank that his column gave way. A charge was made, and the enemy fell back to the woods. General Dodge then withdrew his line a short distance to the rear. Colonel Wangelin's brigade, of the Fifteenth Corps, about this time came up on the double-quick, and was at once engaged with the head of a column of the enemy through the interval between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, with the evident intention of striking the Seventeenth Corps in the rear of Leggett's division. Wangelin, although his brigade was small, threw it into line of battle, and, moving under a heavy fire, steadily pushed the enemy back and gained a slight elevation of ground, and constructed a breast-work of rails. The Second Brigade, of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps, was on the right of General Leggett's division, of the Seventeenth Corps. Being satisfied, from the direction of the firing, that the enemy was pushing a column through the interval before mentioned, as well as by the movement of wagons and artillery from that direction, General Walcutt, commanding the brigade, changed his front to the left rear. The brigade was scarcely in position when a force of the enemy appeared in its front. The brigade became at once engaged, and repulsed the advancing line. The enemy reformed and attacked the division of General Leggett. This gave General Walcutt an enfilading fire upon them, which he made very effective by opening fire from a section of 24-pounder howitzers, belonging to the Seventeenth Corps. A 20-pounder Parrott, belonging to the Seventeenth Corps, which had been abandoned, was retaken by the Forty-sixth Ohio, under heavy fire. The division of Gen. Giles A. Smith, attacked on the flank and rear, was at once moved to the opposite side of their works. Its flank was partially driven in, and the enemy, by the rapidity of his assault and the heavy force with which

it was made, swept away 2 guns and several hundred prisoners. General Smith, although his flank was developed by the rebel mass thrown upon it, and in great danger from the heavy columns thrown upon his rear, succeeded in forming his men on the reverse of his works, and, in conjunction with the operations of General Dodge, General Walcutt, and Colonel Wangelin, in checking the advance of the enemy. The attacking columns of the enemy advanced as far around as the rear of General Leggett's line. The division was at once placed on the outside of the works, and received and checked the assault successfully.

About this time, 1 o'clock, I received information of the death of Major-General McPherson, and an order from General Sherman, whose headquarters were at the Howard house, to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee. This order was verbal, and accompanied by the assurance that I could call upon General Schofield for so many re-enforcements as might be needed. Turning over the command of the Fifteenth Corps, which was not then engaged, to Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, I rode rapidly in the direction of the firing to our left and its rear. When I reached that part of the field the firing had considerably diminished, the enemy having fallen back a short distance to reform his lines. General Leggett's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, held the Bald Hill. General Giles A. Smith also held the greater part of his position on the extreme left. Both divisions had been attacked from the rear, and had fought from the outside of their works, and were at that time busily engaged in reversing them in anticipation of another attack from the same direction. Between the left of the Seventeenth Corps and the right of the brigade of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps, General Dodge's right, there was an interval of fully a mile in width. The greater portion of this interval was heavily timbered, and afforded an excellent cover for the movements of the enemy's troops. It was occupied by no troops whatever, except Colonel Wangelin's brigade, of the Fifteenth Corps, which I moved, as I came into the field, to an elevated position in the rear of the center of the Fourth Division, of the Seventeenth Corps, about midway between Bald Hill and General Dodge's command. It was partly covered by the brigade of General Walcutt. After repulsing the first rebel attack General Dodge had retired his position somewhat, had thrown back his right and left flanks, and sent an urgent request for re-enforcements to cover his left flank. I ordered General M. L. Smith to send him Colonel Martin's brigade, of the Second Division, of the Fifteenth Corps. His position was in rear of Leggett's division, facing at right angles to his line of battle, and with both flanks refused. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps had already suffered considerably, 2 guns of the Seventeenth Corps and 6 guns of the Sixteenth Corps and several hundred prisoners having been captured. They had received the attack of the heavy determined columns of Hardee's corps, made under the most unfortunate and dangerous circumstances, but had, by the unsurpassed bravery of the men and the great skill and resources of their immediate commanders, maintained the integrity of their lines.

The character and strength of the first assault upon our position had fully developed the tactics of General Hood. The most important position in the then field of operations was the Bald Hill, occupied by the Third Division, of the Seventeenth Corps. It commanded the whole field occupied by the lines, and covered all ground on which were the trains of the Army of the Tennessee. I there-

fore gave General Blair, commanding the Seventeenth Corps, the most positive and emphatic orders to hold the hill at whatever cost. It was apparent, also, that our most imminent danger was from the great interval between the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Corps. In order to close it, and at the same time adjust our lines in such manner that the Bald Hill might be held, I ordered General Blair, as soon as it could be done with safety, to bring his Fourth Division back to such a line that its right should connect with Leggett's left, and the left of the division with Colonel Wangelin's brigade. I also ordered General Dodge to swing his right, or refused line, up, so as to connect with the left of Wangelin's brigade. Before these movements could be executed the enemy had reformed, under cover of the woods and in the rear of the works which the Seventeenth Corps had constructed the day before, and made a second assault upon the Seventeenth Corps, which, after a severe struggle, was repulsed. Repeated attempts were made to drive the Seventeenth Corps from the position it held in the rear of the works, but each was repulsed. Another attack was made upon the Third Division by a fresh column, moving from the southeast in such direction as to threaten General Smith's right and rear as he then faced. Smith formed two lines perpendicular to his works to receive the assault. The enemy struck Colonel Hall's line on the front and right, in a solid column, three lines deep, and forced him back into the works. Colonel Potts' brigade, however, held its ground, and the enemy finally fell back in considerable disorder. It was now about 3 in the afternoon, as I recollect. For two hours the different assaults upon the position of the Seventeenth Corps, principally made upon General Giles A. Smith's division, had been unsuccessful in so far as carrying it. The enemy, however, was in possession of the flank, and, perhaps, 200 yards of the main line, and it had been impossible to move the Fourth Division as I had ordered. Up to this time the Fifteenth Corps had not been attacked; the whole efforts of the enemy had been directed against the left of the Army of the Tennessee. At 3.30 the enemy made an attack upon the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps. It was ascertained by the provost-marshals from prisoners captured, and Confederate reports subsequently made, that the attack upon the front of the Fifteenth Corps, and, shortly afterward, upon the front of the Seventeenth Corps, was made by the corps heretofore commanded by General Hood, and at that time under command of General Cheatham. The enemy advanced from the direction of their main works about Atlanta in columns of regiments. The attacking columns moved rapidly upon the Second Division, commanded by General Lightburn. The first assault was repulsed. Their lines, however, were rapidly reformed, and the assault renewed repeatedly, but without success. The withdrawal of Colonel Martin's brigade from the Second Division, to re-enforce the Sixteenth Corps, made an interval between the right of the Second and left of the First Division, which was held by a thin line of skirmishers. Wangelin's brigade had been withdrawn from the First Division, so that there were no reserves to the corps. At this point was a deep cut of the railroad, on the right of which four guns of Battery A, First Illinois Artillery, were in position, and firing by the right oblique at the broken line of the enemy. Under the smoke of Battery A a rebel column marched rapidly by the flank up the main dirt road and through the deep cut of the railroad and were in rear of our lines before the officers or men were aware of their intention. The division at once fell back, the greater

part halting in a ravine between the two lines, some, however, retreating to the old line. Battery A and the 20-pounder guns of Battery H, First Illinois Artillery, were left in the hands of the enemy. The officers and men of both batteries fought with the greatest gallantry, serving their guns while they were surrounded by the enemy. At that time I was giving orders to General Dodge, having just ridden to his left, where General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, for which I had asked, had gone into position, covering the Decatur road. The command of General Dodge was not engaged. Captain Wheeler, of my staff, informed me of the disaster to the Fifteenth Corps. I ordered Colonel Martin to move at double-quick back to his division, and also ordered General Dodge to send a brigade of the Sixteenth Corps to the assistance of the right of our line, at the same time directing him that in the event he needed support, to call upon General Cox, commanding the division of the Twenty-third Corps on his left. The Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps, Colonel Mersy commanding, moved promptly out, and I conducted it to the rear of the old works of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, where it deployed on the right of the railroad. When I arrived, General Morgan L. Smith and General Lightburn were reforming the lines of the Second Division, in a ravine between the two lines of works. I ordered General Smith, so soon as he could reform his lines, to retake the position and the batteries which had been lost. General Woods, commanding the First Division, which was on the right of the Second Division, finding his position untenable, the enemy occupying a position 300 or 400 yards to his left and rear, threw back his left and rear, forming a line facing the enemy's flank, his right resting at the Howard house. At the same time, Major Landgraeber, chief of artillery of the First Division, who had six guns in position, moved them into the open field and opened fire upon the enemy, compelling him to seek shelter, killing the horses of De Gress' battery, and preventing the enemy from removing the guns. General Woods then moved his First Brigade forward, attacking the enemy in flank and rear, and his Second Brigade attacking in flank and front. At the same time the Second Division, followed at a short distance by Colonel Mersy's brigade, advanced upon the enemy's front. The movement was successful. Woods' division striking the enemy's flank, it began to break, and soon afterward the Second Division charging his front, the line of works, De Gress' battery, and 2 guns of Battery A were recaptured. General Woods swung his left around, and the whole line of the First and Second Divisions was reoccupied with no opposition, except a fierce assault upon the Fourth Iowa, which was repulsed.

While this was occurring on the center and right of the Fifteenth Corps, the enemy appeared in the rear of Colonel Williams' (First) brigade, of the Fourth Division. Being threatened in front and rear, Colonel Williams retired his brigade to the lines held in the morning. Colonel Oliver withdrew the Third Brigade. Major Hotaling, of my staff, ordered General Harrow to retake the position which had been abandoned. The line was reoccupied about the same time with the reoccupation of the works of the Second Division. It was now nearly 5 o'clock, and, with the exception of two regiments' front on the extreme left, the whole of the main line of the Army of the Tennessee was in its possession, notwithstanding the repeated and desperate assaults of the enemy. His last and final efforts were made upon the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth

Corps. His assault is described by the officers engaged as the fiercest and most persistent engagement of the day. The attack was made from the east. The enemy formed in, and moved through, the woods, which covered their approach at some points within twenty yards of our breast-works. The men again fought from the reverse of their works. Under a most destructive fire from the Fourth Division and two detached regiments from the Third Division, the enemy moved directly up to our works, and a deadly battle took place. "Regimental commanders, with their colors, with such men as would follow them, would not infrequently occupy one side of the works, and our men the other. Many individual acts of heroism occurred. The flags of opposing regiments would meet on the opposite sides of the same work, and would be flaunted by their respective bearers in each other's faces; men were bayoneted across the works, and officers, with their swords, fought hand to hand with men with bayonets." The colonel of the Forty-fifth Alabama was pulled by his coat collar over the works and made a prisoner. This terrible contest lasted for three-quarters of an hour, and the division still held nearly the whole of its ground. About 6 another force advanced from the direction of Atlanta. General Smith had scarcely changed position to the east side of his works, when the enemy opened upon his left and rear a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and he was compelled to abandon another portion of his works. Falling back a short distance, he formed a line perpendicular to his line of works. The column moving from the west enfiladed this line, and he was compelled to swing his right still farther back. General Leggett moved out his Second Brigade in a line parallel to that which General Smith then held. Colonel Wangelin's brigade, of the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps, moved forward, and a new line was formed with the Second Brigade of the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, on the right, the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Corps the center, and the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps on the left. This was the line which I had indicated in my orders to General Blair. It extended to the crest of Bald Hill, which two regiments of the Seventeenth Corps, the Eleventh Iowa and Sixteenth Wisconsin, held behind an angle of the works, the enemy holding the same works a little below, four of their colors planted within a stone's throw of the colors of the Eleventh Iowa. Upon this line the enemy made an attack in very heavy force. The battle was very severe. Colonel Wangelin moved his left around, advanced upon the enemy's flank, and gave the enemy a decided check. The battle at this point closed after dark, and our troops held the field. The enemy retired in the night, after removing the greater part of their wounded. Their dead were left on the field.

General Hood's tactics seem to have been to concentrate during the afternoon and night of the 21st the corps of Hardee and Cheatham near the position of the Army of the Tennessee, and at an early hour in the morning to withdraw from the works in its front to his main intrenchments, and, while the Army of the Tennessee was being advanced to his abandoned line, and before the works could be reversed, to attack our left and rear with one corps, and with the other one right from the front. That he did not succeed was due, in my judgment, to the lateness of the hour at which the attack was made, a lack of concert in his movements, the opportune presence of a portion of the Sixteenth Corps in the rear of the left

of our line, but more than all these to the splendid bravery and tenacity of the men and the ability and skill of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee.

Very soon after the battle commenced Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was killed by the enemy's infantry. General McPherson fell in command of the Army of the Tennessee on the field of battle. He was an earnest patriot, a brave and accomplished officer, in all his intercourse with others a true gentleman, and held in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of the officers and men of his command. He met the death of a patriot soldier, universally lamented by those he commanded and by the nation whose Government and flag he gave his life to defend.

During the progress of the battle the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, commanded by Col. J. W. Sprague, which had been stationed at Decatur to protect the trains of the army, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy. The brigade made a successful fight against great odds of numbers, and saved the trains. As I was not upon the ground, I beg leave to refer to the report of Colonel Sprague, herewith forwarded, for the details of his operations. To the general officers in command of the different corps I am very greatly indebted. They all fought their troops with signal ability and skill.

After I had assumed command of the army the officers of General McPherson's staff reported to me for duty. I am under very great obligations to them. They gave me valuable information as to the position of the troops, and rendered important assistance.

The losses of the army amounted in the aggregate to 3,722, as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Fifteenth Army Corps	118	414	535	1,067
Sixteenth Army Corps	103	584	167	854
Seventeenth Army Corps	209	561	1,031	1,801
Total	430	1,559	1,733	3,722

The discrepancy between this aggregate of casualties and that which was transmitted immediately after the battle* is explained by the fact that the loss of Colonel Sprague's brigade, of the Sixteenth, was not included in the reported loss of the Sixteenth Army Corps. We also lost 12 pieces of artillery, viz: Fifteenth Army Corps, 4 guns; Sixteenth Army Corps, 6 guns; Seventeenth Army Corps, 2 guns. The discrepancy of 2 guns between this number and that reported after the battle is accounted for by the 2 guns lost by the Seventeenth Corps which were not reported to me at that time. For other and fuller details of the casualties, I beg leave to refer to the reports of corps commanders, herewith forwarded.

The loss of the enemy was very severe, including a general officer, Major-General Walker, and a number of field and line officers. We captured 18 stand of colors, something over 5,000 stand of small-[arms], and in addition to a large number of wounded left on the field, including 33 officers of rank, 1,017 prisoners. The corps commanders reported, by my orders, the dead in their respective fronts. We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent in by them, in front of the Seventeenth Corps, 1,000. The number of their dead in front of the Fourth Division of the same

*See p. 21.

corps, not then occupied by our troops, General Blair reported, would swell the number of their dead on his front to 2,000. The number of dead buried in front of the Fifteenth Corps at the time the report was made was 460, and the commanding officer reported at least as many more yet unburied. The number of dead buried in front of the Sixteenth Corps was 422. They also reported in the hands of the corps over 1,000 wounded. Accompanying this report is a sketch* of the field of battle, showing the principal positions. During the night I re-enforced that portion of the Seventeenth Corps which occupied Bald Hill. Before morning the enemy withdrew from the small part of the field which they held on our left.

General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, which was stationed on the Decatur road, was relieved in the morning. Although the division was not engaged, I am under obligations to General Schofield for the promptness with which he responded to my request for re-enforcements. Subsequently, by order of General Sherman, the Augusta railroad, from Decatur to our picket-line, was thoroughly destroyed by the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps; a refused intrenched line was constructed by the pioneers of the Fifteenth Corps, extending from the left of the line, held by the Twenty-third Corps, and, in pursuance of orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, I withdrew the Army of the Tennessee the night of the 26th, and moved it along the rear of the center and right of the army to a position across Proctor's Creek. After putting the army in position that night I was relieved by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard. I call your attention to the accompanying map* of the field of battle, and the consolidated report of casualties.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,

Major-General, Comdg. Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,

Aide-de-Camp.

Recapitulation of casualties occurring in the Army of the Tennessee July 22, 1864, by divisions.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate by division.	Aggregate by corps.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Fifteenth Army Corps, General M. L. Smith:								
First Division, Brigadier-General Woods.	1	10	3	61	1	2	78	.....
Second Division, Brigadier-General Lightburn.	5	58	6	194	14	405	682	.....
Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Harrow.	5	39	6	114	6	107	307	1,067
Sixteenth Army Corps,[a] Major-General Dodge.	5	98	37	547	5	162	.....	854
Seventeenth Army Corps, Major-General Blair:								
Third Division, Brigadier-General Leggett.	2	135	21	287	18	297	760	.....
Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Smith.	10	62	15	238	23	693	1,041	1,801
Total	28	402	88	1,471	67	1,666	3,722	3,722

[a] No report by divisions.

* To appear in the Atlas.

No. 439.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee during the present campaign:

On the 1st of May the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, of this army, were guarding the railroad from Nashville to Huntsville and from Huntsville to Stevenson, covering also the fords and bridges across the Tennessee River, which occupy the approaches to that section of country. One brigade of the Sixteenth Corps was located as an outpost at Decatur, Ala. That portion of the Seventeenth Corps which the commander of the department designated to take part in the campaign was organizing at Cairo, Ill. The latter command was somewhat scattered at this date. Major-General McPherson, commanding the department, applied himself to the task of concentrating a column, from 20,000 to 25,000 strong, at Chattanooga. The Fifteenth Corps, Major-General Logan, arrived at Chattanooga on the 4th of May, with an effective force of 12,441. One division of this corps, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding, was left to guard the Huntsville railroad. The Left Wing, Sixteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Dodge commanding, excepting the brigade at Decatur, arrived at Chattanooga May 5, with an effective force of 11,649. The aggregate strength of the portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps present was 24,090, viz: 22,437 infantry, 1,404 artillery, and 249 cavalry. May 6, in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 1, headquarters Department of the Tennessee, the command, as above constituted, marched to Gordon's Mills. At this date the Army of the Cumberland was in the vicinity of Ringgold and Catoosa Springs, and the Army of the Ohio at Red Clay. By examining these positions it will be seen that the three armies occupied a relative position, generally preserved throughout the campaign—that is, the Army of the Cumberland in the center and the other two upon the flanks. The rebel army, under Johnston, was in the vicinity of Dalton. The plan of campaign contemplated that this army should turn the enemy's left flank at Dalton, while the other armies pushed more directly upon that place; whereupon, May 7, General McPherson moved his column toward Villanow, and halted for the night at a point west of Gordon's Springs Gap. May 8, Major-General Logan marched through this gap, whilst the rest of the command moved south as far as Villanow, and formed a junction with a brigade of cavalry, under General Kilpatrick; encamped with the advance within seven miles of Resaca, near Snake Creek Gap. In field orders from this camp, General McPherson uses these words: "The object being to make a bold and rapid movement on the enemy's flank, or line of communication, all wagons and baggage of every kind will be left behind," &c. With such a purpose the movement of the following day was ordered, "the command to pass through Snake Creek Gap in the direction of Resaca." May 9, the column moved, General Dodge leading, at 5 a. m., preceded by a portion of General Kilpatrick's cavalry.* The enemy's cavalry pickets were encountered on debouching from the gap at the eastern

*Dodge says (p. 375) that his mounted advance consisted of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, of his own command, not Kilpatrick's.

extremity. The command pushed on, the cavalry in advance, till within about three miles and a half of the town, when Kilpatrick encountered considerable infantry force, in charging which he was wounded and obliged to leave the field.* Up to this point, from the time of a junction with him, his conduct for boldness and activity in scouting and clearing away the enemy's outposts is most highly commended. As will be seen subsequently, as soon as his wound was healed he returned to the field and participated with the same column in one of the most important operations of the war. Immediately upon the charge of Kilpatrick, General Dodge deployed his skirmishers, under charge of Col. Patrick E. Burke, Sixty-sixth Illinois, who, with very little delay, gallantly drove back the rebel advance to the works around Resaca, and developed an artillery fire from his guns in position in the forts. In view of the enemy's works at several points, General McPherson deployed the Fifteenth Corps upon the right, and the Sixteenth Corps upon the left, of the Resaca road, after which he pushed forward a division of General Dodge, with instructions to drive back the enemy and break the railroad. The best idea of his operations may be gained from General McPherson's letter of May 9, 10.30 p. m., to General Sherman. He says:

General Dodge's command moved up and skirmished with the enemy at Resaca this afternoon. While that was going on one company of mounted infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' regiment, succeeded in reaching the railroad near Tilton Station, but was forced to leave without damaging the track. They tore down a portion of the telegraph wire. The enemy have a strong position at Resaca naturally, and, as far as we could see, have it pretty well fortified. They displayed considerable force, and opened on us with artillery. After skirmishing till nearly dark, and finding that I could not succeed in cutting the railroad before dark, or getting to it, I decided to withdraw the command and take up a position for the night between Sugar Valley and the entrance to the gap.

Here follow the reasons for retiring: first, the exposed position; second, General Dodge's command without rations. The general thought that if he had had a division of good cavalry he could have broken the railroad at some point. General Garrard had just arrived at La Fayette, with horses fatigued and short of forage, and wished to remain there until his forage train came up from Chattanooga. The losses during the skirmish were 6 men killed and 30 wounded, with a greater damage inflicted upon the enemy. We captured 25 prisoners. Not having succeeded in getting upon the railroad, the command fell back to the intersection of the Dalton and Rome and Resaca roads, in Sugar Valley, taking up a strong position. Though the railroad had not been reached, still the mountain ridge, which Johnston regarded as so complete a barrier, was passed. It seems that the rebel general had dispatched a brigade of cavalry at 10 p. m. of the night before, with orders to take possession of and hold Snake Creek Gap. He was a little too late. May 10 and 11, a new position, nearer the gap and naturally stronger, was selected and occupied. On the 12th and 13th the lines were moved forward on the Resaca road to the cross-roads, two miles from the town. As soon as the lines were formed, Major-General Logan pushed forward a strong skirmish line, driving the enemy before him. The enemy's skirmish fire was kept up, but he made no considerable stand till the advanced line had reached an open field. Beyond these fields, 700 or 800 yards distant, a ridge appeared, running nearly in a north and south direction. The enemy had taken position on this ridge, having artillery and infantry and slight

*Kilpatrick was wounded May 13. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, commanding Dodge's advance May 9, was wounded that day.

barricades. General Logan placed some batteries of his command in position, and quickly silenced the enemy's guns. Immediately the main lines were moved forward and the ridge carried. As soon as the Fifteenth Corps had been formed, with the right across the Resaca road, one division of General Dodge's was brought up and deployed farther to the right. In this position the army intrenched; artillery was located bearing upon Resaca and the railroad bridge. When these guns opened in front of Generals Logan and Dodge the effect upon the enemy was perceptible, and interruption of the railroad trains occasioned. This position, thus commanding the enemy's principal line of communication, rendered his stay at Resaca impossible unless he succeeded in dislodging our army.

During the 14th several demonstrations and feints were made by the command to keep the enemy from re-enforcing his right, where there was evidently a battle going on. General Logan says:

General Osterhaus took advantage of the feint to attack the enemy's skirmishers in the heavily wooded valley near the road. This was done in the most gallant manner. The bridge over Camp Creek was carried, and the Twelfth Missouri Infantry thrown forward into the woods previously occupied by the enemy, thus forming a living tête-de-pont, which in the ensuing movement proved of great value.

This movement referred to, was an assault made by General Logan's troops, aided by a division of General Dodge, between 5 and 6 p. m. of the same day, on an advanced position held by the enemy and within close musket-range of his lines. The description of the assault by General Logan is graphic and of great interest. The brigades of his corps specially engaged were commanded by Brig. Gens. Charles R. Woods and G. A. Smith. After gaining the position, exposed to a galling infantry and artillery fire, the troops were disposed so as to hold the ground. Pioneers and intrenching tools were brought into play as usual. About 7.30 p. m. the enemy made a vigorous assault upon the new line, and was handsomely repulsed. A renewal of the attack was anticipated, and lest the enemy's lines should outflank the troops then in position, General Lightburn was sent with his brigade to the right of General G. A. Smith, and some portion of the Sixteenth Corps was sent by General McPherson to the support of General Woods. These troops participated to some extent in the closing up of the action, and General Lightburn is highly complimented for his promptitude. Nearly 100 prisoners were captured. Loss of the enemy, some 1,500 killed and wounded. During the day General McPherson sent the division of General Sweeny, of the Sixteenth Corps, to Lay's Ferry, with instructions to effect a lodgment on the opposite bank of the Oostenaula and cover the laying of a pontoon bridge, under direction of Capt. C. B. Reese, chief engineer of the department. He moved to Lay's Ferry as directed, pushed across one brigade, which, in conjunction with the artillery in position on the west side of the river, promptly dislodged the enemy from the opposite bank, but hearing a rumor that the enemy was attempting a crossing above him to cut him off from the main army, the division commander withdrew everything to the west side and retired half a mile to a less exposed position. The next morning he moved back to the river, and this time threw over his division, constructed a bridge-head, and laid a pontoon bridge, under the direct supervision of Colonel Buell. Not having received a report from Generals Sweeny or Dodge, I am unable to give a specific account of the engagement that succeeded

this crossing. It appears, however, in collateral reports that the enemy attempted to drive back a part of this division, but failed, and was defeated in the action. Rebel casualties were estimated at 250 in killed and wounded. In part of the other divisions of the Army of the Tennessee there was hot skirmishing and much artillery firing, which was kept up on our part during the night. It was this night (the 15th) that Johnston retreated from Resaca, giving up a second stronghold.

FROM THE CROSSING OF THE OOSTENAULA TO THE CROSSING OF THE ETOWAH.

In accordance with written instructions from General Sherman, dated May 16, the army was put in motion on the Rome road, crossing the river at Lay's Ferry; General Dodge had the advance. When between two and three miles from the river the advance met a check, coming upon the enemy in some force. A division of the Fifteenth Corps was pushed up to General Dodge's assistance as rapidly as possible. The enemy, however, made but a slight stand, and then retired. In this action the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, was engaged. The casualties amounted to 52 killed, wounded, and missing. Its commander, Colonel Burke, Sixty-sixth Illinois, was mortally wounded and died next day, giving the sacrifice of a valuable life to his country. At this place the command went into position. May 17, the command marched to McGuire's Cross-Roads. On the morning of the 18th, in obedience to instructions from General Sherman in his letter from Adairsville, May 17, the command formed a junction with the Army of the Cumberland at that point and marched thence to Woodland. Took up position for the night on the Kingston and Rome road. The 19th the command marched to Kingston. Considerable cannonading was heard in that direction before commencing the march; no opposition, however, was encountered. At this place, with the other troops of the Military Division of the Mississippi, the Army of the Tennessee rested till the morning of the 23d, making preparations for the march upon Dallas, in obedience to General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 9. While at this point the army received the thanks of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, for the vigor and success of its operations thus far.

FROM THE CROSSING OF THE ETOWAH TO THE CROSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

Special Field Orders, No. 11, of General Sherman, required Major-General Blair to march the part of the Seventeenth Corps with him from Decatur to Rome and Kingston, and to garrison Rome with a force of 2,000 men. Major-General Blair had assumed command of the Seventeenth Corps, with headquarters at Cairo, on the 4th of May, and had concentrated by the 23d two divisions at Huntsville, Ala., but as General Sherman desired to garrison Rome meanwhile, before the possible arrival of General Blair, a brigade and battery of the Sixteenth Corps were detached and ordered to Rome, to relieve the division of General J. C. Davis, then at that place. The rest of the command, pursuant to the above field order, marched, on the 23d, across the Etowah, by the Van Wert road, and encamped at night on Euharlee Creek, making a distance of eighteen miles.

May 24, marched, via Van Wert, toward Dallas, a distance of twelve miles, camping near a branch of Raccoon Creek. May 25, marched to a position west of Dallas, on Pumpkin Vine Creek. Heavy skirmishing was heard some five miles distant toward the northeast. May 26, the command was advanced in two columns, the Fifteenth Corps on the right and Sixteenth Corps on the left, through the town. The enemy's outposts on the west side of the town having been dislodged and driven back by the cavalry of General Garrard, the skirmishers came upon the enemy some two miles beyond the town. Before night it was ascertained that the enemy's general line ran north-northeast and crossed the Powder Springs road. The command was placed in position, Fifteenth Corps on the right and Sixteenth Corps on the left, extending across the Villa Rica road. The cavalry of General Garrard prolonged the line still farther to the right. A line of works was constructed during the night. On the 27th a great deal of artillery firing and skirmishing occurred in front of the Fifteenth Corps, and a demonstration was made by the enemy during the afternoon. His advance was quickly repelled. The Sixteenth Corps was engaged in a similar manner. It took up and fortified an advanced position.

It appears, in accordance with General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 12, May 26, that General McPherson was directed on the following morning (27th) to form a junction with General Davis at or near Dallas, and then move straight toward the enemy at New Hope Church, until he made connection with General Hooker's right. General Hooker had approached New Hope Church from a direction at right angles to General McPherson's line of march, and after General McPherson, in obedience to the above instructions, had moved forward and encountered the enemy's works, there was still an interval of some three or four miles between General McPherson's left and General Hooker's right. In General McPherson's letter of May 27 he says:

> I cannot well work toward the left; certainly not until I have the trains and everything out of the way, for as soon as we uncover this flank (right) the enemy will be on it.

Subsequent to this letter General Sherman writes that the army must be united, and directs that preparations be made for gaining ground to the left. General Davis, with his division of the Fourteenth Corps, occupied the interval with not much more strength than a picket-line, owing to the extension. According to General Sherman's instructions all preliminary preparations were made for the movement, which was to be completed by the troops on the night of the 28th. The 28th opened with considerable skirmishing along the entire front, which was kept up till afternoon. At 6.25 p. m. General McPherson wrote to General Sherman:

> The enemy attacked us in force at 4.45 p. m. along the whole extent of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss on his side and considerable on ours. We are now bringing in prisoners and wounded. Unless an imperative necessity demands it, I do not see how I can move to-night; besides, the effect on our own men will be bad.

The movement for that night was postponed. The assault on some parts of the line General Logan reports to have been with—

> The utmost dash and confidence. * * * My aggregate loss was 379. We captured 97 prisoners. We buried of the enemy's dead in my front over 300 bodies.

The loss of the enemy was estimated at 2,000. Casualties in the Sixteenth Corps are not separately enumerated in the reports. General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 13, May 28, embody the same instructions as his letter of the day before, directing General McPherson to occupy the line from General Hooker's right to the creek above the saw-mill. Upon his arrival, Generals Thomas and Schofield were to gain ground to the left. Pursuant to these orders instructions were given to draw out by alternate lines, the movement in the enemy's immediate front to be from right to left. In the evening of this day (May 29) General Logan commenced withdrawing the Fifteenth Corps. He reports—

Part of the troops on my extreme right had been withdrawn when the enemy demonstrated heavily along my entire front, making it necessary to return all the troops to the trenches again. * * * From 11 p. m. until 3 a. m. the musketry fire on both sides was more or less vigorously sustained, and our intended movement was not accomplished.

June 1, the proposed change of position was effected just at daylight in the morning and without loss. This was facilitated by a new line of works constructed nearer to the town than the line from which the command withdrew. This line was approached by the enemy with great caution and delay. On reaching General Thomas' command, General Hooker's corps was immediately relieved, and when opportunity offered, during the next two or three days, works were constructed as near to the enemy's lines as possible, and skirmishing constantly kept up.

At daylight the morning of the 5th it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his works near New Hope Church. This day (5th), in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 18 (General Sherman's), General McPherson moved his command, via Burnt Church, to Acworth, reaching that place on the morning of the 6th. One corps (the Fifteenth) was pushed forward about two miles on the Marietta road. Everything remained in position until June 10. Meanwhile General Blair had arrived with his column, having left a brigade and battery at Allatoona Pass, with instructions to guard that pass and the bridge across the Etowah River.

June 10, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps were pushed forward, coming upon the enemy's skirmishers about a mile south of Big Shanty. General Logan's advance soon forced them back to a distance of about two miles and a half from Big Shanty, when he came upon the enemy in stronger force. The next day (11th) a farther advance of nearly a mile was made, and the enemy's outposts and skirmishers driven into his main line of works. The Seventeenth Corps formed on the left and Sixteenth on the right of the Fifteenth, and a line of breast-works was constructed not far from those of the enemy.

The position now occupied by the Army of the Tennessee was in close proximity to Kenesaw Mountain and facing toward it. Nothing occurred of any note, excepting skirmishing and some artillery firing, until the 15th of June, when General McPherson moved the division of General Harrow to the extreme left of the army, and located it in line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle and across the enemy's right flank. I quote from General Logan's report:

The division charged gallantly against the enemy, driving him from his position in confusion, killing and wounding many and capturing about 350 prisoners, 22 of whom were commissioned officers. My loss was 45 killed and wounded.

In the evening the division was withdrawn to the rear of the Seventeenth Corps.

In conjunction with the movement of General Harrow, General Blair reports that he was enabled to advance his lines considerably. Until the 19th of June the lines were advanced more or less. On the morning of the 19th it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his lines and fallen back to a second line two miles nearer Marietta. The enemy's position in front of the Fifteenth Army Corps was on the crest of Kenesaw. The Fifteenth Corps intrenched near its base, the Seventeenth occupied Brush Mountain, farther to the left, and the Sixteenth Corps connecting with the Fourteenth farther to the right. From the 20th to the 23d no change. General Blair, on the 23d, made a reconnaissance in force toward Marietta. Finding the enemy attacking the cavalry to his left and rear he withdrew, after having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance, which was simply to oblige the enemy to keep a force on his right, and prevent him sending re-enforcements against General Thomas' position. The 25th and 26th the Fifteenth Corps (General Logan) changed position to the right, relieving the Fourteenth Corps, the Fifteenth in turn being relieved by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. From the time of coming into the presence of the enemy, near Big Shanty, until the 25th of June the skirmish fire was constant and often very destructive of life. Besides, artillery firing was kept up on our troops from the heights, and by them in reply. The enemy had, meanwhile, been abandoning works on his center and left, till he had reached his strongest position in front of Marietta.

Now, it will be perceived, by reference to General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 28, that a general attack had been determined upon on the 27th of June. General McPherson was to make a feint on the extreme left and a real attack to the south and west of Kenesaw, General Thomas to attack the center and General Schofield the right.

General Blair reports that he made a demonstration on the morning of the 27th, in pursuance of the above instructions. The demonstration extended along the front of the Sixteenth Corps. A portion of the Fifteenth was selected by Major-General Logan to make the assault, namely, the division of General M. L. Smith, of two brigades (Generals G. A. Smith and Lightburn), and one brigade (Colonel Walcutt's) of General Harrow's division. The troops moved forward at 8 a. m. precisely, being formed in two lines. Noyes' Creek was crossed, the enemy's skirmish rifle-pits carried, but their farther advance was checked by the nature of the ground, taken in connection with the enemy's fire. He brought to bear upon our lines two batteries of artillery and a full line of musketry, within short range, from behind his parapets. In addition to the steep slope covered with rock, which our men had to climb, the approaches to the enemy's position were rendered more difficult by felled trees. After failing in the attempt to carry the works by assault, General Logan directed his men to retire to the last line of works captured, which he caused to be put in a defensible condition. He reports as follows:

No less than 7 commanding officers of regiments were killed or disabled in this assault. Among the killed was the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Barnhill, of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, at the head of his gallant regiment, within thirty feet of the enemy's last line. Just at dark the enemy attempted a counter-movement on Lightburn's brigade, but was repulsed with loss. We captured 87 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers, in the assault. Casualties, 80 killed, 506 wounded, 17 missing; aggregate, 603.

It will be seen by reference to General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 31, July 1, that preparations were being made to deprive the enemy of the advantage of Kenesaw, as it was a barrier that he could hold with few troops, using it to extend his lines and prevent our turning his flank. The movement ordered was for General Thomas to rest his left at the south end of Kenesaw, and push General McPherson past the Army of the Ohio to the extreme right, where he was to threaten the Chattahoochee River, and also the railroad. About daybreak on the morning of the 1st General McPherson commenced the movement, sending one division of the Fifteenth Corps down the Sandtown road. The 2d, the movement was continued by General Blair following the division (M. L. Smith's) of the Fifteenth Corps. It having been discovered that the enemy had evacuated his works, General McPherson sent the rest of the Fifteenth Corps directly to Marietta. Several prisoners were captured en route. The Sixteenth Corps was moved to the extreme right on the 3d. After reaching Marietta, General Logan also marched to the right, and joined the rest of the Army of the Tennessee. The 4th of July the enemy took up a position behind strong intrenchments in the vicinity of Ruff's Station, or Smyrna Camp-Ground. This was probably a temporary line to facilitate the crossing of his trains over the Chattahoochee. While General Thomas was pressing hard in front, the Army of the Tennessee was turning the enemy's left, going into position near Nickajack Creek—Sixteenth Corps center, Seventeenth on the right, and Fifteenth on the left.

General McPherson writes to General Sherman July 4, 8 a. m.:

Lightburn's brigade, of M. L. Smith's division, secured a position across Nickajack Creek at Ruff's Mill yesterday afternoon. * * * Dodge is pushing his command forward east of Nickajack Creek, at Ruff's Mill. Blair is near Widow Mitchell's, and has sent two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, in connection with a brigade of Stoneman's cavalry, on the road to Turner's Ferry, with orders to secure, if possible, a crossing of Nickajack Creek.

At 8.45 p. m. he writes:

* * * Dodge moved across and ran against Stevenson's division, and as he developed his lines captured a few prisoners from each division of Hood's corps. * * * As soon as the troops were over and in position, I directed Dodge to strengthen his skirmish line, so as to make it almost equivalent to a line of battle, especially on rough ground, and to assault the enemy's rifle-pits. The order was gallantly executed, the works taken, and some 50 prisoners captured; our loss not very heavy; Colonel Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio, severely wounded. This gives Dodge a position about one mile and a quarter east of Nickajack Creek. He has one brigade of Schofield on his left, and General M. L. Smith's division on his right and rear. The cavalry and infantry demonstration on the Turner's Ferry road reached a point, as they think, one mile and a half* from Nickajack, and found it tolerably well fortified, with four guns in position. This brought the infantry to a halt, and they have not advanced since. They will, however, hold all the ground they have gained, and be ready to try the strength of the enemy's works, if it is deemed desirable.

By this it will be seen that the enemy's left flank was not only threatened, but hard pressed, on the 3d and 4th of July, enough to render it unsafe for him to retain his position at Smyrna Camp-Ground. He abandoned this line during the night and fell back near the railroad bridge. July 5:

Early this morning Gresham's division, of General Blair's command, charged and carried a line of rebel rifle-pits on the Turner's Ferry road, and then pushed forward until about 6 p. m. they gained a position on Nickajack Creek, within

*Reads a half mile in McPherson's report; see p. 19.

about 500 yards of the rebel intrenchments on the Chattahoochee. General Leggett's division moved down to Howell's Ferry on the Chattahoochee, drove the enemy away on the opposite side of the river, where they were erecting rifle-pits, left a brigade there and four 24-pounder howitzers, and then moved up the river toward the mouth of Nickajack Creek, and connected with Gresham. We had some [pretty] lively skirmishing and a good deal of artillery firing.

During the night of July 9 the enemy evacuated his strong works and crossed the river.

July 10, General Blair moved forward and occupied the enemy's works. Nothing further was done of importance in this quarter, except the sending of a brigade of General Leggett's division down the river to the vicinity of Sandtown, to picket the river, relieving the whole cavalry force of General Stoneman, that he might cross the river below and get on the enemy's communications. July 9, General Dodge's command was sent to Roswell Factory, via Marietta, arriving the 10th, when it crossed the river and occupied the bridge-head already constructed by Newton's division, of the Fourth Army Corps. During the next two or three days he built a bridge, 600 or 700 feet long, across the river. General Logan followed General Dodge on the evening of the 12th, reaching Roswell on the morning of the 13th, and on the 15th crossed the Chattahoochee and took position on the left of General Dodge. General Blair, who had been temporarily detached to await the return of General Stoneman, rejoined the Army of the Tennessee, crossing the river on the morning of the 17th of July. That evening the head of column of this army reached Nancy's Creek, near the place called Cross Keys, on the Roswell Factory and Decatur road.

By General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 36, the army of General McPherson was directed to move toward Stone Mountain, and to secure strong ground within four miles of General Schofield's position near Decatur. Accordingly he pursued the route, via Blake's Mill, to Browning's Court-House, on the Stone Mountain road. The Fifteenth Corps, which led, was directed to hold itself in readiness to assist General Garrard if necessary, who had been instructed to break the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad. Subsequently General McPherson directed General Logan to move forward a part of his command directly on the railroad. This he did effectually, destroying it for a considerable distance to the left of the Decatur road. He encamped for that night near Henderson's Mill. On the 19th the army was concentrated near Decatur, and spent a part of the time in destroying the railroad. The 20th the command moved toward Atlanta in two columns, the Fifteenth, followed by the Sixteenth Corps on the direct road, and the Seventeenth on a settlement road south of the railroad. The Fifteenth Corps encountered the rebel skirmishers soon after leaving Decatur, and drove them steadily toward Atlanta. The column advanced to within two miles and a half of the city, when this corps was placed in position for defense. General Blair's command, after reaching about the same distance from the city, formed to the left of the Fifteenth Corps. The Sixteenth Corps placed one division between the Fifteenth and the Army of the Ohio and held the other in reserve. Regarding this movement, General Blair says:

After marching three or four miles I struck the road running nearly north and south in front of Clay's house. At this point the Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Gresham's, discovered the enemy posted a half or three-quarters of a mile west of Clay's road in a strip of timber, who immediately opened with artillery upon my advance. I immediately ordered up two batteries and silenced the enemy's artillery,

and in the mean time the Fourth Division was deployed into line and advanced, driving the enemy full a mile and a quarter to a ridge of hills. At this point my right connected with Major-General Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

There was a bald hill to the left of this position, occupied by the enemy in some force. From it a sharpshooter wounded General Gresham after he had deployed his division. General Blair, in accordance with orders from General McPherson, directed that the division under General Leggett should assault the hill on the evening of the 20th. General Blair reports:

If my order had reached General Leggett on the evening of the 20th I am sure the hill would have been carried without serious loss on my part.

It seems the order did not reach General Leggett, so that on the morning of the 21st the same movement was ordered and carried into effect with great gallantry. The Third Division moved upon the enemy's works at double-quick, capturing from 40 to 50 prisoners. Several ineffectual attempts were made by the enemy to regain the hill. The other division of General Blair (Gresham's) was pushed forward under a heavy fire to prevent the enemy from re-enforcing against Leggett. This division was withdrawn as soon as the object of the movement was accomplished.

During the skirmishing of the 20th the conduct of Brigadier-General Gresham, who was severely wounded, is highly commended by his corps commander. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith was assigned to the command of his division on the morning of the 21st. During the action of the 21st General M. F. Force, of Leggett's division, and Colonels Potts and Shane, of General G. A. Smith's division, receive high praise for their skill and good conduct. The position secured by General Blair played an important part in the memorable action of the next day. The losses in this corps on the 21st amounted to an aggregate of 750 killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss was not supposed to be as great, as he fought behind breast-works, excepting during his attempts to regain the hill. During the 21st one brigade of the Sixteenth Corps, Colonel Sprague commanding, was dispatched to Decatur, as a guard to the trains, and with orders to relieve any portion of Garrard's cavalry at that point. Another brigade of the same corps was sent to General Blair, and placed in reserve in rear of his command. This was the position of affairs on the left of the army on the evening of the 21st of July. During the night following the enemy evacuated his intrenchments in front of the entire army, and had apparently retired within his works immediately covering Atlanta.

The 22d of July is, perhaps, the most distinctly marked of any day during this remarkable campaign. The enemy, taking advantage of the absence of our cavalry from the left flank, and of our natural supposition that he had fallen back as usual, made a wide detour, completely turning the position of the Army of the Tennessee, and assaulting from the left and rear with the utmost vigor. At the very opening of this battle the commanding general, Major-General McPherson, was killed. No distinguished officer of this war, who has given a noble life to his country, and left with his countrymen a record of honor and affection, seems to have impressed the citizen and soldier like him, and his death occasioned a profound sense of loss, a feeling that his place can never be completely filled. How valuable! how precious! the country to us all, who have paid

for its preservation so dear a price. Upon General McPherson's death, Major-General Logan, the senior officer upon the field, assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee, and retained it until it devolved on me, the 27th of July, by direction of Major-General Sherman, and in accordance with a telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War. A copy of General Logan's able report of this interim is herewith inclosed.*

The 26th of July, about 10 p. m., I received a telegram from General Sherman, advising me that I had been appointed by the President of the United States to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and directing me to assume command and put the army in position the following morning.

Pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 42, paragraph IV, Military Division of the Mississippi, the army was withdrawn from its position on the left and marched to the rear of the center of the Military Division of the Mississippi during the night of the 26th. At daylight in the morning, the head of column had reached the Buck Head road, near the headquarters of General Sherman, where I joined the army. He then directed me to accompany him to the right, where he would indicate the position he wished me to take. The general pointed out a ridge running nearly south and perpendicular to General Palmer's line, opposite his extreme right, along which he desired my column to move. In compliance with General Sherman's instructions, I assumed command as the head of the column reached the position indicated. The Sixteenth Corps, Major-General Dodge commanding, was leading. I directed him to deploy his corps in two lines, as each division arrived. General Corse's division was first deployed and pushed forward, following a reconnaissance that Brigadier-General Morgan, of Davis' division, Fourteenth Corps, was making, in order to facilitate my movement. Corse's division pressed forward without waiting for Fuller's division, which had halted some way back, and created much delay. Fuller was deployed, on his arrival, to the right and rear of Corse, and followed up that movement. In this same manner each successive division of the army passed to the right of the preceding, formed, and moved forward in echelon. General Corse having arrived at the position I had designated for the left to rest, wheeled to the left till his line faced eastward. Fuller's division did the same on Corse's right, refusing, however, his right flank. The Seventeenth Corps had hardly reached Fuller's right when it became too dark to proceed farther. In proceeding thus far, the enemy's skirmishers had been easily driven back. The Fifteenth Corps was placed in reserve till the moon arose, about 3 a. m. of the 28th, when one division was sent to cover the right of the Seventeenth Corps.

As soon as it was light on the morning of the 28th, I found Major-Generals Logan and Blair already on the field and their commands in motion, in order to extend their lines in the manner previously directed. By 11 a. m. a strong position had been secured—General Dodge on the left, General Blair the center, General Logan the right. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps faced substantially to the east, the latter refusing slightly the right flank, just enveloping Ezra Church. The Fifteenth Corps, General Logan, occupied a wooded ridge parallel with the Lick Skillet and Atlanta road, facing nearly south. As soon as this hill had been carried by the

*See p. 21.

skirmish line, the general pushed up his main line upon it, ordering his skirmishers forward to take possession of a second ridge, for the most part in the open fields. At this time the enemy opened with a battery of artillery, firing shells and sometimes canister across our lines. Considerable skirmishing occurred from the center to the right of the Fifteenth Corps.

I determined not to push farther, and reported to General Sherman that I anticipated an attack. General Logan's front was nearly covered with piles of rails and logs. Near 11.30 a. m. General Morgan L. Smith, whose division was on the right flank, endeavored to take possession of a hill in his front for the purpose of occupying it with his skirmishers. He met with great resistance, and as the enemy's artillery fire was troublesome a section of his artillery came up and engaged that of the enemy, when suddenly a furious attack burst upon us along the divisions of Generals Woods, Harrow, and M. L. Smith, of the Fifteenth Corps, extending a little beyond our right, whereupon Major-General Blair was directed to send all the troops he could spare to re-enforce and extend the right. Four regiments were sent at once, but before their arrival the first shock had passed, the enemy being driven back at every point except, perhaps, on the extreme right, where there was scarcely more than a skirmish line to resist him. As soon as possible, in less than twenty minutes, Captain Gilbreth, of my staff, led up two regiments to prolong the right. These with the other two above mentioned, Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, department inspector-general, moved promptly into position to prevent the enemy from enveloping General Logan's right flank. The position occupied was a very strong one naturally to resist a front attack, but I supposed the enemy had now discovered the right, and would push in a body to that point before making his second assault. Therefore, in order to secure my right more substantially, twenty-six pieces of artillery were placed in position in such a way as to sweep the approaches in that direction.

The enemy reformed and renewed the attack again and again, but with the same result. Our men fired low, and ceased firing as soon as the enemy was repulsed. General Logan reports that during the engagement Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Belknap, brought him re-enforcements of two regiments from General Blair, and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips four regiments from General Dodge. He says:

> These troops were received at a time when I much needed them, and under the skillful management of the officers who commanded them acted gallantly until the battle was ended.

The enemy's assaults exhibited so much pertinacity that I feared he might finally, by continually throwing in fresh troops, wear our men out and burst through the line at some point. I therefore sent to General Sherman for re-enforcements, at least a brigade. The general felt so sure that General Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, that had gone toward Turner's Ferry, would soon appear on my right flank, that he was contented to send me word to that effect. But as Morgan did not arrive I again sent Lieutenant-Colonel Howard to ask at least a brigade. General Sherman ordered it forward at once. It did not arrive, however, until the battle was over. This was my first battle after taking command of the Army of the Tennessee, and I was delighted with the conduct of officers and men. Major-General Logan was spirited and energetic, going at once to the point where he apprehended the slightest danger

of the enemy's success. His decision and resolution animated and encouraged his officers and men to hold on at all hazards. He says:

Brigadier-Generals Woods, M. L. Smith, and Harrow, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the many and desperate assaults of the enemy. My losses were, 50 killed, 439 wounded, 73 missing; aggregate, 562.

Adding the losses of Generals Blair and Dodge, which were small, the entire loss of killed and wounded will not exceed 600. In a letter to General Sherman, July 29, I stated that we had counted 642 rebel dead, and that I estimated the rebel loss at not less than 5,000. From subsequent rebel accounts, and from between 100 and 200 more rebel bodies afterward discovered, I believe the enemy's loss much larger, certainly not less than 7,000. We captured 5 battle-flags, upward of 1,500 muskets, and nearly 200 prisoners. After the battle of the 28th of July the enemy seemed satisfied to stand on the defensive as long as he held Atlanta.

From this time until the 26th of August General Blair reports:

The command was occupied in making approaches, digging rifle-pits, and erecting batteries, being subjected day and night to a galling fire of artillery and musketry.

This was literally true of the entire army. Line after line was constructed, the enemy's skirmishers driven back or captured, batteries placed in position, in some places within forty or fifty yards of the enemy's works. By these means our brave officers and men, without flagging, constantly harassed and worried the enemies of their country. On the 19th of August Major-General Dodge, while on his advanced line, reconnoitering the enemy's position, received a wound in the head which disabled him. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom succeeded to the command of the corps. On 23d of August General Lightburn received a leave of absence, in consequence of being wounded. General Morgan L. Smith was obliged to leave his division (Second Division, Fifteenth Corps), in consequence of disability arising from a wound received previous to this campaign. August 17, his command devolved on Brigadier-General Hazen. General Lightburn commanded the division from 4th of August to the 17th, inclusive. On the 22d Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods was assigned to the command of the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. Major-General Osterhaus had returned two days previously, and resumed command of his division (First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps).

The crowning operations of this campaign were ordered to commence on Thursday night, August 18. The general plan is given in General Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 57, dated August 16, 1864. After preliminary preparations, the movement was to commence with General Thomas. He was required to move one corps (Twentieth) across the Chattahoochee bridge, another (the Fourth) south of Proctor's Creek to near Utoy Creek, behind my right center. Next the Army of the Tennessee was to withdraw and cross Utoy, moving on Fairburn, going as far as Camp Creek, while General Thomas was to cross the Utoy and mass his troops. Third move would bring the Armies of the Tennessee and Ohio as far as West Point railroad. The cavalry, meanwhile, would be so disposed as to cover the flanks and rear. In consequence of the enemy having sent away a large proportion of his cavalry, the movement above

referred to was suspended. In General Sherman's telegram of the 17th he says: "I will not move our infantry, but break the Macon road all to pieces with our cavalry." From this I judge that had our cavalry succeeded to his expectation the infantry movement would not have been made; but this was not the case, as the enemy was able to repair the damage done by our cavalry in a few days, while he remained still in possession of Atlanta. It was determined to make the trial to commence during the night of the 25th. Major-General Thomas inaugurated the movement without loss or serious difficulty. During Thursday night and Friday morning he had massed his command beyond my position. I had previously prepared a new left flank along the ridge near Ezra Church. General Ransom's corps (Sixteenth) was retired, marching in conjunction with General Thomas. During the night of the 26th this army withdrew in two columns, General Ransom's corps constituting the rear guard.

The enemy seemed aware of our withdrawing during its progress, and opened on us with artillery and considerable skirmish-firing, but, providentially, we had but one casualty, one poor fellow losing his leg by a round shot. Major-General Logan pursued an inner route, via Utoy, to Camp Creek. Major-General Blair, followed by General Ransom, moved to the same place, via Lick Skillet and Dry Pond. Early in the morning of the 27th command went into position near Camp Creek. Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, with his cavalry division, encamped on a road to our right. On the 28th General Kilpatrick, as early as 6 a. m., moved out and cleared our front and right of rebel cavalry as far as the West Point railroad. The command started at 7 a. m., in two columns, per "Sideling" or New Hope Church. General Blair, followed by General Ransom, took a main traveled road, excepting for a short distance at the start, when he cut a new one. Major-General Logan, followed by the trains, cut a new road parallel to the other for the most part of the way. Some cannonading was heard while we were en route, and some rebel scouting parties encountered our left flank. An attempt was made by the rebel cavalry to drive Kilpatrick back from the railroad, but he drove back the enemy and held the position.

About 12 m. the columns arrived and went into a position covering the railroad, the Fifteenth Corps on the left, Seventeenth on the right, and the Sixteenth in reserve. Trains came up rapidly and parked. Generals Logan and Blair intrenched their position in a short time, and spent the rest of the day and part of the night in tearing up the railroad. The 29th the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps remained in position, using part of their troops in completing the destruction of the railroad to the left and right of our position. General Ransom moved his corps below Fairburn and destroyed the road till he met the party of the Seventeenth Corps. The work was remarkably well done throughout, the rails bent double or broken, ties burnt, and in front of the Fifteenth Corps and Seventeenth cuts filled up with earth, rocks, trunks of trees, and other rubbish. General Kilpatrick meanwhile watched the enemy's cavalry on the different roads, and co-operated with us in guarding the approaches. Our picket-line connected with that of General Thomas at Red Oak Station. The 30th the army moved in two columns, starting at 7 a. m. General Ransom, followed by General Blair, took a road to the right

of that leading to Jonesborough, while General Logan, followed by the trains, pursued the main road. General Kilpatrick was directed to scout the front and cover the right, as on the previous march. There was a little skirmishing, but no very decided opposition, till we reached the point where Ransom's road came into Logan's. At this intersection what appeared to be a brigade of rebel cavalry had made quite an extensive cover of rail barricades. General Kilpatrick's cavalry, supported by two regiments of infantry (Ransom's), drove them from one line, but they had another prepared close by. This time General Hazen, of Logan's corps, turned their position, when the rebel cavalry retreated to take up another.

The rebels made a strong stand at Shoal Creek, briskly firing upon our advance with artillery. Their position was again turned and they were driven back. Constant skirmishing occurred till we reached Renfroe Place. This was the right of the general position selected by General Sherman, but in conversation he had authorized me, that if I thought I could reach the railroad at Jonesborough, to push ahead.

All information went to show that the rebels had some force intrenched at Jonesborough. Accounts varied from two brigades to a corps. I found that scarcely a drop of water could be obtained without retiring a mile, and that there was none ahead short of Flint River. I thought if I could secure a lodgment on the eastern bank of the Flint I might be able to break the railroad next morning or enable other portions of the army to do so, and at the same time secure the waters of the Flint for our use. After a short rest, the columns marched on, General Logan's preceded by a squadron of cavalry, under Captain Estes, of Kilpatrick's staff, and the other column preceded by Kilpatrick's main body, cutting their own road for the most part of the way. Captain Estes pushed so fast that the rebel cavalry could make no other stand from Renfroe to the Flint. On reaching Flint it was discovered that the bridge was not destroyed, the enemy defending it from barricades on the opposite bank. I directed it to be carried. Captain Estes deployed his cavalry, now increased to parts of two regiments, armed with Spencer rifles. He was followed closely by Hazen's skirmishers. The cavalry rushed for the river-bank, and fired so fast that the rebels could with difficulty reply. Under cover of this fire a charge was made across the bridge, and the first and second lines of barricades seized. The enemy made still another stand a few rods to their rear, and opened a sharp fire on our advance, when, as if by a spontaneous impulse, General Logan's skirmishers, now over the river, made a dash upon the enemy. Again he fled. With considerable skirmishing the advance of the Fifteenth Corps reached the highest ground between Flint River and the railroad. Here I directed General Logan to place in position his corps, reserving one division. This he did—Hazen on the left of the road, Harrow on the right, Osterhaus in reserve. General Kilpatrick pushed over a small part of his command and marched directly toward the town on a branch road, to the right of the one above mentioned. He encountered the enemy's infantry in a large corn-field just at dark, upon which he made an assault without any material success. General Logan took advantage of the position he had gained, sending a small force to hold it. Though our arrival in camp was not effected till dark, and the men had marched fighting for fifteen miles, and were, therefore,

tired, still the Fifteenth Corps covered its front with a good line of breast-works before resting. The Sixteenth Corps was placed in position west of the Flint River facing south. The Seventeenth did not arrive till morning, when it was placed on the same side the river facing toward the northeast. At daylight General Logan rectified his lines, extending them to the right and rear. The Sixteenth Corps bridged the river on the right and formed its lines, connecting substantially with the Fifteenth Corps. The Seventeenth constructed a bridge opposite the left, and the Fifteenth another in the center. General Osterhaus had taken particular pains to locate a battery supported by infantry quite in advance of his main line, bearing upon the railroad some 700 or 800 yards distant. Other batteries in the main line were well located. During the night the enemy was pushing his force by cars and otherwise to Jonesborough. I was making preparations to make a reconnaissance in force at 4 p. m., and had given orders accordingly.

I had really expected an attack all day on account of the saucy position we occupied, since our artillery, and even musketry reached the enemy's principal line of communication. I was not, therefore, at all surprised when, about 3 p. m., a heavy assault was made, extending all along the Fifteenth Corps, and one division of the Sixteenth.

In the morning, before the action, I directed General Blair to send a brigade to General Logan's left. Colonel Bryant, of General Woods' division, was promptly sent. Fearing lest the enemy should turn that flank between Hazen's left and the river, I directed General Blair to send the rest of Woods' division the moment the action opened. This he did, with instructions to hold his command well in hand, and charge the enemy if he attempted such a movement. The enemy made two or three assaults in all, but neither approaching so near nor exhibiting so much spirit as during the battle of the 28th of July. General Logan reports:

> The most determined part of the assault was maintained by General Hazen. * * * It raged fiercely in part [front] of Harrow and Osterhaus, the enemy approaching their line at the average distance of 50 to 100 paces. * * * In front of the Second Division (Hazen's) 186 bodies of the enemy were buried, 99 prisoners captured, not including 79 wounded, also 2 stand of colors taken. The enemy's wounded General Hazen estimates at 1,000, afterward found to be greater. General Harrow, 12 enemy's dead, 56 prisoners, not including 60 wounded. Osterhaus estimates the enemy's loss from 400 to 500 in his front. He discovered 131 graves.

General Logan estimates in front of his corps 500 killed, and not less than 5,000 wounded, and 241 prisoners. His own loss was 154 killed, wounded, and missing. General Ransom reports 57 dead and 92 prisoners taken in front of General Corse's division, estimating enemy's loss at 500 killed, wounded, and missing. His corps suffered the incredibly small loss of 18 killed and wounded. Colonel Bryant, of General Blair's corps, reports the enemy's loss in his front 262 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The latter number may be included in General Logan's estimate, as this brigade fought in conjunction with the troops on Hazen's left. I believe the enemy's loss in this battle of the 31st, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, will not vary far from 6,000. General Woods, Seventeenth Corps, and Generals Corse and Fuller, Sixteenth Corps, receive high commendation from their corps commanders for gallantry in this action.

By reference to the report of General Kilpatrick, it will be seen that his force on the morning of the 31st moved to Anthony's Bridge,

a mile and a half below my position. He crossed the river, constructing a bridge, pushed a small force to the railroad, and took up a threatening position. The enemy doubtless fearing an attempt to turn his left flank in force, attacked Kilpatrick with infantry. After stout resistance he withdrew to the western bank, and the enemy followed him up, crossing with a part of his force. As soon as I got news of this, about the middle of the afternoon, General Blair moved by my direction a division, General G. A. Smith's, to the right of General Ransom, prolonging his line and covering the wagon train. General Carlin's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, also moved to the vicinity of that flank. The enemy was, however, too much crippled to attempt any further offensive movement. The force of the enemy opposed to us, judging from the prisoners taken, were the corps of Hardee and S. D. Lee, under command of General Hardee. While these events were transpiring at Jonesborough, Major-Generals Thomas and Schofield had struck the railroad at several points intervening between me and Atlanta.

The work for the next day was for me to hold where I was, while the rest of the military division concentrated upon my left, the troops on the railroad destroying it completely en route.

On the afternoon of September 1, in accordance with instructions, my command made frequent and strong demonstrations to prevent the enemy from re-enforcing against General Thomas, whilst one of his corps (Fourteenth, Major-General Davis commanding) made its remarkable and gallant charge between Hazen's left and the railroad. My left corps, General Blair's, being relieved by this movement, was dispatched to Anthony's Bridge with instructions to do what he could to worry the enemy from that flank. I sent Lieutenant Hall, of the cavalry, to guide the column, believing that he knew the shortest route, but he took it by a more circuitous route, and consumed all the time from 3 p. m. till dark in reaching the bridge, so that General Blair simply effected a crossing of the Flint River, skirmishing heavily with the enemy. That night the rebels withdrew from Jonesborough, as also the remaining garrison from Atlanta.

By the rebel General Hood's dispatch of September 3 it appears that the failure of the two corps under Hardee to dislodge the Army of the Tennessee from the position at Jonesborough decided him to evacuate Atlanta. Early on the 2d of September my command marched in three columns, on the right of the railroad, in pursuit of the enemy. We came upon him in force near Lovejoy's Station, where he had taken up a strong position, the approaches to which were most difficult. As soon as possible my command was deployed—Fifteenth Corps on the left, Seventeenth on the right, and Sixteenth substantially in reserve. By the skirmish line of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps the enemy was driven from a height on his left of great importance to the security of his position. The main lines were moved forward to close proximity to the rebel works already nearly completed. This was effected by 4 p. m., when I was instructed to stand on the defensive for the present. After remaining at this place until the evening of September 5, in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 64, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the army withdrew by easy marches to East Point, arriving at that place on the 8th, where it is now in position—Fifteenth Corps in the center, Sixteenth on the right, and Seventeenth on the left.

In the above report I have labored under the disadvantage of not having received a report from Major-General Dodge. I am fully aware that my report must be in a great measure unsatisfactory, to say the least, to the officers and soldiers of this command, as it is impossible for me to depict the glorious work accomplished by this army, as its commander, Major-General McPherson, who participated in it would have done. Since I have had the command my thanks are due for energetic services and hearty co-operation to Maj. Gens. John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps; F. P. Blair, jr., commanding Seventeenth Army Corps; G. M. Dodge and Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, successively. For patriotic zeal and untiring effort for the success of our cause they are only rivaled by the great body of the officers and soldiers under their command.

I wish to record the names of my staff who have contributed so much to facilitate the movements of the army and to secure the glorious results of the campaign of Atlanta. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Taggart, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Gilbert, assistant adjutant-general—distinguished for completeness of records, cleanness of orders, and assistance on the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, assistant inspector-general; Major Osborn, chief of artillery; Captain Hickenlooper, assistant chief of artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, provost-marshal-general—distinguished for untiring and generous aid of every description. Captain Buel, chief of ordnance; Capt. C. B. Reese, chief engineer; Surg. J. Moore, medical director; Capt. O. H. Howard, signal officer—for the zealous and admirable manner they performed the duties of their departments. Captain Conklin, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Macfeely, chief commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Blizzard, staff quartermaster and commissary of subsistence; Dr. E. A. Duncan, staff surgeon—for the care, completeness, and system they displayed in the discharge of the duties of their several departments.

My personal staff—Maj. C. H. Howard, senior aide-de-camp; Capt. H. M. Stinson, aide-de-camp; Capt. F. W. Gilbreth, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. M. Beebe, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. E. H. Kirlin, volunteer aide-de-camp—receive my warmest thanks for their exertions night and day in the performance of duty. C. W. Jacques, telegraph operator, receives my thanks for his skill and diligence.

Herewith inclosed please find the reports of corps and other commanders, also list of killed and wounded, maps,* &c. Special attention is called to the report of the chief of artillery of the department.

I am grateful to the commanding general of the Military Division of the Mississippi for his confidence, instruction, and uniform courtesy, and it is a proud pleasure that during this trying campaign, and under the pressure of peculiar responsibility, he has never seen fit to censure me officially or otherwise.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
A. D. C. to Major-General Sherman, A. A. A. G.

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* To appear in the Atlas.

[Inclosure.]

Effective strength Army of the Tennessee at the commencement of the campaign in Georgia.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Fifteenth Army Corps:			
Infantry	573	10,768	11,341
Artillery	24	736	760
Total	597	11,504	12,101
Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:			
Infantry	487	11,489	11,976
Artillery	16	684	700
Cavalry	21	423	444
Total	524	12,596	13,120
Seventeenth Army Corps: *a*			
Infantry	417	8,597	9,014
Artillery	19	887	906
Cavalry	4	100	104
Total	440	9,584	10,024
Total Army of the Tennessee	1,561	33,684	35,245

a Joined at Acworth June 10, 1864.

Casualties in Army of the Tennessee in Georgia.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fifteenth Army Corps	54	596	188	3,207	28	605	270	4,408	4,678
Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps	20	356	91	1,708	6	196	117	2,260	2,377
Seventeenth Army Corps	17	405	86	1,713	43	995	146	3,113	3,259
Total Army of the Tennessee	91	1,357	365	6,628	77	1,796	533	9,781	10,314

Captured.a

Prisoners	2,921
Deserters	215

a Turned over to and receipted for by provost-marshal-general, Department of the Cumberland.

Acknowledged losses of the enemy.b

Resaca	2,000
Dallas	2,000
July 22	12,000
July 28	7,000
Jonesborough	5,000
Total	28,000

b This estimate does not include the loss of the enemy in constant skirmishing or minor attacks in front of the Army of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In my report of operations during the campaign of Atlanta, I made scarcely any reference to the medical department of this army, expecting to transmit in a short time the report of the medical director. His preliminary report* accompanies this letter, and is replete with matter of general as well as professional interest. The campaign was a long one; battles and hard skirmishing of

*See p. 50.

great frequency, changes of position constant, and transportation limited; still, by system, by the energy of the medical director and the co-operation of the officers of his department, the sick and wounded have been as well cared for as in any campaign that I have borne a part in. I call special attention to the recommendations of Surgeon Moore regarding the promotion of medical officers. I believe it due to the medical department that patriotic labor on the part of its officers should receive the approbation of the Government in the shape of substantial and honorary promotion, as is the case with other departments of the service. I cannot complain, however, of any want of efficiency in that department, and have more than once felt deeply grateful to those faithful surgeons, who were working night and day to save the lives or alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded. They may be assured their labor is not lost. I tender to Surg. John Moore, medical director of the Army of the Tennessee, my special thanks for his indefatigable and successful efforts to provide for the sick and wounded, and recommend him particularly to the War Department as one worthy of reward.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sherman.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 13. | HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Jonesborough, Ga., August* 31, 1864.

The general commanding congratulates this army on the brilliant manner in which they repulsed the attacks of the enemy to-day, and announces to them that while the enemy was throwing upon them the greater portion of his force, Generals Schofield and Stanley moved upon the railroad, two miles south of Rough and Ready, heading off a train of cars loaded with troops going to the support of their repulsed columns, and are still on the railroad destroying it. Thus we have whipped the enemy, cut his communications, divided his army, and are prepared to pursue and destroy it. Major-General Sherman desires the general commanding to express his appreciation of the noble conduct of the officers and men of this army, and to assure them that he knows their worth, and is not unmindful of their services.

The gallant behavior of the cavalry division, under General Kilpatrick, in meeting the attack of the division of Cleburne is heartily appreciated by the general commanding, and will not remain unnoticed.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16. | HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *East Point, Ga., September* 10, 1864.

It is with pride, gratification, and a grateful sense of divine favor that I congratulate this noble army upon the successful termination

of the campaign. Your officers claim for you a wonderful record—for example, a march of 400 miles, thirteen distinct engagements, 4,000 prisoners, and 20 stand of colors captured, and 3,000 of the enemy's dead buried in your front. Your movements upon the enemy's flank have been bold and successful: first, upon Resaca; second, upon Dallas; third, upon Kenesaw; fourth, upon Nickajack; fifth (via Roswell), upon the Augusta railroad; sixth, upon Ezra Church, to the southwest of Atlanta, and seventh, upon Jonesborough and the Macon railroad. Atlanta was evacuated while you were fighting at Jonesborough. The country may never know with what patience, labor, and exposure you have tugged away at every natural and artificial obstacle that an enterprising and confident enemy could interpose. The terrific battles you have fought may never be realized or credited, still a glad acclaim is already greeting you from the Government and people, in view of the results you have helped to gain, and I believe a sense of the magnitude of the achievements of the last 100 days will not abate but increase with time and history. Our rejoicing is tempered, as it always must be in war, by the soldier's sorrow at the loss of his companions in arms; on every hillside, in every valley, throughout your long and circuitous route from Dalton to Jonesborough, you have buried them. Your trusted and beloved commander fell in your midst; his name, the name of McPherson! carries with it a peculiar feeling of sorrow. I trust the impress of his character is upon you all to incite you to generous actions and noble deeds. To mourning friends and to all the disabled in battle, you extend a soldier's sympathy. My first intimate acquaintance with you dates from the 28th of July. I never beheld fiercer assaults than the enemy then made, and I never saw troops more steady and self-possessed in action than your divisions which were there engaged. I have learned that for cheerfulness, obedience, rapidity of movement, and confidence in battle, the Army of the Tennessee is not to be surpassed, and it shall be my study that your fair record shall continue, and my purpose to assist you to move steadily forward and plant the old flag in every proud city of the rebellion.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

No. 440.

Report of Surg. John Moore, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
East Point, Ga., September 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the medical service on the campaign which has terminated with the capture of Atlanta:

The troops of the Fifteenth and Left Wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, numbering 23,000, after having been quietly encamped during the winter at Larkinsville, Huntsville, Athens, and Decatur, were put in motion about the last days of April for Chattanooga, where they arrived about the 1st of May. Before starting on this march supplies of medicines, hospital stores, &c., had been drawn for six months. By a general order, one 6-mule wagon had been

allowed to each regiment for transportation of medical supplies, and to be used for this purpose exclusively. In this wagon were carried also the hospital tents, of which there were an average of one and a half to a regiment. Abundant supplies of all kinds had been brought to Huntsville early in April by Asst. Surg. J. W. Brewer, U. S. Army, medical purveyor. No vegetables had been issued during the winter to the three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps stationed about Larkinsville, and in consequence quite a number of these men were suffering from scurvy, appearing, however, generally in a mild form. The troops at Huntsville and Athens got vegetables from the country, and scurvy did not make its appearance among them. The sick and those unable to march, from the whole command, were left at Huntsville, in buildings and field hospitals already prepared for this purpose, and under the supervision of Dr. G. F. French, U. S. Volunteers, a zealous and efficient officer. On assembling at Chattanooga the Army of the Tennessee was at once marched through Ship's Gap, Villanow, and Snake Creek Gap to the vicinity of Resaca, a village on the Atlanta railroad, where it crosses the Oostenaula River. The enemy at this time occupied Dalton, with the Army of the Cumberland in their front, and that of the Ohio on their right flank. It will be seen that the Army of the Tennessee threatened his rear. On the 9th of May our army emerged from the Snake Creek Cañon into the Sugar Valley, about six miles from Resaca. An unsuccessful effort was made that afternoon to reach the railroad. This having failed, the whole army went into camp in Sugar Valley, about five miles from Resaca. During the 10th, 11th, and 12th the Twentieth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Corps had made a junction with General McPherson. On the 13th there was a grand advance of our whole force on Resaca, Army of the Tennessee on the right. A series of battles and skirmishes ensued on afternoon of 13th, and on 14th very obstinate fighting; enemy strongly posted behind intrenchments. Sunday, 15th, passed off very quietly; during night enemy evacuated, burning the railroad bridge behind them.

The field hospitals were formed for each division by assembling together the hospital tents of the regiments, and having them pitched under the supervision of a medical officer detailed for that duty. The hospitals of the Fifteenth Corps—three in number—were about a mile in rear of our line; that of Sixteenth Corps somewhat nearer. Three of the best surgeons in each division were selected to perform all operations, as well as to decide upon the necessity or propriety of the operation. To each of these three were detailed two assistants. The number of wounded received into hospital during the two or three days' operations here was 794. The uneven nature of the ground offered protection to the ambulances very near to the front, and the stretcher-bearers were so prompt in bearing off the wounded, that there were very few instances of men remaining on the field more than an hour or two after being wounded. They were laid on very comfortable beds, made by strewing the tents thickly with pine leaves and spreading blankets over these. There were abundant supplies of all important articles, and, altogether, all who came to the hospital were made very comfortable. On the 16th this army formed the right column in the pursuit of the retreating rebels. All the hospitals were ordered to be concentrated near the village, and sufficient force left for their protection. On my application, a commissary was appointed to remain

and provide for the hospitals until all wounded were sent back to the rear. A surgeon in charge, and one to each fifty patients, were left, and all others ordered to rejoin their commands. Medical supplies to last for the few days these hospitals were expected to be kept up were left, but several days' delay beyond the time thought requisite for their removal having occurred, several articles of supplies became exhausted, and were replenished with a good deal of reluctance, as I was informed, from the purveyor of the Army of the Cumberland.

Before going further, it may be well to state how it happened that we were dependent on this army for supplies. During the winter and spring, and up to within ten days of receiving orders to march, Huntsville, it was thought, would be the base of operations for the Army of the Tennessee, and, therefore, all stores had been ordered to this point. The order to march to Chattanooga was so sudden that time was not given to have these, or a portion of them in charge of a purveyor, sent to the field. Immediate steps were taken to supply this want, by ordering Assistant Surgeon Brewer, medical purveyor, to the field. He joined us with full supplies of all kinds, about the 1st of June, near Acworth. This was in good time to relieve the wounded from the battle of Dallas, which was fought on the 25th of May. From Resaca to Dallas the march occupied ten days; attended with more or less skirmishing every day. The weather was fine, roads good, a pleasing country, and water excellent, and marches generally easy. As a result of all this the health of the men improved vastly in this time, and many who began the campaign so debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk, were now able to march all day. The arrangement of the field hospitals it will not be necessary to detail here again. The battle of the 28th, and the minor operations before and after it, sent to the field hospitals 614 wounded men. A large number of the rebel wounded fell into the hands of our surgeons on the 28th. On the 31st Army of the Tennessee ordered to withdraw and move five miles farther to the left. All wounded were moved day before to proper locations in rear of new position. Rebel wounded left in care of their friends in the town of Dallas.

On 5th of June Army of the Tennessee ordered to extreme left, enemy having run away night before. All wounded to be put into ambulances again and removed to Acworth, a distance of twelve miles. Here the hospitals were again established, and wounded made as comfortable as practicable in the field. Two days after this orders were received to remove all wounded and sick behind fortifications of Allatoona Pass. A good site was found about two miles behind Allatoona, and the hospitals of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps removed the same afternoon. The distance was about seven miles. This proved an unusually convenient place for hospital. It was near an extensive smelting furnace and foundry. A number of caldrons were found, and placed in furnaces for purposes of making soup, washing, &c. The division organization of the field hospital was not kept up here, but the several division hospitals consolidated into a corps hospital, and this placed under charge of a surgeon supposed to have some aptness for administrative and executive duties. That of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under charge of Surg. A. Goslin, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, became a model in its way, and men have probably never made better recoveries than here during the six weeks the hospital was kept up. That of the Six-

teenth Army Corps was under charge of Dr. C. Thornton, surgeon Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was not nearly so well managed. While at Acworth General McPherson's forces were increased by the arrival of the Seventeenth Army Corps from Vicksburg. It numbered 10,350 men. These troops had marched from Decatur, on the Tennessee River, to Rome, Ga., and then via Kingston, Cartersville, &c. Their sick having been left at different hospitals on the way, they arrived without any incumbrance to retard their activity in the field. From June 10 to July 17 was probably the most trying and harassing period of the campaign to the soldiers. The army was then in front of Kenesaw Mountain, with the rebel army strongly intrenched in our front; our men were almost constantly in trenches, with daily reconnassainces, resulting in heavy skirmishes, and occasionally a very considerable battle. The weather was very hot, and it rained day and night for two or three weeks. On the 27th of June an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's line resulted in adding 600 wounded men to our hospitals.

It was now determined to move the Army of the Tennessee from its position on the extreme left to the extreme right. Wounded again ordered to be sent to the rear. Some three or four weeks before this I had established a large hospital in Rome, Ga., which was now in condition to accommodate about 1,500 men. It was under charge of Surg. G. F. French, U. S. Volunteers, who had been ordered from Huntsville, with all supplies, bedding, &c., that could be brought from there. To this point all the wounded were sent in box-cars, the hospital train being then monopolized by the Army of the Cumberland. Soon after dark on the night of the 2d of July the move toward the right began. Our trains had been moving in that direction all day. From the top of Kenesaw the enemy could look down on everything going on along our front, as if looking on a map. It was probably this threatened flank movement that caused them to evacuate this stronghold during the night. At sunrise on the following morning the flags of a portion of the Fifteenth Corps were waving on the top of Kenesaw. The rebels had abandoned this entire line and Marietta, and had taken a strong position near the railroad bridge on the Chattahoochee. The march was resumed early in the morning on the road leading toward Turner's Ferry. Rebels were found intrenched some two or three miles from the river, but not in very strong force. They were driven from all their advanced works the following day, and the army drawn close around the left flank of their new position. After some days' reconnoitering this was found too strong to carry by assault, and again the Army of the Tennessee was ordered to move through Marietta to Roswell Factory, on the river, thirteen miles above the railroad bridge, being now on the extreme left. After three days' stay at Roswell, during which a substantial bridge had been built across the river, the several corps, on the 17th of July, moved across the river and took the road leading to Decatur. On the night of the 14th occurred one of the most terrific thunderstorms that I have ever seen; some 4 or 5 men were killed, and about 30 more or less paralyzed. In many cases stacks of arms were struck, and the guns broken and destroyed. On the 20th Decatur, a town six miles from Atlanta, east, was entered, after severe skirmishing. On the 22d occurred the severest battle of the campaign. This began in an attack by the rebel forces on our intrenchments, stretching across the railroad, about three miles

east of Atlanta. The battle lasted from about 12 o'clock noon until near sunset, when the rebels were everywhere repulsed. In the early part of the action General McPherson was killed by a ball through the chest, while riding near the front. Thus prematurely fell an officer pre-eminent for his genius and attainments as a soldier, and as a man peculiarly beloved by all who had the good fortune to know him. It was a determined effort on the part of the rebel general to turn our flank. While the attack in front and on the flank was going on, another force moved from the direction of Decatur, threatening our rear. All our field hospitals came under fire at different times during the day and had to be removed. The number of wounded was about 2,060, all of whom, in addition to 500 rebel wounded, were brought to hospital before 10 o'clock that night. There was no want of important supplies of every kind.

On the 23d, owing to a projected change of line, all our hospitals were ordered farther to our right. On the 25th they were again ordered to be removed to the rear of the position occupied by the Army of the Cumberland—still farther to the right. Of course, all these moves were annoying, as well as injurious to many of the wounded, and retarded the proper fitting up of bunks, as well as other hospital conveniences. From these hospitals all wounded were transferred, in a few days, in ambulances to Marietta, a distance of twenty miles, and from that point to Rome by railroad. On the 27th of July the movement round to the right flank was completed. On the 28th, while getting into the new position, the rebels made a very determined attack on the Fifteenth Army Corps, which formed the right of our line. An attack, three or four times renewed, and lasting about five hours, resulted in a repulse to the enemy at all points, with 650 killed and about 5,000 wounded. During the engagement our troops threw up barricades, and were thus protected very much. Number of wounded, 540—mostly of the Fifteenth Corps. All the wounded, including 80 rebels, were in the division hospitals before 12 o'clock at night. The hospitals were first established within less than half a mile of our line of battle, but, being in range of enemy's shells, had to be removed farther to the rear. Three days after the battle—known as that of Ezra Church—all the wounded were sent to the corps hospitals in Marietta, fifteen miles distant. These hospitals had been moved from Allatoona Pass to this place early in July. From the battle of the 28th of July to August 26 the usual daily casualties of a siege occurred; the wounded being cared for in the division hospitals about a mile in the rear of the trenches. On the 26th began the grand move of the whole army to the right, with a view of cutting the West Point and Macon roads. It is unnecessary to speak of the manner in which this was accomplished. The Army of the Tennessee was on the right, and two days' march brought it to the West Point railroad at Red Oak. The 28th was spent in destroying the road, and march resumed on the 29th by two roads running parallel and passing through Renfroe Place to Jonesborough. Considerable skirmishing occurred during the day between our advance and the rebel cavalry, but very few casualties occurred, and in the evening our cavalry (dismounted) had forced the bridge across Flint River, and the advance of the Fifteenth Corps passed over immediately, and, driving the rebels from their barricades on the other shore, pursued them up the heights between the river and the town of Jonesborough, and held their position until the entire Fifteenth and Six-

teenth Corps came up, and before morning were intrenched within a few hundred yards of the town and at one point close enough to command the railroad. On the 31st an attack was made upon our lines, but was easily repulsed, with loss on our side of about 100. The hospitals of the Fifteenth Corps were established near the bridge on this occasion, but during the action two of them had to be removed across the river. This was the corps chiefly engaged.

On the 1st of September the enemy in front of the Army of the Tennessee stood on the defensive. In the afternoon a vigorous, gallant, and well-sustained attack was made by the Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of General J. C. Davis, on that part of the enemy's lines to our left. Although stubbornly resisted, 2 lines of the enemy's rifle trenches were taken, about 1,000 prisoners captured, a battery of 4 guns, besides a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Under cover of darkness the rebel army retreated. Next morning we were ordered to pursue. Late in the afternoon, however, General Sherman learned that Atlanta had been evacuated and was in possession of our troops, and orders were given to rest for two or three days, and then return by easy marches to Atlanta, where the army arrived on the 8th of September. All our wounded were brought back in ambulances, and, on reaching Atlanta, sent to the hospitals in Marietta.

Thus happily terminated a campaign of more than four months' duration, conducted under extraordinary difficulties, and no less remarkable for its numerous bloody engagements and daily skirmishes than for the cheerful endurance of the soldiers under frequent and long-continued hardships. It should have been stated in the proper place that after the death of General McPherson the command of the Army of the Tennessee devolved upon General J. A. Logan, who continued in command until the 27th, when General Howard was placed in command—an officer whose brilliant military record during the war has been rendered still more illustrious by the extremely important successes won by the Army of the Tennessee while under his command. But no less important than success, in attaching the soldiers of the army to him, is the constant interest which he manifests for their physical and moral welfare.

DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING THE CARE OF WOUNDED AND SICK ON THIS CAMPAIGN.

The Army of the Tennessee had been operating for two years on the Mississippi River, where all necessary provisions in the way of hospitals existed, but when ordered on this campaign these hospitals were not available, and all those at Nashville and Chattanooga belonged to the Army of the Cumberland. The hospitals established at Huntsville were ordered to be abandoned, as the town was to be garrisoned by troops from the Army of the Cumberland. About this time a temporary camp hospital was established in the vicinity of Chattanooga, under the charge of Surg. R. Niccolls, U. S. Volunteers, and with it were placed several hundred men, who were unable to march from being foot-sore or fatigued, and also many who were sick were sent back from Kingston. About the 1st of June measures were taken to establish the main hospital at Rome. I learned from General Sherman that this point would be protected, and from the people that it was celebrated for its salubrity. It was

organized by Surg. G. F. French, assisted by Asst. Surg. C. F. Marsh, Twenty-fifth Iowa, and a number of contract surgeons. Buildings were used at first, and afterward tents and buildings. About the 20th of June the field hospital at Chattanooga with medical officers and all remaining patients were brought to Rome. All the iron bedsteads, mattresses, and other hospital furniture used at Huntsville, together with everything of this kind in the hands of Doctor Brewer, the medical purveyor, were sent there in the beginning. These made in all about 1,600 beds, and were afterward increased to 3,000 by making bunks. The number in hospital never exceeded at any one time 2,750. For two or three weeks some difficulty was experienced in getting proper food for the sick. Doctor French, the surgeon in charge, reported that fruit and fowls, cows, and vegetables of all kinds were abundant in the country, but that the general in command (Vandever), for some unaccountable reason, refused to co-operate with him in getting these much-needed supplies, or rather, that he would not allow them to be taken. What are the sufferings of sick men to a hackneyed and effête politician, when he finds himself unable to alleviate them without incurring the displeasure of ladies(?) who have remained in pleasant quarters while their husbands, sons, &c., are in the rebel army? It were as unreasonable to expect the Ethiopian to change his skin as for a man like this to be influenced by the instincts of a soldier. After the establishment of this hospital no sick or wounded were sent farther to the rear. All were treated here and in the corps hospitals in Marietta. There were three of these, one for each corps. That of the Fifteenth was entirely under canvas, and, for completeness of arrangement in kitchen, laundry, and comfort of the sick, soon became a model. It was under the charge of Doctor Goslin. The hospital of the Seventeenth Corps was partly in the military college building and partly in tents on the grounds around it. The Sixteenth Corps hospital was altogether in buildings, and was the least comfortable of the three. These at one time contained an aggregate of about 3,000 patients. In a subsequent and fuller report I hope to show that the wounded treated in these hospitals did quite as well and better than in the more elaborately fitted-up buildings farther to the rear. During the campaign 625 wounded and over 3,000 sick were taken into hospitals at Rome, Marietta, and division hospitals in the field.

The Army of the Cumberland, having been operating on this line at different points ever since the war began, had numerous hospitals at its command in Nashville and Chattanooga, and, having until recently a monopoly of the hospital trains, was enabled to send its sick and wounded to the rear rapidly, and was not perplexed with the establishment of hospitals for large numbers of men, with scanty materials and often incompetent or inexperienced men. And yet, forgetting all these circumstances, I have understood I was much censured by a medical inspector at Resaca for not having such well-regulated general hospitals in the rear as the Army of the Cumberland.

SUPPLIES.

The regiments were well supplied on leaving Huntsville. About the 1st of June Doctor Brewer arrived at Big Shanty with a large stock of everything in the way of supplies. These were at once

issued to the surgeons in chief of divisions, who receipted for them and expended them in the division hospitals. Among these were 2,500 shirts and drawers. After making these issues the remaining supplies were loaded into a supply train, and on the march moved with the other supply trains. This arrangement was kept up until the taking of Marietta. The supplies were then taken from the train and put in store, and issued in the usual way. They were always in reach of the army, and were left here until the capture of Atlanta. Doctor Brewer deserves much credit for the manner in which his supplies were kept up and the promptness with which they were issued. In many articles the standard supply table was departed from, where it was believed to be for the benefit of the wounded or sick, but the aggregate of medicines used by this army for six months past will be found, I think, much below the quantities allowed by the supply table.

Of the regimental medical officers of this army I wish to speak a word or two of commendation. After any battle in which great numbers are wounded, of course the work is very hard until all are made comfortable. Usually these battles are far apart, with weeks of intervening rest, but here is a campaign lasting four months, with several severe engagements, and scarcely a single day without skirmishing more or less severe. After each engagement a number of the regimental medical officers had to be detached to attend the wounded sent to hospital. It often happened, owing to movements and the rapidity with which battles followed each other, that each division would have two or three different field hospitals at the same time miles apart. Of course, while these continued, it left fewer and fewer men to do the work in the front. With but very few exceptions they devoted themselves faithfully, and even heroically, to the work before them. Three of the most competent among them died of diseases contracted at the field hospitals, and probably due to overwork. One was killed while with his regiment in the trenches, and 2 others severely wounded. It is perhaps complimentary to the medical corps of the army that they are expected to perform the most arduous, and often painful and disagreeable, offices from no other motive than a sense of duty. In the line, and all the other staff departments which require the presence of its members in the field, the prospect of promotion is held out as an additional stimulus to insure the faithful performance of duty. But surgeons are moved by the same influences that operate on other officers, and if the Government would institute some system of promotion, such as exists in the medical departments in other civilized countries, this branch of its work would be more cheerfully done, and many of the best men who enter the service would find it to their interest to remain, and would not, as now, be constantly availing themselves of every opportunity to quit a service that not only offers no promotion, but which in its administration allows favorites to retain snug places in cities, where the work is light and pay greater than in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. MOORE,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Dept. of the Tenn.

Major-General HOWARD,
Comdg. Department and Army of the Tennessee.

No. 441.

Report of Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, Chief of Artillery, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, during the action of the 22d instant:

The attack commenced on our extreme left and near about 12 m., at which time the following batteries of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps were in position from right to left, viz: Battery F, Second Missouri, two 3-inch guns and two 12-pounder howitzers; Fourth Ohio Battery, four light 12-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers; Battery H, First Illinois, four 20-pounder Parrotts. To the front and right of large brick house on the north side of the railroad, Battery A, First Illinois, six light 12-pounders, four of which were advanced in front of the line; Battery F, First Illinois, six light 12-pounders, was about 400 yards south of the railroad, and the First Iowa Battery, four 10-pounder Parrotts, on the high hill about 800 yards south of Battery F, First Illinois. On the right of the Seventeenth Corps, and covering the right flank, was Battery D, First Illinois, four 24-pounder howitzers. Immediately on the left of this last-named battery was the Third Ohio Battery, four 20-pounder Parrotts, covering one of the large forts near Atlanta. Battery H, First Michigan, of six 3-inch guns; Battery F, Second Illinois, four light 12-pounders. Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, attached to Sixteenth Corps, was stationed on our extreme left, coving that flank. When the assault commenced in the rear, this battery was applied for and ordered to report to Major Ross, chief of artillery of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and while en route for the rear was captured while passing along the only road leading from its former position. The Fourteenth Ohio Battery and Battery H, First Missouri, were placed in position with the Sixteenth Army Corps, facing to the left and rear. The officers and men of these batteries are entitled to great praise for their noble conduct upon this occasion. These batteries were engaged about two hours, and expended effectively 1,119 rounds of ammunition. During the engagement one section of Battery C, First Michigan, was engaged at Decatur, but, in consequence of the suddenness of the attack, lost their battery wagon and 1 transportation wagon. The enemy, after hard fighting, were driven from the field.

About an hour after the attack in the rear upon the Sixteenth Corps, the enemy made a furious assault along the entire front and left of Seventeenth Corps, capturing 1 section of Battery F, Second Illinois, with First Lieut. W. H. Powell commanding. The entire support of this battery was captured, and a withdrawal under the circumstances was simply impossible. About this time the Third Ohio Battery was ordered to withdraw their 20-pounder Parrotts, and, with the remaining section of Company F, Second Illinois, were placed in position in the rear of the Fifteenth Corps. Battery D, First Illinois, and Battery H, First Michigan, did well, and remained upon the hill which had cost us so much, and which was the key to our entire position. During the attack upon the left and rear, Battery F, First Illinois, was faced to the left, and the First Iowa Battery

to the left and rear; also two 12-pounder howitzers of the Second Missouri Battery were placed in position with Battery F, First Illinois, all supported by the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps. In a short time after the above formation was completed the attack was made on the Seventeenth Corps, in which these guns, particularly the First Iowa, rendered important service. About 1.30 p. m. the enemy attacked the left center of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, forcing the infantry back, and capturing Battery H and 4 guns of Battery A, First Illinois. While the enemy was making this assault, the guns of the First Division were turned upon the assaulting column and did great execution. The chiefs of artillery of the different corps—Major Maurice, of the Fifteenth, Major Ross, of the Sixteenth, and Major Cheney, of the Seventeenth Army Corps—deserve great credit for the able management of the artillery of their respective corps, but more particularly are we indebted to the artillery officers and men of the Sixteenth Army Corps, as the safety of the entire command depended in a great measure upon their firmness and bravery. Honorable mention is made of the following officers and men: Captain Welker, chief of artillery of Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; Captain Griffiths, chief of artillery of Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps; Captain De Gress, of Battery H, First Illinois; Lieutenant Smyth, Battery A, First Illinois; First Sergt. John L. Bascom, Battery H, First Missouri; Sergt. Seth Calhoun, same battery, who, though wounded through the neck and arm, did not leave the field. Both of these sergeants displayed great courage and coolness, and are commended for promotion. Accompanying please find reports* of casualties, losses, and return showing the expenditure of ammunition during the month of July.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Capt. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. and Army of the Tenn.

Capt. JOHN E. MARSHALL,
A. A. G., Artillery Headquarters, Mil. Div. Miss.

No. 442.

Report of Maj. Thomas W. Osborn, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations August 3–September 8.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully report the part borne by the light artillery of the Army of the Tennessee in the late campaign for the occupation of Atlanta, so far as the operations have been under my general supervision as chief of artillery of the army.

The following is a list of the batteries serving with the army in the field, to wit: Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. T. D. Maurice, chief of artillery—Fourth Ohio Battery; F, Second Missouri Light Artillery; A, First Illinois Artillery; B, First Illinois Artillery; F, First Illinois Artillery; H, First Illinois Artillery; First Iowa

* Not found.

Battery. Sixteenth Army Corps (Left Wing), Capt. F. Welker, chief of artillery—H, First Missouri Light Artillery; B, First Michigan Artillery; C, First Michigan Artillery; F, Second U. S. Artillery; Fourteenth Ohio Battery. Seventeenth Army Corps, Capt. Edward Spear, chief of artillery—D, First Illinois Light Artillery; F, Second Illinois Light Artillery; H, First Michigan Artillery; Third Ohio Battery; Tenth Ohio Battery; Fifteenth Ohio Battery; C, First Missouri Light Artillery; First Minnesota Battery.

I was assigned to duty in this army on the 3d of August, 1864. I had but lately joined the army, having borne no part in the campaign, and was unacquainted both with the immediate operations of the main army and the topography of the country. I can only forward the reports of the corps chiefs, and take up the record from the 4th of August. The army was at that date lying west-southwest of Atlanta, and substantially intrenched. The Fifteenth Army Corps was upon the right, Seventeenth Army Corps in the center, and the Sixteenth Army Corps on the left, the batteries being well distributed on the main line, and protected by substantial earth-works, which, in most cases, were well located and constructed. From this date until the 25th of August the general position of the army remaining the same, there is little to note. The main line of battle neared the city, and at each advance threw up substantial works for the artillery before the guns were moved forward. During the operations the artillery was but little exposed to the fire of the enemy, and only an occasional shot from the enemy' artillery, or an occasional bullet from a sharpshooter doing any damage. While in the advanced works before Atlanta the left of the Sixteenth Army Corps, being within 3,000 or 3,500 yards of the center of the town, Major Ross, chief of artillery of the corps, experimented by throwing hot shot in the outskirts of the city with light 12-pounder guns, and in the center of the city with 20-pounder Parrotts. A furnace was constructed, in the form of an arch, with stone and earth, and railroad iron used for grates; wet cotton was used for wadding. So far as the experiment of heating and firing the hot shot from 12-pounder smooth and 20-pounder rifles, with the conveniences at our disposal, went the experiment was a success, but with no perceptible results that ever were assured arose from the shot being heated. The range was too great for the 12-pounders, and I am not aware that any especial injury was done by the rifled-shots. About 100 round shots and 50 rifled were thrown. On the 11th of August Lieut. L. Smith, with a detachment of F, Second U. S. Artillery, received a 4½-inch Rodman gun, and was assigned position near the left of the line, and about 4,000 yards from the city, from which point he threw shells into the city as rapidly as was considered safe for the gun, firing night and day. On the 13th he moved forward 400 yards, and continued shelling the city, firing once in five minutes by day, and once in fifteen minutes by night. The vent of the gun first received, on the eighth or ninth day, and after firing 700 rounds, began to enlarge rapidly, and at about 900 rounds the vent was about one-third of an inch in diameter. On the 23d the gun was exchanged for a new one, which was used two days. The carriage was of defective timber and of inferior construction. The trail gave way on the 24th, and on the 26th it broke and was replaced by a new one. The Fourteenth Ohio Battery also shelled the city considerably, and a few other rifled

guns were able to reach it. During all the operations on this line the enemy used their artillery moderately, and the accuracy of their fire was not great. On the 25th the army commenced the movement toward Jonesborough; the artillery was employed but little on the route, excepting to assist in driving the enemy before us on the march from Fairburn to Flint River. A and H, First Illinois, were several times called upon, the army taking position between Flint River bridges and Jonesborough. The artillery was so placed as to command all regular approaches to, and sweep the front of, our line of battle and works thrown up for the batteries.

The enemy assaulted our position with considerable vigor on the 31st, and were easily repulsed. Nearly all of the guns of the Fifteenth Army Corps were engaged, and one battery from each of the other corps. The enemy came within easy range, and canister was used freely and with good results. On the 1st of September the army was actively engaged so far only as to make an active and forcible demonstration, in which the artillery played an active part. H, First Michigan, and H, First Illinois, did good service on the enemy's infantry and artillery in the advance of the Fourteenth Corps upon their position. From Jonesborough we moved to near Lovejoy's, where we used our artillery considerably on the enemy's artillery, and in shelling their position. On the 8th instant we reached our present position in the neighborhood of East Point. A schedule of casualties of officers and summary of the enlisted men, also the expenditures of ammunition, are annexed hereto.

On being assigned to duty with the artillery of the army, I found the batteries all in position in the face of the enemy, and, after the wear of a hundred days of active service and campaigning, in equipments the batteries were of necessity much reduced, and considerable of the material needed the immediate action of an inspector, and in a few cases the equipments at the opening of the campaign had been incomplete. The armament was by far too varied for an army in the field, consisting of four calibers of rifled guns and three of smooth-bore. All the horses were much reduced in condition, and in several of the batteries the number fell far short of the full complement allowed the batteries. The uniform of the men was severely worn, but the general health and morale of the men was excellent. These defects are being remedied as rapidly as possible. There have been some complaints, in a general manner, by battery commanders of the ammunition furnished the artillery, but my attention has not at any time been called to it, when it could be examined or tested, excepting that of the 24-pounder howitzers; but these guns have been exchanged for 12-pounder howitzers, and we shall have no more difficulty with it. The armament of the artillery is reduced to two calibers of rifled and one of smooth-bore, and each battery has orders to complete the equipment of its battery in every particular. The discipline of the artillery does not appear to be strict, but the good will and personal bravery of the men could not be surpassed. The officers are brave and devoted men to their duties, and, so far as my acquaintance with them goes, they have succeeded in all they have been called upon to execute, but I think a less feeling of equality between officers and men would add to the efficiency of several of the batteries. The disposition on the part of battery commanders to expend ammunition freely appears to be general, but as it appears to have been favored by supe-

rior officers I have not disapproved of it, though in my own opinion too much ammunition has been expended to reach the result sought. I have no report from the batteries of the department not serving with this army, and have no knowledge of what or in how many actions they have participated.

I have adopted a system of special inspections by field officers assigned to that duty, and by which means I shall become conversant with the condition of all the batteries in the department. The chiefs of artillery of the different corps have my hearty thanks for the willingness and earnest co-operation with me in all my views regarding the management of the artillery, and too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the batteries for their great bravery, efficiency, and personal gallantry.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. OSBORN,

Major First New York Artillery and Chief of Artillery, Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Capt. J. E. MARSHALL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

List of casualties in the artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, during the present campaign, ending September 4, 1864.

Battery.	Division.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. T. D. Maurice, chief of artillery:							
4th Ohio Battery	First	1	1		8		
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F	do		2		2		
1st Illinois:							
Battery A	Second		2		8		20
Battery B	do						
Battery H	do		4		12		9
Battery F	Fourth	2	5		8		
1st Iowa Battery	do		4	2	19		
Sixteenth Army Corps, Capt. F. Welker, acting chief of artillery:							
14th Ohio Battery	Second		3		18		
1st Michigan, Battery C	do		1		3		
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F	Fourth		5		5	2	11
1st Missouri, Battery H	Second		1		27		
1st Michigan, Battery B	Fourth			1	2		
Seventeenth Army Corps, Capt. Edward Spear, chief of artillery:							
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery D	Third				7		
1st Michigan, Battery H	do		1		2		
3d Ohio Battery	do				6		2
15th Ohio Battery	Fourth				3		
10th Ohio Battery	do		1		2		
1st Minnesota Battery	do	1			4		
2d Illinois, Battery F	do		1				32
Total		4	31	3	136	2	74

Names of officers killed: Second Lieut. George Hust, Fourth Ohio Battery; Lieuts. Samuel S. Smyth* and T. W. Raub, Battery F, First Illinois; and Lieut. W. C. F. Koethe, First Minnesota.

*A mistake. He was taken prisoner and afterward mustered out of service.

Return of artillery ammunition expended by the batteries of the Army of the Tennessee from May 13 to September 4, 1864.

	Fifteenth Army Corps.	Sixteenth Army Corps.	Seventeenth Army Corps.	Total.
20-pounder Parrott:				
Solid shot	712		354	
Case-shot	756		103	
Percussion-shell	973		2,549	
Fuse-shell	2,570		1,049	
Canister	172		1	
Total	5,183		4,056	
10-pounder Parrott:				
Solid shot	252			
Case-shot	1,474			
Percussion-shell	1,009			
Fuse-shell	1,321			
Canister	115			
Total	4,171			
3-inch Rodman:				
Solid shot	57		10	
Case-shot	274		2,767	
Percussion-shell	137		2,062	
Fuse-shell	2,321		6,154	
Canister	7		53	
Total	2,796		11,046	
6-pounder James:				
Case-shot	40			
Percussion-shell	21			
Fuse-shell	30			
Total	91			
12-pounder gun:				
Solid shot	2,147		824	
Case-shot	4,764		1,017	
Shell	2,911		291	
Canister	223		27	
Total	10,045		2,159	
24-pounder howitzer:				
Solid shot				
Case-shot			554	
Shell			661	
Canister			15	
Total			1,230	
12-pounder howitzer:				
Shell	841			
Case-shot	652			
Canister				
Total	1,493			
Total number of rounds	23,779	12,822	18,491	55,092

T. W. OSBORN,
Major First New York Light Artillery and Chief of Artillery, Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

No. 443.

Report of Capt. Chauncey B. Reese, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near East Point, Ga., September 14, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering oper-

ations of this army during the campaign which has just terminated in the capture of Atlanta and East Point:

The available force for engineering operations with the three divisions of the Fifteenth Army Corps and the two divisions of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which rendezvoused at Chattanooga on the 5th and 6th of May last, consisted of a pioneer corps of from 100 to 150 soldiers, and a small number of negro laborers to each division, and Lieut. Col. D. F. Tiedemann, [One hundred and tenth] U. S. Colored Troops, and Capt. H. Klostermann, Third Missouri Volunteers, as acting chief engineer of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and chief engineer Fifteenth Army Corps, respectively, and Capt. James R. Percy, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, as engineer officer, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. There were no instruments for surveying, requisitions which I had made upon my arrival in the department not having been filled. In the march of the army through Gordon's Mills, Gordon's Springs Gap, and Ship's Gap, and Snake Creek Gap, there was nothing engaged the attention of the engineers, save looking out and repairing roads. After the army had passed through Snake Creek Gap, made a demonstration against Resaca, and fallen back to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap on the 9th, General McPherson gave orders for the position to be intrenched. Captain Hickenlooper, of General McPherson's staff, and myself, selected the line of defense, and I directed it to be executed under the supervision of Captain Klostermann and Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann, which was done on the 10th, night of the 10th, and the 11th. During the dark and rainy night of the 10th I assisted in posting the Sixteenth Corps behind the works which had been commenced. The army, advancing on the 12th, confronted the enemy at Resaca. On this and the two subsequent days the engineer officers, with the pioneers, were engaged in throwing up batteries and breast-works. On the 14th I was ordered to accompany the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Sweeny commanding, to Lay's Ferry, to make a demonstration with a pontoon train, which it was expected would be there. I assisted Captain Merrill, in charge of the pontoon train, in crossing the infantry, under considerable fire from the enemy. About 400 men were crossed and then withdrawn near night-fall, General Sweeny hearing that a rebel force was crossing, or attempting to cross, to the north bank of the Oostenaula, at Calhoun Ferry. On the morning of the 15th the division was thrown across the river on a ferry-boat, which was found there, and some pontoons of Colonel Buell's train. I had a tête-de-pont constructed, capable of holding over a brigade, and intrenchments thrown up on the north bank of the river to cover a withdrawal, should it become necessary. An assault of the enemy on this unfinished tête-de-pont in the afternoon was repulsed. There was no special work for the engineers on the march of the army through McGuire's, Adairsville, and Woodland, to Kingston.

On the 20th I indicated to Captain Klostermann the line for a tête-de-pont at Gillem's Bridge. This was constructed, under his supervision, by the pioneers of the Fifteenth Corps, on the 21st and 22d, and consisted of two batteries and 840 yards of breast-works. Woolley's Bridge was also repaired by Captain Klostermann. While the army was resting near Kingston, during the 20th, 21st, and 22d, I was engaged in reconnoitering the fords on the Oostenaula, and the road leading to the south toward Van Wert. A company of

mounted infantry was here permanently assigned to duty with me for reconnoitering purposes. In the advance from Kingston to Dallas, as in fact generally on the march, I have been with the advance, gaining information, learning the roads, character of country, &c. From the 27th to the 31st of May, while the army was before the enemy near Dallas, two lines of intrenchments were constructed. On the 27th General McPherson sent me to reconnoiter the right flank of our army, it having been reported that the enemy were massing there. On the 28th I was directed to select a position for the Army of the Tennessee on the right of the Twentieth Corps, which was then the right flank of the left wing of the grand army, and some two and a half to three miles north, near New Hope Church. This I did, and on the following day conducted staff officers of each corps to it, and pointed out the positions for their corps in the movement of the army to the left, which was expected to take place on the night of the 29th. Several demonstrations made by the enemy during the night, however, prevented the movement. I again reconnoitered to the right on the 31st. During the 31st and the night of the 31st a line of breastworks was thrown up, under the superintendence of the corps engineers, 500 or 600 yards to the rear, to be held by the rear guard in the withdrawal of the troops on the 1st of June.

The army withdrew on the 1st of June. I this day put in position General Sweeny, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, on the Allatoona and Dallas road, one mile south of the Burnt Hickory and New Hope Church road, covering the right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann intrenched the position. June 3 and 4, I was reconnoitering roads toward Burnt Church, and on the 4th, Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann and Captain Percy, engineers, with their pioneer corps, cut a road some four miles to Burnt Church, parallel to the main road, and this was, on the 5th, followed by one of the columns of the Army of the Tennessee. The enemy left the front on the night of the 4th. The army having marched to Acworth on the 6th, on the 7th I went from that place to Allatoona with Generals Sherman and McPherson, and yourself, and on the 7th and 8th accompanied yourself in making a thorough reconnaissance of the pass and the country as far as the Etowah bridge. Instructions for making an intrenched position at the pass, including the construction of five small redoubts, were given to Colonel Malmborg, chief engineer of the Seventeenth Army Corps. (This corps had just reached the Etowah bridge on the 7th, and joined the main army on the 8th.) The army advanced from Acworth on the 10th, confronted the enemy around the Kenesaw Mountain until the 2d of July. During this time the engineers were constantly employed in building intrenchments. Not less than three distinct lines were made, as the troops advanced from position to position. On the night of the 18th the enemy left a strong position on the right, running from the base of Kenesaw Mountain east, down the bluffs on the Noonday Creek; their breast-works were remodeled to suit our position. On the night of the 26th I conducted the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to a position, that I had been ordered to select during the day, for massing this division preparatory to an attack on Little Kenesaw on the following day. As directed by you, on the 28th I assumed control of the pontoon train belonging to this army, which had just arrived from Nashville. Captain Kossak, who had been with the Sixteenth Army Corps as

chief engineer since June 16, was assigned to the command of the train, and directed to put it in good order at once. His report of the operations of this train is appended.

The army, save the First and Fourth Divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, moved on the 3d of July, passing through Cheney's to near Widow Mitchell's, on the old Sandtown road, and the First and Fourth Divisions of the Fifteenth Corps to Marietta, passing east of the Kenesaw Mountain, the enemy having evacuated that part of the line during the night. Still advancing on the 4th. 5th, and 6th, the army came up with the enemy in force on Nickajack; our position here on the right bank of the creek was intrenched, and batteries constructed under the supervision of the corps engineer officers. The pioneers of the Sixteenth Corps, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann, and the general directions of Major-General Dodge, built a trestle bridge over the Chattahoochee at Roswell Factory, 600 feet long and 13 feet above the water, using the lumber from the buildings in the vicinity. This corps moved from near Ruff's Mill on the 9th. The enemy evacuated the north bank of the Chattahoochee on the night of the 9th, the Seventeenth Corps remaining to cover the right flank. On the 13th the Fifteenth Corps moved to Roswell Factory. On the 14th I selected, with Major Hotaling, a position for this corps on the left of the Sixteenth Corps, on the south of the Chattahoochee. These corps were intrenched, and remained until the 17th instant. During these three days' waiting at Roswell I reconnoitered the country to the south some four or five miles. While on the march (from 17th to 19th) from Roswell to Decatur I was sent on the 18th from Browning's Court-House, where the Fifteenth Corps was supporting Garrard, who was breaking the railroad near Stone Mountain, to Henderson's Mill, to examine the country at that point, with a view to moving the Fifteenth Corps there, to be near the other corps of the army, the Seventeenth Corps being at this time at Blake's Mill and the Sixteenth on the West Decatur road, some three miles south of Widow Rainey's. On the 21st (the second day's advance from Decatur) I was sent by the commanding general to the Seventeenth Corps, which was moving south of the railroad and parallel to it, to conduct the corps. I did this, remaining with it until it came upon the enemy in force some two and a half to three miles from Atlanta. On the morning of the 22d I went, with Captain Barlow and Lieutenant Ernst, along nearly the whole front of our line, examined the ground for an advance, the enemy having left his works in front during the previous night. The pioneers of the Seventeenth Corps had already commenced work on this new position when the rebel attack on our left and rear began. The engineer officers had been at work on the 21st, and had constructed a very good line of breast-works on the front toward Atlanta. After the fight the line of intrenchments was extended to the left in front of the Sixteenth Corps and a part of the Seventeenth, the left of which had changed its front. On the 23d I accompanied yourself in selecting a line, running from the left of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and breaking off in rear of the battle-field of the 22d, the salient passing some 200 yards south of the railroad, with a view to withdrawing the left of the grand army. A substantial line of breast-works was put up here by Captains Barlow and Klostermann and Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann from the 23d to the 26th of July. During this time Lieutenant Ernst and myself were engaged in reconnoitering the roads to the right of the

grand army. On the 26th I conducted staff officers of the different corps over the roads their corps were to withdraw on on the night of the 26th. The engineer officers were preparing roads this day.

The army moved out of position on the night of the 26th, and on the following day moved to the right on Proctor's Creek. I superintended the advance of the troops south from Proctor's Creek, by General Howard's order, until night-fall. On the 28th, while the battle was going on, I assisted General Howard as aide in bringing up troops, &c. While the Fifteenth Corps was fighting, the engineers of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps prepared a very good line of breast-works. Captain Klostermann covered some artillery, which the chief of artillery had posted on our right and rear. In the several positions of the army before the last grand flank movement, the engineers were always busy in reconnoitering positions for an advance, and superintending the construction of intrenchments and batteries. Three, often four, and in places five, different lines of works were put up, one after another, in the several positions taken by the army up to the 26th of August. Before the movement to the right from this position, all the roads in that direction had been thoroughly reconnoitered by the engineers, and staff officers of the different corps had gone over them. Preparatory to the withdrawal from this position, the line held by the Fifteenth Corps on the 28th was selected as a left flank, and prepared for defense by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. After the move to Sideling, from the 26th to the 28th, the army was again intrenched at this point. Moving from Sideling to near Jonesborough, on the 30th, the army was once more intrenched on the east bank of Flint River, and an assault of the enemy repulsed on the 31st. Atlanta was evacuated while we were in this position on the night of the 1st of September. The army advanced to near Lovejoy's on the 2d, and here met the enemy in his works. This last menacing position was intrenched by the pioneers, and several bridges over a marsh, intervening between our line of battle and the trains, were built by the engineer regiment, Colonel Flad commanding, which reported for duty on the 2d of September.

The army, withdrawing on the 3d instant, reached its present position on the 8th of September.

In addition to the officers mentioned in the first part of this report as being on duty in the beginning of the campaign as engineers, Captain Barlow, Corps of Engineers, relieved Colonel Malmborg as chief engineer of the Seventeenth Army Corps on the 18th of July. Lieutenant Ernst, U. S. Engineers, was on duty as assistant to chief engineer from July 16 to August 5, when he reported to you to take charge of the work at Marietta. A part of the time an officer has been on duty as engineer with each of the divisions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. These generally were with the pioneers of their divisions, superintending the construction of intrenchments. Captain Percy has been the only division engineer with the Fifteenth Army Corps. He was a most faithful and zealous officer in the discharge of his duties. After constructing a battery within forty yards of the enemy's rifle-pits on the 18th of August, before Atlanta, he retired to another battery and was watching the effects of our artillery upon the enemy, when he was killed by one of their sharpshooters. Capt. Leopold Helmle has been assistant engineer at these headquarters in charge of the office since June 28, and has been an efficient officer. In

all, six or seven enlisted men have been on duty as surveyors with the compass. Not much had been accomplished in this branch of engineering previous to the arrival of the army at Big Shanty. Our maps and sketches that have already been sent you, and those to be forwarded, will inform you sufficiently as to their labors.

I must not omit to call your attention to the valuable services of the engineer officers, and of the pioneers. The number of both has been entirely too small for the amount of labor to be performed. Both have always worked zealously, whether exposed to the inclemency of the weather or to the enemy's fire. Often intrenchments have been thrown up within fifty yards of the rebel sharpshooters, and within 100 yards of their main line of defense.

Respectfully submitted.

C. B. REESE,
Capt. of Engrs., Chief Eng. Dept. and Army of the Tenn.

Capt. O. M. POE,
Chief Engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 444.

Report of Capt. William Kossak, Aide-de-Camp, in charge of pontoon train.

PONTOON TRAIN, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: According to order, I have the honor to submit to you herewith, very respectfully, my report of the operations of the pontoon train of the Army of the Tennessee, during the late Georgia campaign.

The train under my charge consisted of thirty canvas pontoons and the necessary outfit, and a pioneer detachment of 3 commissioned officers and 105 enlisted men, besides the teamsters. On the 30th of June I took the command of the train, and started on the march the next day. The time up to the 12th of July was spent in marching, and when in camp drilling the detachment and preparing them for pontoon duty. The train arrived on the bank of the Chattahoochee River at Powers' Ferry on the 13th of July, and a bridge, consisting of twenty-two pontoons, was thrown across the river. The bridge remained here on the water till the 21st of July. During this time it was subjected to a very heavy travel and a hurricane, which took place on the evening of the 14th, without suffering any injury. The bridge was dismantled, everything dried, and loaded on the 21st of July, by order of Major-General Thomas, and on the 23d I marched with the train, under orders of the same general, to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee River. During the 24th of July I threw the bridge across Chattahoochee River at once. The river was deep and narrow here, and thirteen pontoons were sufficient to bridge it. We hardly laid here twenty-four hours, when orders came to dismantle, load, and go to Turner's Ferry, five miles downstream. The afternoon of July 25, therefore, found us on our road to Turner's Ferry. The fact, however, that Turner's Ferry laid outside our cavalry pickets (General McCook's command) determined me to halt the train and report the fact, in consequence of which I received orders to return tempora-

rily to the railroad bridge, but to hold everything in readiness to march out again at a moment's notice. This new marching order came next morning, and by 2 p. m. July 26, 1864, the bridge was thrown at Turner's Ferry, and the remaining bridge material, and everything else, established in park on the north side of Chattahoochee River. On the morning of July 27 I received orders from Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook to dismantle and join his cavalry command. This was accomplished at once, pickets ferried back to the command, and the line of march taken across Nickajack and Sweet Water in the direction of Campbellton. On this march the extreme heaviness of this pontoon train and the miserable condition of the mules proved a serious drawback on the celerity and dispatch of this cavalry movement. The march lasted till 2 a. m. next morning, July 28, during which time I lost 18 mules, dropping dead in their harness. When the command arrived opposite Campbellton, after a consultation with me, General McCook concluded not to bridge the river at Campbellton, on account of the unfavorable site, and it was concluded to continue the march to Riverton, seven miles farther down stream. It was impossible to take the whole train along, on account of the condition of the draft animals. I took, therefore, only enough material for one bridge along, and left the remainder back, guarded by one battalion of cavalry and two pieces. Traveling at a brisk rate, by 2 p. m. the pickets were ferried across and deployed, the bridge thrown, and General McCook and his whole command crossed it. To lose no time nobody dismounted, but the command went over in solid column, and the bridge stood it well. Under protection of Colonel Hamilton, with the Ninth Ohio Cavalry and two pieces, the bridge remained on water till noon July 29, when it was taken up and loaded, and started, under the escort of Colonel Hamilton and his command, back. We passed Campbellton safely, from which place the enemy fired both times a few random shots, and joined that portion of the bridge which was left behind. The whole train arrived on July 31 safely at Pace's Ferry, Chattahoochee River, near Vining's Station, and went into camp. On the 2d of August the whole pontoon train was moved into camp in a better locality, south of the railroad bridge, across Chattahoochee, near the Atlanta and Marietta wagon road. The time from this date up to August 24 was spent in overhauling and repairing the whole train, the canvases were cleaned, dried, and refolded, ropes and cables stretched and recoiled, and the entire running gear of the wagons inspected.

On the 24th day of August new marching orders arrived, and the train moved across Chattahoochee River to a point about one mile down stream from the railroad bridge, and had hardly gone into park when orders arrived to march to Turner's Ferry and throw the bridge across. This was executed during the night of the 24th till 11 p. m. Leaving the second section of the train behind, and selecting the best teams, I went to the bridge-site on double-quick. The bridge, being guarded by the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, remained on the water till Sunday, 4th of September. August 27, the enemy made a reconnaissance from Atlanta toward Turner's Ferry, and shelled the bridge for about fifteen minutes, doing no damage. They were, after a short fight, repulsed, and did not appear again. At this point, as well as at any other when I expected any attack, I always arranged the bridge for swinging it in to either shore, preparing the banks, when possible, for the dismantling.

On Sunday, the 4th of September, the bridge was taken up, and went into park, under the protection of Colonel Capron's cavalry, in an available position, in case it should be needed again at Turner's Ferry. September 10, I received orders which relieved me from duty with this pontoon train. The whole train was, therefore, assembled at the railroad bridge, and turned over to a detachment of the First Missouri Engineer Volunteers September 13, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KOSSAK,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, on Engineer Duty.

Capt. C. B. REESE,
Chief Engineer, Dept. and Army of the Tennesssee.

No. 445.

Reports of Capt. Ocran H. Howard, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Big Shanty, Ga., June 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of rebel signal messages, deciphered by the officers of my detachment, between the 10th and 20th instant. They were sent in a code adopted by them since we closed with the enemy in this position, and which was deciphered by the officers of this detachment. Lieutenant Bellinger is chief signal officer with the rebel army in our front. Maj. P. B. Lee and Col. G. A. Henry are assistant inspectors-general detailed to watch our movements from Kenesaw Mountain, and to report by signals. It seems they do not intrust this duty to their signal officers. The first intimation of General Polk's death was received by rebel signals. It is since verified by deserters. Colonel Henry and Major Lee kept us constantly informed of the movements of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, their dispatches being always received by General McPherson before he received information from any other source. We use every endeavor to keep the fact of our knowledge of their code from unauthorized persons.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

[Capt. H. S. TAFFT,
Washington, D. C.]

[Inclosures.]

General J:

No enemy visible from this point this a. m.

O. B.

Answer to mistake C is called A.

J ——:

Small bodies of your cavalry visible at second line of enemy's works, directly west of this station.

O. B.

We cannot get J. T. or C. C. will not read D. Is there any forage for a guard for us to-night?

Maj. W. E. MOORE:

I have forty barrels of whisky. Do you wish it sent out for issue?

ISAAC SCHERCK.

General MACKALL:

No general engagement; some fighting at Ware Bottom Church, Ashland, Rio R. R.

A. B. DAVIDSON.

Major SCHERCK:

Send the whisky.

W. E. MOORE.

Capt. J. H. EAKIN:

Send me a wagon load of meal, bacon, and salt. Acknowledge receipt.

W. E. MOORE.

The enemy are still moving slowly and cautiously to our right.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Brigade of cavalry (enemy's cavalry) in line of battle across what we take to be Alabama road.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy's cavalry have disappeared from our right, and my opinion is they have gone on Alabama road; otherwise matters unchanged.

G. A. HENRY.

General HOOD:

The enemy have fortified their position on their left.

P. B. LEE.

General HOOD:

Enemy strongly fortified along his entire line where his skirmishers were yesterday, and is still hard at work. No movements can be discovered.

P. B. LEE.

Yankee battery of four guns shelling the woods in front of Cleburne's position two miles this side of Pine Mountain.

P. B. LEE.

General HOOD:

Enemy trying to turn our extreme left; cannonading now going on in that direction. The Yanks are shelling us.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy's skirmishers are in the clear field on left, where Generals Cheatham's and Hardee's headquarters were, advancing on us in center and fighting.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy have a battery on eastern base of Lost Mountain, and firing occasionally on our cavalry.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Jackson's artillery are near Lost Mountain and southeast of it, and are firing rapidly.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Another large body of enemy little farther to our left, on the road from Lost Mountain to Marietta, and near where General Hardee was on the road and moving toward Marietta. Enemy is forming line of battle perpendicular to our left, and are now in rear of our left and driving back our cavalry.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy is still moving in force toward our left in the direction of Marietta from Lost Mountain, at least one division strong.

General H.:

From our center to our right everything remarkably quiet. No demonstrations; considerable fighting going on to our extreme right.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

The fighting was by our infantry and artillery, on or near the main road as well as could be located. It has subsided.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy passing, I think at least one brigade, to our extreme left. Very active firing of artillery immediately in front of us.

G. A. HENRY.

General JOHNSTON:

Very active firing east of railroad; enemy seem to be preparing for an advance; enemy making demonstrations on our extreme left.

G. A. HENRY.

General MACKALL:

There has been very heavy firing of artillery and infantry east and west of Big Shanty. My opinion is it is a feint of enemy to cover some movement on our extreme left. I have apprised General Hood of the movements.

G. A. HENRY.

General H.:

The line that was advancing [on] General Hardee have halted and are fortifying.

G. A. HENRY.

General JOHNSTON:

Quite a column moving to our extreme left; I think at least a division. I will inform you very soon.

G. A. HENRY.

General JOHNSTON;

Your dispatch just received. The column spoken of is still moving to our left, and in rear of Lost Mountain. My impression is a corps is moving, and I think on Lost Mountain and Marietta road.

G. A. HENRY.

General OEL[?]:

Was Lieutenant-General Polk killed? Let me know.

HOOD,
General.

General MACKALL:

One brigade of the enemy has moved west of railroad to our left; ambulance train moved with it.

GRAY.

General HOOD:

The remains of Lieutenant-General Polk passed in direction of Marietta Station.

88.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy moving by his right flank west; I think his purpose is to cut off Bate's.

P. B. LEE.

Later.—Disappeared under cover of woods and his movements cannot be discovered.

P. B. LEE.

General HOOD:

Enemy is extending lines farther on the left.

P. B. LEE.

Later.—Owing to character of the country nothing further can be observed of enemy's lines moving west of railroad this p. m. Colonel Henry is here.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Major Lee is not here. Enemy's left one mile east of Cassville road. His line is three-quarters of a mile from ours.

CHRISTENDEN,
Lieutenant.

General McCALL [MACKALL]:

About brigade of enemy have passed west of railroad to our left. Ambulance train moving.

G. A. HENRY.

General HOOD:

Enemy advancing double-quick from wooded hill in front of Edwards' house.

P. B. LEE.

Mr. COBB:

Have all of the timber cut on the top of the mountain to-night.

C.,
Lieutenant.

Major WILSON:

Please send a guard for signal duty to report at sunset.

General HOOD:

Enemy has taken possession of our skirmish line right and left of Big Shanty, Marietta road.

P. B. LEE.

To ———:

Heavy column of enemy moving on Big Shanty and Marietta road on Hood, with ambulances and wagons following.

P. B. LEE.

General HOOD:

Enemy's skirmishers met ours east of railroad and drove them back.

G. A. HENRY.

General McCALL [MACKALL]:

I went south of Lost Mountain. There are fewer camps on our right to-night than there has been for two nights. This dispatch has been delayed that I might trace the enemy's lines.

G. A. HENRY.

Major WILSON:

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please send detail with axes on Kenesaw Mountain to me.

C.,
Lieutenant.

General McCALL [MACKALL]:

The camp-fires to-night show the extension of the enemy's lines the length of a regiment to our right; otherwise their position unchanged.

G. A. HENRY.

CHENY and EASTMAN:

Send me a list of clothing needed by your post.

BELLINGER,
Lieutenant.

Lieutenant BELLINGER:

Two pairs pants, four shirts, and two pairs shoes.

CHENY.

They are fortifying the position they took from our skirmishers yesterday on Acworth road; no other change.

8.

The enemy have fortified their position on their left.

8.

General HOOD:

Enemy strongly fortified along his entire line where his skirmishers were yesterday p. m., and are still hard at work. No movement can be discovered.

P. B. LEE.

We must have a guard for our post; too many stragglers.

118 11.

The enemy have a signal station on our lines.

8.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy on ——— road, and moving toward Marietta. Enemy is forming line of battle facing our left, and is now advancing on our left.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

Two columns of the enemy moving south across the field where General Hardee and Cheatham were two days ago. They came from the direction of Golgotha Church.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

All quiet; a column moving to our extreme left. I think it at least division. I will inform you very soon.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON and H.:

Jackson's artillery are near Lost Mountain and southeast of it, and are firing rapidly.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

I am up here.

HOOD,
General.

Captain PRIBBLE:

Order up five barrels of turpentine for General Jackson immediately; send to Marietta.

B. McMICKELL [M. B. McMICKEN?],
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Generals JOHNSTON, LORING, and HOOD:

Quite a column to our extreme left; I think a division. I will inform you soon.

G. A. HENRY.

HEADQUARTERS.

Were rations drawn yet?

P. K. D.:

Heavy cannonading on our right.

Everything indicates a heavy movement in our front.

P. B. LEE.

General HOOD:

The enemy have fortified their position on their left.

88.

General HOOD:

Cannot see any change in their lines, except they are still working on their left.

Mr. GRAHAM:

Please send me a "Memphis Appeal" every morning by some one coming to Station 118.

BELLINGER,
Lieutenant.

General HOOD:

The enemy have fortified the position they took from our skirmishers yesterday; no other change.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy skirmishers are in the clearest field on our left, where Generals Cheatham's and Hardee's skirmishers were a day or two ago, and fighting. The field is south of Golgotha Church and east of Lost Mountain.

P. B. LEE.

General H.:

The enemy have driven in our skirmishers, and are moving rapidly in heavy column to General Hood's right, evidently for the purpose of flanking him.

P. B. LEE.

General H.:

Enemy passing left flank in column on road.

Later.—Enemy re-enforced his skirmish line on right of Acworth dirt road pretty heavily. All the batteries east of railroad are opening upon us.

G. A. HENRY.

General HOOD:

Enemy's skirmishers push east of railroad and driving them back.

Later.—Enemy constantly re-enforcing their skirmish lines taken from us on the Acworth road. Some parties moving out with spades. My opinion is they will fortify their lines to-night.

Later.—General, I did not know any of General Polk's corps was east of railroad. Enemy's infantry is now four or five miles east of here.

P. B. LEE.

General JOHNSTON:

I disagree with Major Lee as to the distance the enemy's infantry extended east of the railroad. My opinion is that two miles and a half will cover their infantry, and their cavalry extends one mile in advance of their infantry.

G. A. HENRY.

Enemy's position unchanged since my last dispatch. Shall I remain after night?

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the signal detachment under my command, during the campaign now just ended with the fall of Atlanta:

On the 3d of May I, with so much of my detachment as constituted the sub-detachments assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps and to the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, the Seventeenth Corps not being present, marched with those corps from Huntsville, Ala., and vicinity for the scene of active operations then about to commence in Northern Georgia. Marching by way of Bridgeport, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived at and passed through Snake Creek Gap, near Resaca, Ga., on the 9th. On that day the officers of my command were very active, established a station of observation, and reconnoitered the country on right and left, keeping well in advance. Lieutenant Sample, moving out with the skirmish line to gain at the earliest possible moment a prominent bald hill as a point of observation, had his horse shot under him, and, abandoning him, was one of the first to gain the hill. This hill, commanding a view of Resaca and the roads and fortifications of the enemy, was occupied throughout the day as a station of observation by Lieutenants Edge and Sample, who reported to Generals McPherson and Logan the result of their operations. At night the army fell back to Snake Creek Gap, and on the following day I took the entire detachment, with the exception of Lieutenant Frerichs, who was placed in charge of an initial station, and went along the crest of Chattoogata Mountain, with a view to opening communication with Generals Sherman, Thomas, and Hooker, then in vicinity of Buzzard Roost and Tunnel Hill. We were unsuccessful this day, but on the following found a station on John's Mountain, occupied by one of the signal officers Department of the Cumberland, with which I opened from Chattoogata Mountain, placing Lieutenants Magner and Sherfy in charge of mountain station and Lieutenants McNary and Frerichs in charge of station near General McPherson's headquarters. I reported communication open to Tunnel Hill. This line was kept open until the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio moved south through Snake Creek Gap and joined the Army of the Tennessee. On the 12th Captain McClintock established a station of observation on Chattoogata range, south of the gap, in communication by signal with a station in charge of Lieutenants Edge and Wilson at General Dodge's headquarters. From this station Captain McClintock reported movements of enemy's troops. On the 13th the army again advancing on Resaca, I established a station of observation on the right bank of the Oostenaula, from which I could see the enemy's position partially and their railroad and wagon road, together with all movements of his left. From this point I sent several communications of importance from time to time. I occupied this station alone until 3 p. m., when I was joined by Lieutenant Edge, who had charge of it thereafter, assisted by Lieutenant Frerichs. On the 14th General Sweeny's division was sent to Lay's Ferry, four miles south of Resaca, to effect a crossing. Captain McClintock was sent, with Lieutenants McNary and Wilson, to that point, to open communication back to General McPherson's headquarters, near Resaca. Placing Lieutenant Sample in charge of station near Resaca, Lieutenants

Wilson and McNary on a station on a hill near the ferry, and Captain McClintock near the ferry, communication was opened between Generals Sweeny, Dodge, and McPherson.

On the following morning, learning that the troops were to effect a crossing early, and wishing to open communication to south side of ferry as early as possible, went myself to Lay's Ferry, crossed in pontoon boats with the first regiment, and before the pontoon bridge was laid had communication with Lieutenant McNary's station on the hill. While communicating with Lieutenant McNary, a brigade of the rebel army made a desperate charge in line of battle to drive our forces into the river. Our batteries on the opposite side of the river and covering the ferry opened on the enemy, firing over our heads, during which time pieces of spherical case-shot from our own batteries went through my signal flag in the hands of Sergeant White. My flagmen, Sergt. James White and Privates Alonzo Glore and Lyman Riley, showed the most commendable coolness and bravery under the heavy fire of the enemy's musketry and our own artillery.

When the enemy had been repulsed, and the occupation of the south side became a certainty, I directed Captain McClintock to abandon his station and to work from mine, which was done. I then returned to our front, near Resaca, where I received a note from Captain Babcock, chief signal officer, Army of the Cumberland, stating that from a point in our front I could communicate with his officers, and, through them, with Generals Thomas and Sherman. That this was not done before was simply owing to the fact that every officer of my party, including myself, was actually employed in charge of stations. I immediately established a station and opened a communication, running the station until I could relieve Lieutenants Magner and Sherfy from the old station, in communication with the same officers, when they relieved me. During the night the enemy evacuated their position in front of us and retired toward Atlanta. On the following day I directed the abandonment of all the stations and the rendezvous of the officers and men of this detachment at south side of Lay's Ferry, where, at 4 p. m., I joined them, and they were instructed to march with the corps to which they were assigned and to perform during the march such duties, reconnaissances, &c., as were practicable, and to try each night from any prominent point that could be found to open communication with General Thomas' command, which was to march east of us and parallel with us. This was done every night until our arrival at Kingston on the 19th instant. On the evening of the 17th, near McGuire's, the head of the column being attacked, Lieutenants Edge and Sample reconnoitered the country by the Rome road, and Lieutenants McNary and Frerichs and I by the Adairsville road, reporting by courier the results of our observations. A prominent point between the two roads offering a good view of the surrounding country, I directed Lieutenant McNary to return to General McPherson's headquarters, to which I might communicate by signal, should I be able to get possession of it. Lieutenant Frerichs and myself then proceeded, with a few men from the Eighth Missouri Mounted Infantry, to the base of the mountain, driving out the enemy's cavalry, thence [to] the top of the hill on foot, it being too steep for horses. At the top I could see the enemy's position and strength, which I reported by signals, through Lieutenant McNary, to General McPherson.

Reaching Kingston early on the 19th, remained there in camp until the morning of the 23d, during which time a thorough inspection of signal equipments, glasses, stores, &c., was held, and everything was placed in the best condition that our means would permit of. From Kingston Lieutenant Frerichs was, after some correspondence between myself and Captain Van Duzer, assistant superintendent, U. S. military telegraph, ordered by the latter officer to Huntsville, Ala., to turn over the field trains for which he was accountable. On the 23d the army marched, crossing the Etowah River west of Kingston. During the march the officers of the detachment were generally in the advance, with the cavalry, in readiness to report by courier any discoveries that would affect the movement of the column. On the 25th the army reached Pumpkin Vine Church, and on the 26th entered Dallas, just outside of which place the enemy were met in force. Stations of observation were established by Lieutenants Edge, Sample, and Magner. On the 27th I placed Lieutenants Wilson and Sherfy in charge of an initial station which I had selected, and proceeded about three miles in a northeast direction to General Sherman's headquarters, with a view to opening communication by signals; found this line impracticable, but on the following day selected a new initial station, and, proceeding to General Hooker's headquarters, selected a station from which communication could be had. Notified General Hooker's signal officers that they could communicate with General McPherson through it, and they at once occupied it. This line was kept open during the occupation of Dallas and vicinity by the Army of the Tennessee.

On the 1st of June stations at Dallas were abandoned, and the detachment moved with the army about two miles to the north and east. At this point Lieutenants Edge and Sample were placed in charge of a station of observation in view of a rebel signal station, relieving Lieutenant Hopkins, acting signal officer with the Twentieth Army Corps. This station was occupied until the 5th, the officers deciphering all the enemy's messages sent therefrom and reporting from time to time the movements of the enemy in their front. The other officers of the detachment were, during the five days that the army remained at this point, generally unemployed, after satisfying themselves that lines of communication were impracticable, in consequence of the heavy timber. At this point Lieutenants Sampson and Ware reported from Huntsville, with the officers just detailed, and instructed Lieutenants Worley, Allen, Weirick, Fish, and Shellabarger, and the 100 enlisted men sent from Washington. The officers and men were at once assigned to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and with their men placed in readiness for duty. On the 5th, the enemy having evacuated their works during the night, the army moved toward Acworth, marching as far as Burnt Church. On the 6th we entered Acworth, where we remained until the morning of the 10th. While at Acworth stations of observation were established, one a mile south of the road on the Big Shanty road, by Lieutenant Sample, and one on the church in town. The latter also served as a communicating station in communication with one on the Allatoona Mountain worked by signal officers Army of the Cumberland, and communicating thence to General Stoneman on the left and General Thomas on the right. This station was worked by Lieutenants Worley and Allen. At Acworth Lieutenants Conard, Dunlap, and Stickney, constituting the sub-detachment with Seventeenth Corps, reported, having marched with the Seventeenth Army Corps from

some point on the Tennessee. The party was in excellent condition and well equipped. I relieved Lieutenant Sample from duty with the Fifteenth Corps, and placed him in charge of this sub-detachment. On the 10th the army marched to Big Shanty. We now came in sight of the enemy's signal station on Kenesaw Mountain, and learned that he had changed his code. A station was established from which the numbers could be taken down, and with the numbers so obtained their code was worked out on the second day after coming in view of their station. After this no messages were sent by the enemy from their stations in sight of us that were not promptly deciphered and furnished for the information of the commanding generals.

While our army was in position in front of Kenesaw communication was established by signals from Generals Thomas' and McPherson's headquarters to those of Generals Howard and Hooker. Afterward, when the army pushed forward on the right and left of Kenesaw, a station was established near General McPherson's headquarters which communicated with one on Pine Mountain, worked by Lieutenants Worley and Allen, and through their station to General Thomas' headquarters. It also communicated with a station of observation on Brush Mountain, in General Blair's front, the highest point of the line, and through that station with General Garrard's and General Blair's headquarters. On the 27th the electric telegraph line relieved the signal line between the different headquarters. The communicating stations in operation on the 1st day of July were as follows: One at Major-General Blair's headquarters, in charge of Lieutenants Conard and Stickney; one in General Leggett's front, which served also as a station of observation, in charge of Lieutenants Sample and Dunlap; and one near Generals McPherson's and Dodge's headquarters, in charge of Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger. These stations were in communication by signals. On the morning of the 2d orders were received to move at sunset. At sunset the station at General Blair's headquarters was abandoned; the station of observation and the station at department headquarters in communication with it were kept open until the troops withdrew about 10 p. m. At 9 p. m. Lieutenant Sample sent a message stating that a large column of smoke could be seen rising in the direction of Marietta, and that the usual camp-fires could not be seen in the rear of the enemy's lines. On the following morning it was learned the enemy had evacuated the previous evening. On the morning of the 3d Captain McClintock established a station on Kenesaw Mountain, working from the platform built by the enemy's signal officers. This station, in charge of Lieutenants Sherfy and Adams, communicated with different points in front to the headquarters of Generals Thomas, Hooker, Schofield, and McPherson. Communication was kept open from this point while the armies were moving toward the Chattahoochee until the 6th, when it became impossible to communicate with Generals Thomas and Hooker, and the station was abandoned. On the 5th, near the mouth of the Nickajack Creek, upon the army going into position, stations of observation were established commanding an excellent view of the enemy's works and lines. The station near General Blair's headquarters, in charge of Lieutenants Sample and Edge, was placed in communication with the headquarters of the division commanders of the Seventeenth Corps, and on the 8th with a station in General Howard's

front, in charge of Lieutenants Quinton and Howgate, acting signal officers Army of the Cumberland. These stations were kept open while the army remained in this position, and were abandoned on the 12th, when the army moved toward Roswell.

While the army was near the mouth of Nickajack Creek constant reconnaissances were made by the officers of the detachment not employed on stations, who tried from every prominent point to open communication with the central station. The Sixteenth Army Corps had on the 9th moved to Roswell, Ga., at which point Lieutenants Worley and Allen had reported on the 6th to Brigadier-General Garrard, commanding the Second Cavalry Division. En route to Roswell, with the Sixteenth Corps, Captain McClintock established a station on Black-Jack Mountain, in charge of Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger, who immediately opened communication with signal officers Army of the Cumberland on Kenesaw Mountain, and with Lieutenants Worley and Allen at Roswell. Thus, when General Dodge's command reached Roswell, communication was established with the right. The army remained at Roswell until the morning of the 17th. Mean time signal officers had reconnoitered the country for four miles south of the Chattahoochee. On the morning of the 17th the army crossed the Chattahoochee and commenced its march toward Atlanta. En route the railroad was destroyed at several points, in some places by the cavalry and in others by the infantry. Officers of the detachment were constantly in advance, and upon our arrival in the vicinity of Decatur Lieutenant Edge reported to General Logan that the enemy were evacuating that place. Upon arriving before Atlanta stations of observation were established, overlooking the city and enemy's works, from which stations much important information was transmitted to the commanding generals. From one of these stations on the 21st Lieutenant Stickney reported to General Leggett the enemy moving a large force to our left, and on the morning of the 22d Lieutenant Edge reported to Major-General Logan that the enemy were moving all available forces to our left. On the 22d the enemy attacked the Army of the Tennessee in front, flank, and rear. Lieutenants Conard and Stickney were in charge of a station in General Leggett's front, from which they communicated to station at General Blair's headquarters, in charge of Lieutenant Dunlap. Lieutenant Conard's station was entirely uncovered by the falling back of the left at the time of the attack on our left and rear, but this station was held until the last moment, and messages were transmitted to General Blair from Generals Leggett and Smith under a galling fire from front, flank, and rear. So nearly were they surrounded at one time that communication other than by signals could only be had at great risk. The last messages transmitted were read over the heads of the enemy. Lieutenant Edge had a station of observation in the Fifteenth Corps front, 100 feet high. He saw the enemy preparing for a charge upon the Second Division, and informed Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding, of the fact, and received the reply, "I am ready for them." Lieutenant Edge remained at his station. The charge was made and our lines were broken and fell back past the station, and Lieutenant Edge was compelled to descend and retreat before the advancing enemy under a heavy fire of musketry. On the morning of the 22d, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen, I had visited the entire front, and the station in charge of Lieutenant Stickney.

We were returning toward the right when the attack on the extreme left was made, and immediately turned and accompanied General McPherson to the scene of action, to render such service in any capacity as best we could. By order of General McPherson endeavored to rally the broken left of the Seventeenth Corps, but with little success. We were here joined by Lieutenant Sherfy. We then accompanied the general through the broken line and into an ambush, where the general was killed, and we had a very narrow escape, Lieutenant Sherfy being badly injured by being thrown from his horse, and Lieutenant Allen badly bruised by coming in contact with a tree. I afterward directed the placing of a battery to resist the farther advance of the enemy; then reported to Major-General Logan who had succeeded to the command of the army, and rendered such services as I could. The station in charge of Lieutenants Conard and Stickney was reopened on the morning of the 23d, and kept open until night, when the removal of General Blair's headquarters rendered the line impracticable. At this station, on the 23d, Private Philip W. Ashton was mortally wounded. He died on the 27th. The army remained at this point until the night of the 26th, during which time the officers of the detachment kept a constant watch upon the enemy. On the night of the 26th the Army of the Tennessee marched to take a position on the extreme right. On the morning of the 28th, when the army was going into position west of Atlanta, stations of observation were established, one by Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger, and one by Lieutenants Conard and Stickney. The latter was between the main and skirmish line; the skirmishers were driven in by the advance of the enemy, and the officers were compelled to abandon it. The station occupied by Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger was held until 3 p. m., when a heavy fire of solid shot, shell, and spherical case was directed against it, and they were compelled to abandon it, and finally to abandon the hill on which the station was located. I remained at Lieutenant Sherfy's station until I was compelled to abandon it, when I reported to General Howard and did duty as aide. Lieutenants Edge, Fish, and Weirick were on duty in the front, and reported result of observations to General Logan.

Lieutenant Sherfy reoccupied his station on the following morning, and communication was opened to a battery in readiness to open, also to General Howard's headquarters, to which station he communicated result of observations. The country in which we operated during the month was very poorly adapted to communicaion by signals, and the lines established have been in such places where ordinarily such communications would not be attempted. The stations established have been from 60 to 100 feet above the ground. Lieutenants Magner and Adams were, during the latter part of the month, on duty with General Garrard's cavalry division. The station of observation in rear of the lines of the Sixteenth Corps, established July 28, commanding a view of the enemy's works, his roads, railroad, &c., was occupied by officers of the sub-detachment with the Sixteenth Army Corps from morning till night each day until the 20th of August, when I directed that it should be constantly occupied day and night. The officers having familiarized themselves with every important postion, it was hoped they would be enabled to report any important occurrence within the lines of the enemy at any hour of the night, such as the burning of stores or buildings, any circumstances which should indicate the enemy's

intention of evacuating the city. This station was abandoned on the night of the 25th, the Sixteenth Corps withdrawing to new lines to the left and rear. From this station the officers reported by courier to the general commanding the corps any movement of the enemy's troops, and change in his works or lines, the result of our own artillery practice, the movements of the enemy's wagon trains, railroad trains, &c. Each report was also made by signals through the station near department headquarters to the major-general commanding. Stations were also established by the officers of the sub-detachments with Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps in rear of the lines of the Fifteenth Corps. That in charge of the Fifteenth Army Corps party was constantly occupied during the daytime by Lieutenant Fish, who, commanding a view of the enemy's lines to the right of that of the Sixteenth Corps, reported the movement of troops in that direction, and, having a better view of the railroad, reported each night the number of trains each way; the number of cars in each train; the time of arrival or departure, and whether loaded or empty, with troops or otherwise. From this station Lieutenant Fish also reported several important movements of the enemy's troops, such as columns of cavalry or infantry to right or left; the withdrawal from one position of the line, and the taking position at another; giving the number of squadrons or regiments, &c. Lieutenants Dunlap and Conard, with the sub-detachment with Seventeenth Army Corps, also established a station to the right and rear of that occupied by the officers with the Fifteenth Corps. This station, commanding the same view nearly as that occupied by Lieutenant Fish, was soon abandoned by my orders. The officers not employed upon stations made daily reconnaissances of the enemy's lines, noting with the aid of the glass any change therein, and reporting constantly the result to the nearest commanding general and to the general commanding the corps to which they were assigned. Communication by signals, save from stations of observation, to department headquarters, and in directing the fire of batteries, was not established, the telegraph line between the different headquarters rendering it inexpedient and unnecessary. On the 18th a dispatch was received from Major-General Sherman, stating that the telegraph line from Allatoona Mountain to the front was constantly cut, that communication could not be maintained, and directing that I furnish officers who should, in connection with signal officers of the Army of the Cumberland, establish communications by signals. In compliance with this order, received through General Howard, I directed Lieutenants Worley and Allen to establish a station on Allatoona Mountain in communication with Kenesaw Mountain, where I placed Lieutenants Stickney and Sherfy, who communicated thence to a station at Vining's Station, in charge of signal officers Army of the Cumberland, who extended the communication to the front. On the 20th Lieutenant Worley reported communication open, and it has since been maintained. Lieutenants Stickney and Sherfy, Worley, and Allen, in addition to their duties in charge of communicating stations, have used their stations as of observation, keeping a close watch upon the surrounding country, reporting every indication of the enemy's presence in the country north of the Chattahoochee. When the army withdrew from its position in front of Atlanta the stations of observation were abandoned, and the officers marched with their respective corps, and, upon going into position near New Hope Church, on the West Point and Atlanta

Railroad, Lieutenants Edge and Conard immediately established stations of observation, from which they reported the movements of the enemy in our front. Marching again with their corps, stations were established upon their going into a new position in front of Jonesborough. There stations were occupied by Lieutenants Edge, Fish, Dunlap, Conard, and Adams, who kept the generals commanding constantly informed of the enemy's movements. The station occupied by Lieutenant Fish was maintained under a heavy fire from the enemy, whose sharpshooters attempted to dislodge him, and finally attempted the demolition of his station by artillery. Lieutenant Fish's reports were of an important nature. Early in the morning on which the enemy evacuated Jonesborough, I proceeded, accompanied by Lieutenant Edge, to the spire of the church in town, from which could be seen, by the columns of dust, the routes taken by the retreating enemy, all of which was promptly reported to the general commanding, and confirmed reports received from other sources. When the army encountered the enemy in position near Lovejoy's Station, stations of observation were established and occupied by the officers of the detachment.

During the entire campaign signal officers have, when not employed at their legitimate duties, acted as aides to the general officers with whom they were serving.

I take pleasure in testifying to the uniform zeal and industry of the officers and men composing my command, who have, I am confident, done all in their power to promote the interests of the service and the success of our arms, and in this they have been untiring.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Comdg. Detach.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennesseee.

No. 446.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders, after being relieved from my position in front of Kenesaw Mountain by the troops of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, I relieved the Fourteenth Army Corps, which was in position on the south and east of Kenesaw Mountain. The movements of troops necessary to carry out the orders were made after dark on the night of the 25th and 26th instant. Brigadier-General Harrow's division formed the left, and Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus' division formed the right, of my line, and Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith's division was placed in rear of the two as a reserve. On the morning of the 27th, in obedience to orders, I formed the division of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, consisting of Brig. Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn's and Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigades, and Col. C. C. Walcutt's brigade, of Brigadier-General Harrow's division, all under command of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, into column for assault; and

at 8 o'clock moved them forward in two lines against the enemy's works on the south side and west end of Kenesaw Mountain. They moved forward gallantly, engaging the enemy almost immediately after leaving our line of works. The advance was continued steadily in the face of a destructive fire from three batteries of about twelve pieces, throwing canister and shell, and from a musketry fire from sharpshooters of the enemy, situated below the enemy's first line of rifle-pits, and rifle-pits also. After a most stubborn and destructive resistance they succeeded in taking and holding two lines of the enemy's rifle-pits and advanced toward the succeeding works of the enemy, which were found to be impossible to be carried by assault, on account of a steep declivity of rock twenty or twenty-five feet high, and the nature of the ground, which was of the most rugged and craggy character. Commanding officers state most positively that the position could not be gained in two hours without any opposing force. After vainly attempting to carry the works for some time, and finding that so many gallant men were being uselessly slain, they were ordered to retire to the last line of works captured, and hold them, which was done. The pioneer corps of the different divisions were ordered up at once and used in strengthening the position already held. Seven commanding officers were killed and wounded in this assault. The position gained by this assault I do not regard as important, except in this, that it reduces the distance to be traversed by the troops before reaching the main line of the enemy's works in the event of another advance being made. Near night-fall the enemy on the right of my line advanced from their works and attacked General Lightburn's column, and, after a short but decisive fight, were gallantly thrown back, losing very many killed and wounded, whom they were unable to remove. After this affair the enemy remained quiet and little firing was heard during the night. We captured 87 prisoners, 3 of them being commissioned officers. I respectfully call your attention to the inclosed report of casualties and report of prisoners captured. The names of killed and wounded will be forwarded soon.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General Vols., Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

List of casualties in the Fifteenth Army Corps, Department and Army of the Tennessee, on the 27th day of June, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	2	.....	22	.....	2	.....	26	26
Second Division	6	32	21	271	.....	13	27	316	343
Fourth Division	5	37	10	204	.....	4	15	245	260
Total	11	71	31	497	.....	19	42	587	629

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders I moved my command in position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th instant, and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, we were met by the rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11.30 a. m. of the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked at 11.30 a. m., and the battle commenced and lasted until about 3 o'clock in the evening. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy. Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, and each time with like result. The most of the fighting occurred on Generals Harrow's and Smith's front, which formed the center and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brigadier-Generals Woods, Smith, and Harrow, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assault. My thanks are due to Major-Generals Blair and Dodge for sending me re-enforcements at a time when they were much needed. My losses were 50 killed, 439 wounded, and 73 missing; aggregate, 562. The division of General Harrow captured 5 battle-flags. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured. One hundred and six prisoners were captured, not including 73 wounded, who have been removed to hospitals and are being taken care of by our surgeons. Five hundred and sixty-five rebels have been already buried, and about 200 yet supposed to be unburied. A large number were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight. The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less that 6,000 or 7,000. A more detailed report will hereafter be made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

In forwarding the within report, I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle. The general commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, though ill and much worn, was indefatigable, and the success of the day is as much attributable to him as to any one man. His officers, and in fact all the officers of this army that commanded my observation, co-operated promptly and heartily with him.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning I caused my skirmish line to advance against that of the enemy, driving them from their pits, which we took possession of after a short but spirited skirmish. At about 1 o'clock the enemy reorganized in stronger force and advanced against the position taken, driving my troops from the pits and reoccupying them. At about 4.30 p. m. I caused my skirmishers to be re-enforced, and ordered them to retake the lost position, which they did quickly and in gallant style. The engagement was severe but of short duration. The position is an important one to us, and is now as securely held as a strong line of skirmishers can hold it and can be occupied by my troops at any time you may suggest. We captured about 140 prisoners. Our loss was 11 killed, 81 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 95. (See inclosed report.) The troops engaged were those of the Second and Fourth Divisions, Brigadier-Generals Lightburn and Harrow commanding, respectively.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

A list of casualties in the Fifteenth Army Corps, Department and Army of the Tennessee, on the 3d day of August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Second Division, Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith	1	2	2	28	.....	2	3	32	35
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. William Harrow	1	7	2	46	.....	1	3	54	57
Total	2	9	4	77	.....	3	6	89	95

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Lovejoy's, Ga., September 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following summary of the part taken by my command since leaving the West Point railroad, at Sideling Station, on the morning of the 30th ultimo:

In obedience to orders, I moved from my position at Sideling at 7 a. m., on the Jonesborough road, with the division of Brigadier-General Hazen in front, through Renfroe Place, crossing Shoal Creek. A short distance east of Shoal Creek my advance skirmishers met those of the enemy posted behind rail piles, and sharp firing was commenced and continued every few hundred yards to Flint River, our skirmishers driving those of the enemy quite rapidly. The enemy opened artillery at one point, when I caused some guns to be placed in position, and their fire returned, and at the same time sent forward a body of flankers, which soon caused them to

withdraw their guns, and our advance continued to Flint River, where a slight resistance was made to our crossing. At this point my skirmishers were reorganized, and, in conjunction with two regiments of cavalry from General Kilpatrick's command, made a dash for the bridge and secured it, and effected a crossing. The cavalry are entitled to much credit for the gallant style in which they made the charge on the enemy at the bridge. My command was then rapidly pushed beyond the stream, and moved forward until the darkness prevented a further advance; one hour more daylight would probably have secured us the railroad at Jonesborough. I placed my command in position, with General Harrow on the right, General Hazen on the left, and the troops of General Osterhaus occupying part of the line, on both right and left. I directed strong works to be made during the night, which was done on my entire front. On the morning of the 31st skirmishing opened quite briskly, the enemy occasionally using artillery.

It soon became apparent that the enemy was lengthening his lines, and it was judged that he was being re-enforced. At about 3 p. m. he opened batteries from all points of his lines, and at about 3.15 o'clock made a vigorous and determined assault upon General Hazen's front, which extended along the front of General Harrow and that part of the line on the right occupied by General Osterhaus. The attack upon Osterhaus and Harrow was, however, less vigorous than upon Hazen. The fighting was severe for about three-quarters of an hour, when the enemy was severely repulsed. In a few moments they had reformed and advanced again, but were severely handled as before, and were compelled to retire before the superior gallantry of our troops. From the reports of division commanders the enemy's loss in dead is estimated at 500, left on ground in front of our lines, from which they were driven. Their loss in wounded is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. A rebel surgeon left in charge of their wounded reports it at 5,000 on the 31st. Among the wounded was known to be Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson. We captured 2 stand of colors and about 1,500 muskets and 167 prisoners, in addition to 82 wounded who fell into our hands. Our losses were 154 killed, wounded, and missing.

To Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, and Brig. Gen. William Harrow, division commanders, my thanks are due for the skillful management of the troops during the march and the engagement; and to the soldiers for their gallantry in action and good conduct on the line of march. A brigade belonging to the Sixteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Ransom commanding, on my right, and one on my left belonging to the Seventeenth Army Corps, Major-General Blair commanding, are entitled to much praise for the part taken by them in the engagement with the enemy, and I hereby tender my hearty thanks to the officers named for their co-operation during the engagement which resulted so satisfactorily to us.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Addenda.—The troops engaged against us were the corps of Hardee and Lee, prisoners being captured from the different brigades of both these corps.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

In addition to the enemy's loss reported within, there were buried in front of the Sixteenth Corps, General Ransom commanding, 57 of the enemy's dead; 92 prisoners were captured. Our loss in Sixteenth Corps, 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed and 16 wounded. In front of that portion of the Seventeenth Corps engaged, the enemy's loss, as far as ascertained, is 250 killed and wounded and 12 prisoners; our loss, 11 enlisted men wounded. The officers and men fully sustained their reputation.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

This report is very satisfactory. I return it to General Howard, as he will need the statistics to make up the general report.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Report of casualties in Fifteenth Army Corps August 31, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division, Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus	.....	3	4	27	....	1	4	31	35
Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen	.....	16	.....	62	....	3	.....	81	81
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. William Harrow	.....	5	1	32	....	.....	1	37	38
Total	.....	24	5	121	...	4	5	149	154

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

List of casualties in Fifteenth Army Corps September 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	1	2	2	30	.....	.....	3	32	35
Second Division	1	5	.....	18	.....	1	1	24	25
Fourth Division	1	5	3	19	.....	1	4	25	29
Total	3	12	5	67	.....	2	8	81	89

H. N. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(*The major-general commanding not present.*)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
[*East Point, Ga., September* 13, 1864.]

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifteenth Army Corps in the Georgia campaign, from May 1, 1864, to 1 p. m. during the battle of July 22, 1864, before Atlanta, at which time, by the death of Major-General McPherson, the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee devolved upon me, and from the evening of July 27, when I again assumed command of the corps, to the 8th of September, when the campaign ended and my command went into camp at East Point, Ga., six miles south-southwest of Atlanta.

My immediate command consisted of the First Division, Brig. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, afterward Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, afterward Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding; Second Division, Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, afterward Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, commanding; and the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. William Harrow, commanding. Accompanying the report is a general map* of our route and camps during the campaign, and plans in detail, numbered in regular succession, of the most important of our positions in which battles were fought. The operations of the Third Division, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding, which was left in North Alabama, and which has since been guarding railroads and lines of communication, will be given in a separate report. In pursuance of instructions dated April 28, 1864, from the major-general commanding the Department and Army of the Tennessee, Osterhaus', Morgan L. Smith's, and Harrow's divisions broke up their winter camps along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in North Alabama, May 1, 1864, and marched by the wagon road, which runs substantially with the railroad, via Stevenson and Bridgeport, to Chattanooga, arriving during the night of the 5th and morning of the 6th of May. The roads generally were very bad, and streams high. All obstacles were promptly overcome by the pioneers and men of Harrow's division, under the general supervision of Captain Klostermann, acting chief engineer officer of the corps. Near Chattanooga camps were established, in which were deposited all surplus baggage, camp and garrison equipage, and the transportation of the command was placed on the campaign footing. My command rested on the night of the 6th at Gordon's Mills, and marched on the 7th in the direction of Villanow, camping at the western entrance of Gordon's Springs Gap. On the 8th marched through Villanow, and camped at the west end of Snake Creek Gap of the Chattoogata Mountain. On the 9th, leaving the entire transportation, except fifteen ammunition wagons to each division, with Col. Reuben Williams' brigade, of Harrow's division, as a guard, and to hold the gap, the command marched through the gap in the direction of Resaca in light fighting trim, in rear of the Left Wing of the Sixteenth Corps, in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 3, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated May 8, 1864. At the cross-roads, two miles southwest from Resaca, by direction of the major-general commanding the Army of the Tennessee, I halted my command, and disposed it as a support to the forces of General Dodge, which were moving against Resaca. The movement not being successful, I fell back in the evening, by order, to Sugar Valley, taking a defensive position at the intersection of the Dalton and

* To appear in the Atlas.

Rome and Resaca roads; General M. L. Smith's division being on my right, its right resting about a quarter of a mile south of the Resaca road, the line of battle crossing that road and about a quarter of a mile north of it, retiring until the formation was nearly parallel with our line of communication—the Resaca and Villanow road. Osterhaus' division connected with its left, and continued the line substantially in the same direction. Harrow's division was in reserve. In connection with the forces of General Dodge, this disposition covered the eastern approach to Snake Creek Gap. On the 10th skirmishing was kept up with the enemy's light troops during the entire day. Indications going to show that the enemy contemplated an attack in overwhelming force, a new defensive line was selected, nearer the mouth of the gap, in a stronger natural position.

In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 5, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, I commenced withdrawing my command about 3 a. m. of the 11th, and by 6 a. m. had occupied the new position on the left of the Resaca road, the right of M. L. Smith's division resting on the road, Osterhaus in the center, connecting with him, and Harrow on the left. The pickets were withdrawn soon after the troops without loss. The 11th was occupied in completing the works. On the 12th I moved General M. L. Smith's division toward Resaca, to the intersection of the Dalton and Rome road, as a support to Kilpatrick's cavalry, the whole movement being a reconnaissance in force with a view of developing the force and position of the enemy in our immediate front. On the morning of May 13, in pursuance of Special Field Orders, No. 7, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, the divisions of Osterhaus and Harrow moved out of their works and advanced on the Resaca road to the cross-roads, two miles from Resaca, where I deployed them into line of battle on the left of Morgan L. Smith's division. The line being perfected at about 1 p. m. the command, preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, commenced steadily driving the enemy toward Resaca, over broken and irregular ground, with heavy growths of timber and underbrush, with occasional small cleared fields. The enemy's skirmish fire was rapid and effective, but he made no decided stand until our line debouched from the woods into a wide extent of cleared fields, along the farther edge of which, at a distance of about 700 yards, extended a range of commanding hills, which bounded the valley of the Oostenaula River on the west, but their particular direction was that of Camp Creek, a small stream whose banks they fringed. The enemy having taken position on those hills, their infantry firing from behind slight barricades and pits, and having opened artillery with some effect, some pieces of the First and Fourth Divisions were placed in position, and the rebel battery promptly silenced. I then moved forward the entire line, which advanced steadily, and resistingly drove the enemy from his position and carried the Camp Creek hills. The crests immediately on the right and left of the road overlooked the enemy's forts, the town of Resaca, and the railroad and bridge over the Oostenaula River. I caused artillery to be placed in position on these crests, and opened vigorously, causing considerable confusion and interrupting the passage of railroad trains. My lines were formed in the most advantageous positions, using, wherever practicable, the crests of the Camp Creek hills, General M. L. Smith's division, being on our right of the Resaca road, and extending across

it, with Osterhaus on his left. Harrow's division, at first in the reserve, was afterward deployed farther to the left to fill up a gap caused by the withdrawal of troops of the Twentieth Corps. Here, during the rest of the day, Col. Reuben Williams' brigade, of Harrow's division, was engaged constantly, with heavy and continuous skirmishing, with considerable loss. Captain Griffiths, First Iowa Battery, and chief of artillery Fourth Division, placed his guns in position in an open field, directly exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, and engaged them during the afternoon, with damaging effect, entirely disabling two of the enemy's guns, which were left on the field when he evacuated. The line rested at night in the position described, the skirmishers advanced well forward, generally holding the line of Camp Creek. Slight rifle-pits were thrown up by the troops for their protection, and works built for the batteries by the pioneers, a strong show of artillery having been developed in the heavy forts of the enemy. The position of my command at Resaca is shown in the accompanying plan, No. 1.* On the morning of the 14th sharp skirmishing and heavy artillery exchanges were renewed. During the morning the several brigades of Harrow's division were removed from their positions on the left and stationed in rear of M. L. Smith's and Osterhaus' divisions as reserves. Appearances indicating that a severe battle was in progress upon the extreme left of our army, I caused a feint attack to be made, and continued for some time lively demonstrations to deter the enemy from sending re-enforcements from our front. General Osterhaus took advantage of the feint to attack the enemy's skirmishers in the heavily wooded valley near the road. This was done in the most gallant manner. The bridge over Camp Creek was carried, and the Twelfth Missouri Infantry thrown forward into the woods previously occupied by the enemy, thus forming a living tête-de-pont, which in the ensuing movement proved of great value. Directly in front of M. L. Smith's division, and at a distance varying from one-half to three-quarters of a mile from it, a series of low, irregular hills extended from the Oostenaula due north as far as the Resaca road. They were occupied by the enemy in force, and were partially fortified. This position, if in our possession, would bring us within three-eighths of a mile of the enemy's nearest fort, and within half a mile of the railroad bridge, thus practically cutting the railroad. To gain this position had been the work intended for the next day, and a number of bridges were to have been thrown over Camp Creek on the night of the 14th instant to facilitate the passage of troops, but the continuous artillery and musketry fire on the left, and the necessity for us to make a further diversion, precipitated the movement, and at 5.30 p. m. of the 14th the assaulting column crossed Camp Creek as best they could, some over the bridge, others on logs, and others wading, with their arms and equipments held over their heads. The assaulting force consisted of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods' brigade, of the First Division; the Third Missouri Infantry, of the Third Brigade, being substituted for the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, which, being engaged as skirmishers, was unavailable, on the left, and Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigade, of the Second Division, on the right. Both brigades were formed in double lines, and in front and on the left of Woods' brigade the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, disposed as skirmishers, accompanied

*To appear in the Atlas.

the assaulting columns. The average distance to the objective point was about one-third of a mile, over a marshy bottom, nearly clear of standing timber, but full of fallen tree trunks and thickets, and intersected with miry sloughs. At ten minutes before 6 p. m. the advance sounded, and the lines of gallant men started at the double-quick over the difficult ground, followed by the cheers of their fellow soldiers on the Camp Creek hills, and met by a storm of lead and iron from the enemy. The rebel infantry poured in from the hills in front a close, destructive, and well-directed fire. The artillery from their forts opened in one continuous roar. The direction of most of their artillery fire was at first diagonally across the lines, the angle growing less as the storming column advanced, until it nearly enfiladed them. Their practice was excellent, the bursting of shells directly over the devoted lines seemed continuous, but neither thicket, nor slough, nor shot, nor shell, distracted for a moment the attention of the stormers from their objective point. Lines temporarily disarranged were reorganized without slackening the speed, until, without firing a shot, they, at the point of the bayonet, planted their colors on the summits of the conquered hills. Under the soldierly and efficient direction of their brigade commanders the troops were at once disposed in the most advantageous positions for holding the ground, and for protection from the artillery fire still furiously kept up. Pioneers and intrenching tools were sent over, and work was immediately commenced making rifle-pits. The indications being that additional troops had been brought up by the enemy, and that an attempt would be made to retake the hills, the vigilant brigade commanders kept their troops ready for every emergency, and the line of skirmishers well advanced and on the alert. The indications proved true, and about 7.30 o'clock in the evening the skirmishers came in, and shortly after them a large force of the enemy, in column of regiments, advanced to the assault. They were met by a withering fire, which, at first, they received steadily, soon shook, and finally broke their lines and forced them to retire and reform. It being evident that their lines were of greater extent than ours, and that their next attack would endanger our flanks, General Lightburn's brigade, of the Second Division, was sent to their assistance. This brigade responded in the most prompt and gallant manner. From the Camp Creek hills they had seen the progress of the engagement; had noted the first repulse of the enemy, and as the red flame from the muskets (showing plainly through the night) defined exactly the position of the opposing forces, they had seen the lines of the enemy gradually closing around and in rear of our flanks, every man felt he would be needed, and without orders prepared to go; so that when the orders came it needed but the word, and the gallant brigade was wading Camp Creek waist deep, and in some places neck deep, and off at the double-quick. General Lightburn reached General Giles A. Smith's position with astonishing quickness, and, forming on his right, the united lines poured a fire on the enemy which swept them entirely from that front, defeated and disheartened. About the time General Lightburn's brigade was sent over, two regiments of the Sixteenth Corps, the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry, were sent over by General McPherson, to re-enforce General Woods in the position where they were most needed, and gallantly did their duty, until, about 10 p. m., the last body of the enemy retired, broken and disheartened, from the field. It was evident to the meanest com-

prehension among the rebels that night that the men who double-quicked across to their hills that afternoon had come to stay. Skirmishers were thrown well out, and the men intrenched during the night.

The loss in my command, to include this date, was 102 killed, 512 wounded, and 14 missing; aggregate, 628. We captured 92 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in my front in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,500.

During the entire day of the 15th skirmishing and artillery firing was kept up, with more or less vigor. I caused artillery to be placed in the most advantageous situations in the position captured the previous day, and the railroad bridge and the town were thus held entirely at our mercy. During the night of the 15th and 16th the enemy evacuated his entire line, and retreated southward, his extreme left at Resaca being of necessity held to the last. Although the sound of the heavy firing on the extreme left of our line, continuing late into the night, did not make it appear as if an immediate evacuation were probable, the skirmish lines in front of my command were strengthened, and were directed to press the enemy constantly at all points during the night. At about daylight in the morning the skirmishers of Smith's and Osterhaus' divisions entered Resaca, driving the enemy's rear guard across the Oostenaula, and preventing them from destroying the common road bridge. The railroad bridge, however, could not be saved, and was completely burned up.

Anticipating orders to follow in pursuit on the main south road, I at once commenced moving my command across the river, several of my advance regiments having crossed the bridge, when, in compliance with directions from Major-General McPherson, I halted the command until further orders. Special Field Orders, No. 11, Department and Army of the Tennessee, arriving soon after, in compliance therewith, I moved my command on the Rome road, crossing the Oostenaula at Lay's Ferry, from which point I followed General Dodge's command. Learning that he was attacked by the enemy about three miles from the ferry, at his request for assistance, I double-quicked Osterhaus' division to his support, and deployed it on the crest of the hills, on the south side of the road, in the most favorable position to resist an attack, and held the other two divisions in reserve. It soon became certain that no serious attack need be anticipated, and every evidence going to show that the enemy had retired, the command was moved forward in the direction of McGuire's, about a mile east of which I went into camp. On the morning of the 18th my command was placed in the advance, and was continued in that position until our arrival at Dallas. A small force of the enemy's cavalry, with a battery of artillery, harassed our front, but without materially impeding us. At Adairsville I moved in a southwesterly direction, by a by-road to Woodland, on the Kingston and Rome road, camping in line of battle, with Smith's division in reserve. On the morning of the 19th heavy cannonading being heard in the direction of Kingston, it was deemed proper to park the train at Woodland, leaving a regiment to guard it. I then moved cautiously on the Kingston road, with Osterhaus' division in advance, followed by Smith's and Harrow's divisions. We reached Kingston, however, without opposition that afternoon, and camped on the Etowah River.

While examining the surrounding country by my direction, Maj. C. J. Stolbrand, chief of artillery of the corps, a gallant and untiring officer, was captured by a squad of the enemy's cavalry.

The command rested at this point until the morning of the 23d, by which time twenty days' supplies had been procured. On the 23d I moved nearly south, on Van Wert road, crossing the Etowah River at Wooley's Bridge, and camping at night on the Euharlee Creek, making a distance of eighteen miles. May 24, I marched through Van Wert toward Dallas, a distance of eight miles. May 25, advanced to Pumpkin Vine Creek, camping in line of battle. Hearing heavy firing in the direction of Dallas, and learning from deserters and others that the enemy were near that place in heavy force, commanded by Johnston in person, I moved my command forward cautiously on the 26th, with a strong advance guard and flankers. General Dodge's command advanced on my left. The cavalry force, assisted by my artillery, having, after a spirited skirmish, driven away the enemy's light troops, which were confronting us, on the west side of Dallas, we entered and marched through the town, taking the Powder Springs road to the eastward. At the distance of two miles beyond the town the enemy was found by our skirmishers in heavy force, occupying strong fieldworks. I caused their line to be felt of sharply, and by night had developed its general position, the general course of which was north-northeast and south-southwest, extending across the Powder Springs and Marietta roads, with their flanks well advanced. I immediately placed my command in position, as shown in accompanying plan (No. 2*), Harrow's division being on the right, extending just across the Villa Rica road, Morgan L. Smith in the center, crossing the Marietta road, and Osterhaus on the left, connecting with General Dodge's command. Our right was afterward joined by the mounted infantry of Wilder's brigade. In this position I caused the most favorable line of works practicable to be thrown up during the night. On the 27th heavy skirmishing and artillery firing was kept up during the entire day. In the afternoon a strong demonstration was made by the enemy upon General Harrow's front, which was checked promptly by his troops. The 28th opened with rapid skirmishing, which continued until 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy (afterward ascertained to be Hardee's entire command, estimated by prisoners to be 25,000) made determined assaults, in columns of regiments, on the most assailable positions along our entire front. The first assault was on Harrow, and was made directly down the line of the Villa Rica road, the weakest point in our whole position. The road there runs directly up the backbone of a ridge, which curved continuously to our right and constantly increased in height. It had been considered impracticable to carry our line far enough forward across this ridge to overcome this objectionable point, without weakening it too much elsewhere in thus adding to its length. The enemy at this point approached within 150 yards, without either having been seen or exposed to our fire. His assault was made in columns of regiments, and with the utmost dash and confidence. Three guns of the First Iowa Battery, which had been run out on the skirmish line, were temporarily surrounded by the enemy. They cannot be said, however, to have been in his posses-

* To appear in the Atlas.

sion, as the few who attempted to lay hands on them were shot down. The fighting at this point was close and deadly. As line upon line of the enemy debouched upon the open plateau, within eighty yards of our works, they were met by a front and flank fire from brave men, who stood unflinchingly to their guns, under the orders of their efficient officers. Colonel Walcutt, commanding the brigade engaged, stood on the parapet, amid the storm of bullets, ruling the fight. Line after line was sent back broken to their works, and in half an hour the assault was over, their dead and wounded only occupying the ground on which they advanced. The assault on Smith's division commenced a few minutes after that on Harrow, and that on Osterhaus a short time later still. The nature of the ground on these fronts being less favorable for the enemy than that on Harrow's front, they were repulsed very handsomely, and with great loss, though they held on for some time tenaciously, but uselessly. Their dead and severely wounded were mostly left on the field. The engagement, from first to last, lasted about one hour, our troops in many places following the enemy, in their retreat, to their works.

My losses were as follows: Killed, 30; wounded, 295; missing, 54; aggregate, 379. We captured 97 prisoners. The loss of the enemy was estimated at 2,000. We buried of the enemy's dead in my front over 300 bodies.

In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 23, Department and Army of the Tennessee, on the evening of May 29 I commenced withdrawing the right of my command from the works, the intention of the movement being to change the position of the Army of the Tennessee and of General Garrard's command to the left, to connect with the Army of the Cumberland, from which we had been separated by a gap of several miles. Part of the troops on my extreme right had been withdrawn, when the enemy demonstrated heavily along the entire front, making it necessary to return all the troops to the trenches again. During the whole night these demonstrations were continued at intervals. At several points, especially on the left of Osterhaus, there was evidence that their feints were intended to be turned into real attacks upon the discovery of any evidence of weakness in our lines. From 11 p. m. until about 3 a. m. the musketry fire on both sides was more or less vigorously sustained, and our intended movement was not accomplished. No further change was attempted until the 1st of June, when at daylight I again commenced withdrawing, beginning with the right of my line (previously a retired line had been constructed by the pioneers of the corps), crossing the road near the eastern edge of Dallas. In this line I placed the troops and batteries until the skirmishers were withdrawn, and everything was in readiness for the complete withdrawal. It was afterwards discovered that this maneuver completely deceived the enemy for the time as to our intentions. This temporary line of works crossed the Villa Rica road perpendicularly about half a mile from Dallas, and commanded the large, open field in which the Villa Rica and Marietta roads intersected. The withdrawal was effected speedily and without loss, the column passing through the defensive works above mentioned, followed closely by the enemy's skirmishers, who, seeing the works and hearing from them, were deceived into the belief, as it was afterward learned, that the new line was to be permanently held. As soon as it was evident that the enemy was not prepared to follow and attack

I moved my command through Dallas, over the Pumpkin Vine road, and a by-road leading to the main Marietta road to the rear of General Hooker's command, which I relieved at once with my troops. The position of the troops while at this point is shown in plan No. 3.* Harrow's division was on the right, M. L. Smith's in the center, with Colonel Williamson's brigade, of Osterhaus' division, on the left, the other two brigades of Osterhaus being in reserve, one behind the right and the other behind the left of my line.

From the 1st to the 5th of June skirmishing was continuous. Wherever at all possible my lines were pushed nearer the enemy's. By daylight on the morning of June 5 the enemy had evacuated his works and retreated. On the 5th of June, in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 30, Department and Army of the Tennessee, I moved my command on two roads, running nearly parallel with and to the rear of our lines, to Burnt Church, and thence to Acworth, arriving at the latter place on the morning of the 6th. Passing through the town, I moved on the Marietta road about two miles out, and disposed of my troops to command the road and the adjacent open country, Harrow on the right, Morgan L. Smith in the center, and Osterhaus on the left, and remained in this position until June 10. At 6 a. m. of June 10, as directed in Special Field Orders, No. 34, Department and Army of the Tennessee, I moved in the advance on the Marietta road, carrying ten days' subsistence, with about 150 rounds of small-arm ammunition per man. Smith's division had the advance, followed by divisions of Harrow and Osterhaus, respectively. The infantry skirmishers of the enemy were found posted about one mile south of Big Shanty Station behind slight rail piles, from which they were soon dislodged by our artillery. It was soon evident that the enemy intended making a decided stand, and that they had a formidable line of works in front of Kenesaw Mountain. This line was developed crossing the Marietta road at the distance of two miles and a half from Big Shanty. On the east and west of the road the course of the main line was not determined for several days, the enemy keeping his wings well advanced, and erecting several lines of temporary works, retiring afterward from one to another of them as he was pressed by our troops. On the 11th light skirmishing continued during the day, and on the 12th I advanced Osterhaus' division one mile, driving the enemy into their main line of works, in our immediate front. The position of these works, and of our subsequent movements in front of Kenesaw, is shown in the accompanying plan, No. 4.* I caused a line of works to be thrown up within as short a distance as practicable of the enemy, and occupied them with the troops of General Osterhaus. His batteries shelled the enemy vigorously, eliciting comparatively feeble and ineffective response. On the 13th the enemy was reported to be moving with the apparent intention of turning the left flank of the Army of the Tennessee, formed by the Seventeenth Corps. By direction of General McPherson, I moved M. L. Smith's division by the left flank to the rear of General Blair, to support him, if necessary. On the 14th the position of my command remained unchanged. Skirmishers and artillery were constantly engaged. On the 15th I moved General Harrow's command, by direction of General McPherson, to the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee, and formed it perpendicular to the main line of General Blair's command, thus placing it

* To appear in the Atlas.

directly across the right flank of the enemy, Walcutt's brigade being in the first line and the brigades of Col. Reuben Williams and Colonel Oliver in the second. The division charged gallantly against the enemy, driving him from his position in confusion, killing and wounding many and capturing about 350 prisoners, 22 of whom were commissioned officers. My loss was 45 killed and wounded. The object of the attack having been accomplished, the division was withdrawn in the evening to the rear of the Seventeenth Corps. From June 16 to 18 my lines were advanced wherever practicable, the skirmish and artillery fire being sharp and continuous. On the night of June 18 and 19 the enemy abandoned his line, and retired to a second line about two miles in the rear. His line in our immediate front was on the crest of Kenesaw Mountain proper, his skirmish line being at the foot of the mountain. On the 19th of June I advanced my line to near the base of the mountain, and intrenched. On the 20th I remained in that position, with skirmishers and artillery constantly engaged. From the 20th to the 25th the position of my command remained unchanged, with severe skirmishing and artillery practice along my entire line. The enemy shelled my position from the summit of Kenesaw Mountain continually, doing but little damage.

During the interval between the 20th and 25th I continued to push forward the skirmishers up the side of the mountain, driving those of the enemy before us. On the 24th I attempted to gain the summit of the mountain with a double line of skirmishers, the opinion of my division commanders being that the position was only held by a strong skirmish line of the enemy. The skirmishers advanced in good order, at each step meeting with strong resistance, until they had reached within 200 yards of the crest, where they found a farther advance could not be made without being re-enforced. Not having an order to advance my line, I caused my skirmishers to be withdrawn to a position nearer the main line, protected by skirmish pits. This advance proved the enemy to be still in possession of the mountain in force. During these operations, Osterhaus' (First) division held position on the right, connecting with Dodge's command, and Smith's (Second) division on the left, connecting with Blair's command, and Harrow's (Fourth) division was the reserve of my line. All my troops were protected by earth-works. On the 25th, in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 50, from Department and Army of the Tennessee, to relieve the command of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, I sent General Harrow's (Fourth) division, at 8 p. m. of that day, to the right of the Left Wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, with orders to comply with the requirements of the order referred to. The movement was executed successfully, and without loss, though the situation of Davis' division was very close to the main line of the enemy's works. On the 26th, by authority of Special Field Orders, No. 51, from Department and Army of the Tennessee, I moved the remainder of my command, Brigadier-Generals Osterhaus' and M. L. Smith's divisions, to the right, and relieved the remaining troops of the Fourteenth Corps in position. The movement was executed by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, relieving my troops in line in the afternoon of the 26th, when I ordered them to fall back quietly, under cover of the woods, to a position where they remained until after dark, when I moved them by the right flank to the place designated in the order. The distance to march was three miles, and the hour for starting was 8

p. m. At daylight of the 27th the order was successfully executed, my troops having relieved those of the Fourteenth Army Corps, directly under the guns of the enemy, on Little Kenesaw Mountain. This movement again brought my command together, with Osterhaus' division on the right and Harrow's division on the left, with Smith's division in reserve.

In pursuance of instructions contained in Special Field Orders, No. 51, Department and Army of the Tennessee, I organized the division of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, consisting of Brig. Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn's and Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigades, and Col. C. C. Walcutt's brigade, of the Fourth Division, General Harrow commanding, into an assaulting column, under command of General M. L. Smith, with orders to be ready at 8 o'clock precisely, on the morning of the 27th, to assault the enemy's works on the south and west slope of Little Kenesaw Mountain. The column for assault being formed, I directed it at 8 o'clock precisely to move forward. Immediately after uncovering themselves, they became engaged. The advance was continued in two lines, steadily, in the face of a destructive fire from three batteries of about twelve pieces, throwing shot and shell, and from a musketry fire from the sharpshooters of the enemy, situated below the enemy's first line of rifle-pits and also from the rifle-pits. After a most stubborn and destructive resistance, my attacking column succeeded in taking and holding two lines of the enemy's rifle-pits, and advanced toward the succeeding works of the enemy, situated just below the crest of the mountain. It soon became evident that the works could not be approached by assault, on account of a steep declivity of rocks twenty and twenty-five feet in height, and the nature of the ground, which was of the most rugged and craggy character, exposing at times small bodies of my troops to the concentrated fire of the enemy. Commanding officers state most positively that the position could not be gained in two hours, without any opposing force. After vainly attempting to carry the works for some time, and finding that so many gallant men were being uselessly slain, I ordered them to retire to the last line of works captured, and placed them in a defensible condition for occupancy. The pioneer corps of the command were at once sent to General Smith for this purpose. No less than seven commanding officers of regiments were killed or disabled in this assault. Among the killed was the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Barnhill, of the Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, who was killed instantly at the head of his gallant regiment, within thirty feet of the enemy's last line. Near night-fall the enemy on the right of my line, situated in the captured works, advanced from their works and attacked General Lightburn's command. After a short but severe engagement they were compelled to retire precipitately, and leave their dead and wounded on the ground, when they could not gain possession of them. After this affair the enemy remained quiet, and little firing was heard during the night.

In this assault we captured 87 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers. My casualties were 80 killed, 506 wounded, 17 missing; aggregate, 603 out of the three brigades which constituted the assaulting column.

The night of the 27th was occupied in strengthening the position taken in the day. The 28th, 29th and 30th of June and 1st of July passed without any event of importance occurring, the usual picket and artillery firing being constantly kept up on both sides. The dif-

ferent positions occupied by my command from June 10 to June 30 will be observed by referring to map No. 4,* where they are marked A, B, C, D, E, and F. In accordance to Special Field Orders, No. 56, Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated July 1, I sent the division of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, by a road leading in rear of the army, to the Sandtown road, and thence by the Sandtown road to the support of General Schofield, whose headquarters were at Cheney's house, at the intersection of the Marietta and Powder Springs and Sandtown roads. On the 2d of July, by virtue of Special Field Orders, No. 57, Department and Army of the Tennessee, of that date, I was directed to pull out of the position held by the First and Fourth Divisions of my command, as soon as the left of the column of Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge had filed out, and march to the Sandtown road, thence down it, following Major-General Dodge's command, to the forks of the road leading to Ruff's Mill and Widow Mitchell's, where I was to halt and act as a reserve. While the general movements were being performed by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, before daylight, my skirmishers, through their vigilance, discovered the enemy's evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain, and advanced and took possession of the crest of that mountain at daylight. I was then verbally directed by Major-General McPherson to move my command (the First and Fourth Divisions) by the left flank, passing Kenesaw Mountain, and to enter Marietta on the south side of the mountain. I caused the advance to be made rapidly, with skirmishers thrown well forward, and on the flanks of my command, and entered Marietta before the cavalry, which had previously been ordered, had arrived. We captured 200 prisoners before reaching Marietta. At that place I disposed my command in the most advantageous position, covering the town, and remained in camp until 9 a. m. of the 4th July, when, by direction of Major-General Sherman, dated on the morning of July 4, I proceeded with my command, leaving the Twenty-fifth Iowa, Colonel Stone commanding, as provost-guard in the town, by way of Cheney's house, and reported to Major-General McPherson on the right of the army. South of Cheney's house, on the Sandtown road, I was joined by the Second Division of my command. On the 5th and 6th slight advances were made. On the 7th I occupied the line held by the Twentieth Army Corps on Nickajack Creek, very near the banks of the Chattahoochee River, relieving the troops of that command with the troops of my entire command. I placed General Harrow's (Fourth) division on the right, connecting with the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps, General Osterhaus' (First) division in the center, and General Morgan L. Smith's (Second) division on the left, connecting with the right of the Cumberland Army. (See map No. 5.*) This position was maintained, with occasional skirmishing and artillery practice, by my command until the 12th, when, in pursuance of Special Field Orders, No. 66, Department and Army of the Tennessee, I started my troops at 5 p. m. to the bridge across the Chattahoochee, near Roswell Factory, and moved by way of Marietta, camping a few miles south of that place, on the night of the 12th. My troops passed through Marietta on the morning of the 13th, and the advanced division of my command reached Roswell that evening. The other two divisions I directed to camp a short distance from Roswell, and on the 15th, in accord-

* To appear in the Atlas.

ance with special instructions from Major-General McPherson, commanding department, I moved my command across the Chattahoochee, on the bridge which had just been completed, and took a position on the left of General Dodge's command, already in position.

On the 17th of July, in pursuance of Special Field Orders, No. 69, Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated July 16, I moved from the position just referred to, at 5.30 o'clock, in advance of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, on the road leading to Cross Keys, until I reached Providence Church, when I moved on a left-hand road (called sometimes the Decatur road) until I reached Nancy's Creek, where I took up position on each side of the road in line of battle. At this point slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry took place, and they were driven by my skirmishers across the creek. On the morning of the 18th at 5 o'clock, under Special Field Orders, No. 70, Department and Army of the Tennessee, I started my command on the Decatur road and moved to the Widow Rainey's, thence on the Stone Mountain road, by Blake's Mill, to Bowman's [Browning's?] Court-House, at the intersection of the Stone Mountain and Lawrenceville and Decatur roads, where I was directed to hold my command in readiness to assist Brigadier-General Garrard, if he should require it, in his efforts to break the Decatur railroad. Subsequently to the issuing of the order referred to, Major-General McPherson directed me to move, with a part of my command, directly to the railroad, if possible, and break it that day. I accordingly moved forward, with a part of the Second Division, and struck the railroad near Stone Mountain, and effectually destroyed it for a considerable distance. Maj. John R. Hotaling, senior aide-de-camp on my staff, with my escort company, numbering seventy men, was sent out to protect the right flank of this detachment of my command while it was moving in the direction of the road. While out he conceived the idea of penetrating to the road with this little force and destroy what part of it he could between the point the infantry were to strike it and Decatur. He moved accordingly, struck the road, and burned two culverts and destroyed a considerable portion of the track. He is entitled to much credit for this fearless action, as he inflicted considerable damage to the enemy, and at the same time protected the body of troops from surprise which was moving against the road. After rendering the destruction of the road at the point where I struck it as complete as possible under the circumstances, I moved my command to the vicinity of Harrison's [Henderson's?] Mill, and placed them in position for the night.

In pursuance of Special Field Orders, No. 71, from Department and Army of the Tennessee, I moved at 5 o'clock July 19, in light fighting order, on the Decatur road, in the direction of Decatur, under orders to strike the railroad at the nearest point on my route and tear up the track, burn the ties, and make the destruction complete and effectual, My command struck the railroad at the town of Decatur, six miles east of Atlanta, and commenced the work of destruction, which in every respect fully complied with the tenor of my instructions. My command bivouacked on the north side of Decatur on the night of July 19. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 72, from Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated July 19, I moved my command at 5 a. m. July 20 on the direct road to Atlanta, leaving all my wagons, except my ammunition wagons and

ambulances, in the vicinity and to the north of Decatur. The division of General Morgan L. Smith had the advance, and soon after the head of the column had moved out of Decatur, his skirmishers met those of the enemy and drove them steadily before them. The enemy would occasionally use artillery from commanding positions on the road, which in no wise impeded my advance. In the afternoon Captain De Gress, commanding Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery (20-pounder Parrott guns), having secured a position from which he could see a part of the city, apparently two miles and a half distant, immediately placed his battery in position and directed his fire toward the place. Several of his shots were observed by the signal officer of the corps to strike some buildings in the town. These were acknowledged to be the first shots from the army which had entered the city of Atlanta. At night I placed my command in position for defense across the railroad, fronting Atlanta, at the supposed distance of two miles and a half from the city. During the night a temporary defensive line was constructed, and I caused a few pieces of artillery to be placed in position. Almost the entire divisions of Generals Harrow and Woods (late Osterhaus) were held in reserve. The 21st was passed in slight advances and demonstrations on the enemy to enable General Blair's command to join me on the left, and General Dodge's command to join me on the right. During the day I brought into position Harrow's and Woods' divisions on the right and left of Smith's division, respectively, holding a necessary reserve from each division. My command was now in position across the Decatur railroad with the center of my command, Morgan L. Smith's division, crossing the road. The situation of my command will be seen by reference to map No. 6,* herewith inclosed. The position was strengthened by earth-works, head-logs, &c., during the night of the 21st. On the morning of the 22d it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his line of works in our immediate front, and I advanced a portion of my command at once and took possession of the line, and directed General Smith to advance a section of artillery to a position in front of the abandoned line, which I pointed out to him on the Atlanta road near the railroad, and to advance with it two regiments of infantry to support it. This disposition was hardly completed before I received a written communication from Major-General McPherson, dated at 6 a. m. July 22, informing me that it was the supposition of General Sherman that the enemy had given up Atlanta and were retiring in the direction of East Point, and directing me to put my command in pursuit, passing to the south and east of Atlanta. This order was not put in execution, from the fact that the enemy about this time commenced demonstrations in my front, which led me to believe that he had not abandoned Atlanta. At about 10 a. m. this belief was confirmed by a report that the enemy were moving in heavy force around the left flank of the army, formed by General Blair's (Seventeenth) corps, with evident intention of striking us in flank and rear. As soon as the report reached him, General McPherson rode at once toward the left of the army to ascertain correctly the truth of the report, parting with me in the vicinity of the white house on the railroad. The enemy soon developed his intentions by making a most desperate attack on the rear and flank of the Seventeenth Army Corps. In the midst of the first onset of the enemy,

* Probably a mistake. Map No. 6 is again referred to on p. 105, and that will appear in the Atlas.

news was brought me of the probable death of General McPherson, which was soon confirmed. In a few moments, I was directed by verbal orders of General Sherman, commanding the armies, to at once assume command of the army, assuring me at the same time that whatever assistance I might need would be furnished me. Acting upon these instructions, I turned over the Fifteenth Army Corps, then slightly engaged, to Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commander of the Second Division, and assumed command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, as directed.

I respectfully refer you to the report of division commanders, herewith inclosed, for particulars of the engagement of the corps while I had the honor to command the department, inasmuch as I find that General Smith failed to make report of the action and subsequent operations of the corps while under his command. These reports show that the command maintained in every respect its well-earned reputation for gallantry, and nobly sustained under the guidance of General Smith and division commanders Generals Woods, Lightburn, and Harrow, commanding First, Second, and Fourth Divisions, respectively, the valor of Federal arms. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy by a most desperate assault broke our line and captured the battery of De Gress on the right of the Second Division. As soon as I learned the fact I, as department commander, ordered that it be retaken at all hazards, and General Woods, commanding First Division, at once disposed his command for that purpose. In the mean time the guns of another battery were turned on the horses of the captured battery for the purpose of preventing the enemy from removing the guns. This was effectual, and General Woods soon led the advance, which retook the guns and the position our troops were compelled to abandon. General Woods displayed in this action the greatest judgment and skill. For the particulars of the recapture of the battery, I refer you to General Woods' report, herewith inclosed. At another point of the lines, situated immediately across the rail and dirt roads, the enemy made a sudden and desperate assault, compelling a portion of the Second Division to give way, and captured 2 guns of Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, which they succeeded in carrying away, although under the personal direction of General Smith, the line was almost immediately retaken. The reason the enemy gained an advantage over this part of my line may be explained by the fact that I was compelled to weaken that portion of the line by the withdrawal of Colonel Martin's brigade to fulfill a request to furnish General Dodge re-enforcements, who was at this time severely engaged with the enemy on the left flank and rear of the army. The division of General Harrow, during this time, was desperately engaged with the enemy. He caused some of his guns to be reversed so as to bear upon the enemy coming up in rear of the Seventeenth Corps. General Harrow's dispositions during the day entitle him to much credit. The fighting along the entire line of the corps was of the most desperate character, often being hand-to-hand. The troops could not have acted more gallantly or behaved better.

The losses of the corps were reported to be on that day, 118 killed, 414 wounded, 535 missing; aggregate, 1,067. The corps captured 481 prisoners, and buried over 400 dead bodies in front of their line.

At night-fall the Fifteenth Army Corps was in possession of all the ground, and as far advanced as it had been at any time pre-

vious. The troops engaged against the corps on this date was ascertained to be Hood's old corps, commanded by Cheatham. The position was strengthened and maintained until the 26th, when General Smith was directed by me from department headquarters to place General Woods' division in the new line of works, which had been constructed with a view to the withdrawal of the army, and to follow, with his remaining troops, the corps of General Blair, to a new position to be taken up, on the extreme right of the army. As soon as the Second and Fourth Divisions had filed past the works occupied by the First Division, it was directed to draw out and follow the corps to the new position. General Smith, with the command, reached the position he was directed to arrive at in proper time on the 27th of July. On the morning of the 28th of July, having been relieved from the command of the department by the appointment of General Howard, I reassumed command of my old corps, and returned General Smith to the command of the Second Division.

I here desire to thank General Smith, and the officers and soldiers under him, while in command of the corps, for the gallant manner in which they acted during all the time I was removed from them. General Smith has my especial thanks for the manner in which he conducted the command.

Immediately after resuming command of the corps, commenced to move it into the position assigned it, on the right of the Seventeenth Corps, and extreme right of the army, with Woods' division on the left, Harrow's in the center, and Smith's on the right. My command was thus moving forward in line of battle when the skirmishers became very actively engaged, and just as my command had gained the ridge upon which was situated Ezra Chapel, the enemy suddenly and with the greatest fury assaulted the right and center of my line. The troops had not had a moment to construct even the rudest defenses. The position we occupied, however, at the moment of attack was one of the most favorable that could have been chosen by us, it being the crest of a continuous ridge, in front of the greatest portion of which a good and extensive fire line was opened. The enemy moved forward rapidly and in good order, evidently intending to and confidently believing they would break our lines at the first onset, which happily they did not do, nor even compel a single portion of it to waver, but all stood firm alike, and repelled the assault handsomely, after about one hour's terrific fighting, in which the enemy's loss was greater than ours in the ratio of 10 to 1. The enemy soon reformed again, and made a desperate assault, which was repeated four successive times with like result of the first. During temporary lulls in the fighting, which did not at any time exceed from three to five minutes, the men would bring together logs and sticks to shield themselves from the bullets of the enemy in the next assault. The engagement lasted from 11.30 a. m. until darkness compelled a cessation. The enemy used one battery of artillery. We used none whatever. It was an open field fight, in which the enemy exceeded us in numerical strength, and we exceeded him in determination and spirit to continue the contest. During the engagement I received from Major-General Blair two regiments of infantry, under command of Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Belknap, and four regiments from General Dodge, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, in all about 1,000 men. These troops were received

at a time when I much needed them, and under the skillful management of the officers who commanded them, acted gallantly until the battle was ended.

Major-Generals Blair and Dodge have my warmest thanks for the promptness with which they sent me the re-enforcements mentioned upon my request. Officers and men behaved alike gallantly and heroically; they could not have displayed more courage nor determination not to yield. Had they shown less, they would have been driven from their position, and the enemy would have become the victors. Brigadier-Generals Woods, M. L. Smith, and Harrow, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the many and desperate assaults of the enemy.

My losses were 50 killed, 439 wounded, and 73 missing. Aggregate, 562. General Harrow's division captured 5 battle-flags from the enemy. Between 1,500 and 2,000 muskets were captured, and 106 prisoners (not including 73 wounded). Over 600 of the enemy's dead were buried in my front. A large number were supposed to be carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight. The enemy's loss in this battle could not, in my judgment, have been less than 6,000 or 7,000. Rebel papers subsequently read admit their loss very heavy, and say the fighting was the most desperate of the campaign.

During the night, by my direction, the strongest defensive line that could be established was completed, and the next day (the enemy having in the night retired beyond the reach of my fire) was occupied in burying the enemy's dead and removing the wounded from the field to the hospitals in the rear.

From prisoners I have learned that the assault was made with Hardee's and Lee's (late Hood's) corps entire.

From the 29th of July to the 3d of August the command was advanced by swinging the right around a distance of one mile, intrenching two intermediate lines. The Fourteenth Corps, from the Cumberland Army, having been sent to the right, I caused the right of Woods' division to connect with its left, thus straightening my line, which now fronted in the direction of Atlanta, east-southeast. On the 3d of August General Harrow, wishing to advance his line to the ridge upon which the enemy's skirmish line was intrenched, organized a portion of his command, which, under his direction, moved so rapidly forward, and with so little demonstration, that he surprised the entire line of skirmishers and captured them all. This maneuver was highly creditable to General Harrow and to the officers and soldiers who were engaged in it. The number of prisoners captured in this assault, which though very short, was 83. The Second Division assisted General Harrow in this movement, moving the left of its line in conjunction with him and capturing that part of the skirmish line in its front, with 5 prisoners. The losses of the two divisions were, in the aggregate, 92 during the entire day's operations.

After the lines of my command had been straightened, with Brigadier-General Harrow's (Fourth) division forming the left, and connecting with the right of the Seventeenth Corps, Brigadier-General Lightburn's division (late M. L. Smith's division) the center, and Brigadier-General Woods' division the right, connecting with the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps (as shown in the map, No. 6*),

*To appear in the Atlas.

only the usual skirmishing and artillery practice was indulged in up to the 26th of August, except, on the 10th day of August, I directed General Woods to advance his line on the right, so as to gain possession of the ridge in his front, the last intervening ridge between his line and that of the enemy. General Woods organized his command accordingly, and moved forward, engaging the enemy's skirmishers immediately, soon capturing the line, with about 60 prisoners. His loss was inconsiderable, which was attributable to his skillful management of the troops assigned to take the position. He made his lodgment secure and connected with the right of the Second Division, throwing his skirmishers forward in advance of the line captured. On the 4th of August Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, commander of the Second Division, on account of disability arising from a wound received at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., was compelled, by the advice of his medical officer, to apply for leave of absence, which was granted, and the command of the division then devolved upon General Lightburn, a brave and good officer, who retained command until the assignment of Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen August 17, who is at present the commander; General Lightburn, on the 23d of August, received leave of absence on account of wound received in the head while in the performance of duty.

On the 15th day of August Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus having returned from leave of absence, granted on account of disability on the 11th day of July, was directed by me to resume command of the First Division. Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods was thus relieved from command of his old brigade.* On the 22d of August, by virtue of Special Field Orders, No. 106, from Department and Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier-General Woods was relieved from duty in my command and assigned to command the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. The promotion was well deserved, though I was sorry to part with so good an officer. During General Osterhaus' absence he was promoted to his well-earned rank of major-general of volunteers, to fill the vacancy of the lamented and much loved McPherson. Col. C. C. Walcutt, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commander of a brigade in the Fourth Division, was by the President appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on the 30th of July for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign, and was assigned to command in the Fourth Division. On the 26th, at 8 p. m., in pursuance of Special Field Orders, Nos. 101 and 108, from Department and Army of the Tennessee, I withdrew my command from its position in front of Atlanta, commencing with Major-General Osterhaus' division on the right, and continuing with Brigadier-Generals Hazen's and Harrow's divisions, respectively, and moved them across Utoy Creek to the vicinity of Camp Creek, by way of Judge Wilson's house, thence south by a by-road, reaching Camp Creek early on the morning of the 27th. The pickets of my command on duty in front of Atlanta were not relieved until after the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps had filed out of their works, when all were relieved simultaneously, under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, of department staff, and rejoined their proper commands. The withdrawal of the troops was more successful than we had a right to anticipate, as it was accomplished with only the loss of 1 man in my command. The First and Second Divisions were placed in position one mile south of Camp Creek, and the Fourth

*So in original; but should probably read—was thus returned to the command of his old brigade.

Division was held as a reserve. The distance marched during the night was thirteen miles, over very difficult roads, and in the midst of a disagreeable rain.

After reconnoitering the roads in front to be traveled on the 28th, I started forward at 8 a. m., with the division of Osterhaus' in advance, on a neighborhood road directly in my front leading toward Fairburn, forming the left column of the Army of the Tennessee, behind which the trains of the army were directed to move. About two miles from the position occupied on the night of the 27th, we crossed the Campbellton and Atlanta road, and struck the Fairburn road two miles and a half from the railroad. This road being assigned to the corps of Generals Blair and Dodge, I was compelled to cut an entire road parallel with the Fairburn road to the railroad, a distance of three miles. This road was made through dense woods by the pioneers of the First Division, under the supervision of General Osterhaus and Captain Klostermann, chief engineer of the corps, and was completed so rapidly that the advance was at no time checked. The head of my column struck the West Point railroad, two miles north of Fairburn, near Shadna Church, at noon, and immediately went into position covering the road. The division of Brigadier-General Hazen coming up immediately, was placed in position on the left of General Osterhaus, and both divisions intrenched; the division of General Harrow was massed in reserve. I detached one of the brigades of General Harrow, with orders to destroy the railroad track and telegraph wire, instructing General Harrow to cause the ties to be burned and the rails to be burned, bent, and so twisted as to render them entirely useless and irreparable, and to break the telegraph wire in pieces and conceal it a distance from the road. On the morning of the 29th General Harrow reported the order fully executed. I made a personal examination of the road, and do not hesitate to pronounce the destruction most complete. I directed the cuts in the road to be filled up with dirt and logs, and that percussion-shells be concealed in them in such a manner as to explode should the enemy attempt to repair the road. The enemy's cavalry was ascertained to be in my front.

The 29th was passed in position covering the road, and on the 30th at 7 a. m., in accordance with Special Field Orders, Nos. 112 and 113, from department headquarters, I moved forward on the direct route toward Jonesborough, crossing Pond Creek and Shoal Creek. About two miles south of the point of the railroad from which we started a detachment of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and Captain Jessup's company, D, Fifth Ohio Cavalry (my escort company), all under the direction of Captain Cunningham, one of my aides, struck the cavalry vedettes of the enemy and drove them, with considerable skirmishing, a distance of two miles, where they had erected strong and extensive barricades south of Pond Creek, behind which they took refuge. Four men were lost in this advance. The position taken up by the enemy appeared too strong for this force to advance against, and the skirmishing continued until the head of my column arrived. The officers mentioned above displayed a great deal of gallantry in the advance mentioned. The force which they compelled to retire was a strong one and well organized. The head of my column arrived at the barricade at 10 a. m. The enemy's force consisted of two brigades of cavalry and a battery of artillery. They were handsomely dislodged, after a sharp little action, by the combined movements

of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, a part of which by this time had moved to the head of my column, and the skirmishers of General Hazen's division, who that day had the advance of my command. Thence followed continual skirmishing to Shoal Creek, where they made another decided stand, using their artillery freely, necessitating the deployment of General Hazen's advance brigade in line of battle, and the opening of a battery to dislodge them. The advance then continued to Renfroe Place, which was reached at 3.30 p. m., the place named in the order for the termination of the march. The absence of water at that point compelled us to make a farther advance, and we moved forward, by direction of General Howard, to Flint River. Arriving there, we found the enemy posted beyond the river under cover of a strong barricade covering the crossing. I at once directed General Hazen to secure the bridge and crossing, and, in conjunction with two regiments of Kilpatrick's cavalry, he ordered his skirmishers to charge the position of the enemy. This order was executed promptly and gallantly, the enemy dislodged, and the crossing secured. I at once crossed my whole command and took position after night on the most advantageous ground that could be secured, about three-quarters of a mile south of the river. It was near midnight before the rear of my column, General Osterhaus' division, had passed beyond the river, yet, at daylight on the morning of the 31st a strong defensive line was completed and my troops in position for defense. The right of General Hazen's division rested on the Jonesborough road, about half a mile from the railroad, his line deflecting to the left, and his pickets, with pickets from Osterhaus' division, extending to the river on the left; Harrow's left rested on the right of the road, connecting with Hazen's right, his line deflecting to the rear in like manner of Hazen's line; Harrow's pickets connected with those of a small force of Osterhaus' division, which held a commanding hill on General Harrow's right flank; General Osterhaus' pickets, with those of General Kilpatrick's, extended to the river on my right. With the above noted exception General Osterhaus' division was held in reserve and formed my second line, which was intrenched. The hill spoken of on the right, which was occupied by the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, of Osterhaus' division, commanded the immediate ground between the right of my line and Flint River, and was a point of great importance, as its possession secured our front position against any attack on the right flank, which otherwise was much exposed. I caused this hill to be fortified before daylight of the 31st, and had the regiment spoken of in position. After daylight on the 31st it was found materially necessary to extend my line on the right so as to connect with the refused line (erected during the night). A permanent and systematic line was accordingly formed, requiring almost all of the troops of the Second and Third Brigades of General Osterhaus' division. During the night and in the morning a number of railroad trains arrived loaded with troops. These trains could be distinctly seen by the pickets, and the troops were observed to debark and go into position. General Osterhaus caused two light 12-pounder Napoleon guns to be placed in front of and within 1,000 yards of the depot. These guns could also play on the enemy's line in his front. A part of the Ninth Iowa and Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry was ordered to support this section. Another section of light 12-pounders was

placed in position in the center of the refused line on the right flank. The enemy resisted these operations of General Osterhaus with some determination.

Deeming it necessary that the left flank of my command should be more fully supported, I directed General Osterhaus to send two regiments to report to General Hazen, commanding Second Division, on the left. At the same time, the two regiments of Osterhaus which covered our right flank were relieved by a brigade of the Sixteenth Corps. At noon the section of artillery, posted within 1,000 yards of the depot, opened with telling effect upon the enemy's troops, although the infantry had not fully completed their extended line. Our position being isolated from the main army and threatening the enemy's communication, we were exposed greatly, and liable to attack at any moment. Considering these facts, I caused my lines to be intrenched with great care, under the supervision of Captain Klostermann, who is one of the most thorough engineer officers I have met in the service. The positions obtained for all the batteries of the corps were the best that could have been selected, and division commanders were very active in their efforts to establish their lines with a view to hold them at all hazards, and inflicting the severest punishment on the enemy should they attack us. At about 3 p. m. August 31 the enemy opened artillery in front of my entire line, keeping up continual fire for about fifteen minutes, when they uncovered their lines and made a sudden and desperate assault on all parts of my line, approaching at points on the left of General Hazen's line (which was the left of my position) within thirty paces. The most determined part of the assault was maintained by General Hazen, the enemy, perhaps, thinking if they could create confusion at that point they could compel my whole line to retire beyond the river. The assault raged severely in front of Harrow and Osterhaus, the enemy approaching their lines at the average distance of 50 and 100 paces. The artillery firing of the enemy had prepared my troops for what followed, and when the assault commenced every man was in the trenches and ready for the fray. The most terrible and destructive fire I ever witnessed was directed at the enemy, and in less than one hour he was compelled to retire discomfited and in confusion. The rebel general, Patton Anderson, and his staff, rode fearlessly along his lines in front of the Second Division, and did all that a commander could do to make the assault a success. But few of those who rode with him in that perilous performance of duty returned from the field. Himself, with many of his staff, were seen to fall by the unerring and steady fire of my troops. Prisoners, captured subsequently, state that General Anderson was shot through the abdomen and carried off the field by his troops. I could not help but admire his gallantry, though an enemy. The enemy made two more assaults, but evidently with far less spirit and determination than the first. The withering and destructive fire which they had received in the first onset had dampened their zeal, and destroyed their confidence in being able to defeat us, and they were, consequently, easily repulsed, though not without severe punishment being inflicted on them.

The enemy's loss was greater than in any former engagement, except on the 28th of July, near Atlanta. In front of the Second Division 186 bodies of the enemy were buried between our picket-lines. General Hazen captured 99 prisoners, not including 79 wounded, and captured 2 stand of colors. General Hazen esti-

mated their wounded at 1,000, though subsequent facts ascertained places it beyond even that. General Harrow reports 56 prisoners captured, not including 60 wounded, and the burial of 12 dead bodies. General Osterhaus estimates their loss in his front at from 400 to 500.

After the enemy had evacuated on the night of the 1st, a staff officer of General Osterhaus discovered, immediately in rear of the point where the most desperate fighting occurred in his front, the graves of 131 bodies, which bore evidence of quite recent interment, and who had evidently been buried with the view to our not discovering them. From the reports of division commanders I do not hesitate to place their loss at 500 killed and from 3,000 to 5,000 wounded, with a loss of 241 prisoners, not including the wounded who fell into our hands. This engagement virtually gave us possession of the railroad at Jonesborough, for it established the fact that our position, within half a mile of the depot and the town, was secure against successful assault. After night-fall the enemy remained quiet. My loss in this engagement was only 154 in killed, wounded, and missing.

The enemy's force in the assault was ascertained from prisoners captured to be the corps of Hardee and Lee.

On the 1st of September the Fourteenth Corps being ordered to take position on my left, I was directed to make a demonstration in its favor. I accordingly, at the appointed time, caused all my artillery to open on the intrenched position of the enemy, and made feints at different points on my line as if I intended to assault them in their works. These feints, I think, resulted satisfactorily, as it kept their trenches full in my front, while the Fourteenth Corps charged the enemy on my left. These demonstrations often, through the day, resulted in slight actions, which in every instance resulted in our favor. On the night of the 1st of September the enemy evacuated their position. At daydawn on the morning of the 2d, such had been their watchfulness, the pickets were in the town and skirmishing with those of the enemy just moving out. A great many stragglers from the enemy were picked up and sent to our rear. Receiving orders to move forward on a road leading by the right of the railroad, I placed Harrow's division in advance, and pursued the enemy, with constant skirmishing, five miles to their intrenched position around Lovejoy's Station, and took position on the most elevated ground in the enemy's front, only about from 300 to 500 yards from what appeared their main line, and intrenched Harrow's division on the right and Osterhaus' on the left, keeping Hazen's in reserve. This position was maintained until the night of the 5th, when, in pursuance of Special Field Orders, Nos. 116 and 118, from department headquarters, I withdrew from the position at 8 p. m., and returned that night to my old position at Jonesborough, where I remained until 7 a. m. September 7, when I again withdrew and moved to the vicinity of Morrow's Mill, and there occupied the works the enemy had previously constructed. From this position, at 8 a. m. September 8, I started for East Point, the present place of encampment, where I arrived about 11 a. m. of the same day, and went into position, placing Osterhaus' division on the right, Hazen in the center, and Harrow on the left, connecting on the right with the Left Wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, covering the Macon railroad.

The officers and soldiers of my command have performed the duties of the campaign willingly and earnestly; in no instance has a disposition other than to face the enemy been exhibited. Many of

my officers have during the campaign fully earned promotion, some of them have already obtained it, viz, General Osterhaus and General Walcutt, both heretofore mentioned. My staff officers, one and all, did their duty, and have my hearty thanks for their co-operation and zeal in assisting me to perform all the duties of the campaign.

I estimate the loss of the enemy in this campaign caused by my command at about 3,000 killed and 15,000 wounded. We have captured from the enemy 2,030 prisoners, 420 wounded, and received 210 deserters; aggregate, 2,660; 11 stand of colors and about 5,000 stand of small-arms. My losses, including those had in skirmishes and picket advances not mentioned in the body of this report, as shown by the nominal lists accompanying this report, are 650 killed, 3,538 wounded, 633 missing; aggregate, 4,824. It is impossible in this report, covering so much time and so many engagements, to speak of individual acts of heroism and bravery, for they were many and frequent. I respectfully call your attention to the nominal lists of casualties of each division, and the reports of division commanders herewith inclosed; also the maps drawn by Captain Klostermann, which exhibit the different situations of my troops in all the engagements with the enemy, and the route traveled. The report of my chief of artillery is also inclosed with the report of my signal detachment, which is commanded by Lieutenant Edge, as brave an officer as is borne on the rolls of the American Army. He was always prompt and obedient to orders, and in every advance secured the most prominent position from which he could view the movements of the enemy, notwithstanding the danger incurred. His reports often served me to operate successfully against the enemy with precision, when otherwise I might have been in doubt. I desire to call the attention of the Government to the meritorious services of Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, Brig. Gen. William Harrow, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, and Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, and respectfully recommend their promotion. For the recommendation of officers below the grade of brigadier-general for promotion, I invite attention to the reports of division commanders, which are approved by me.

The whole distance marched by my command is 387 miles, as shown by the maps herewith inclosed,* not including the separate marches of detached divisions, which added, make 600 miles. It has rendered unfit for service of the enemy nearly 20,000 men—according to just estimates, 6,000 more than the entire strength of my command when it entered upon the campaign.

The medical officers serving on my staff, Surg. E. O. F. Roler, medical director, and Surg. John M. Woodworth, medical inspector, were unremitting in their efforts to secure the comfort of the wounded and to cause their wounds to be healed so that they might return to duty. A just estimate of their services may be had from the fact that over 1,000 wounded men were returned to duty before the conclusion of the campaign. The duties and business arising in the adjutant-general's department were faithfully and efficiently performed under the direction of Lieut. Col. R. R. Townes, assistant adjutant-general of the corps, and by Captains Whitehead and Wheeler, assistant adjutants-general; Majors Stolbrand, Waterhouse, and Maurice, who acted as chiefs of artillery, respectively—Stolbrand, until captured by the enemy (heretofore mentioned), Waterhouse, until relieved on the 25th of June, Maurice from that date

*All to appear in the Atlas.

until the close of the campaign—fully and efficiently performed the duties assigned them. Maj. Frank C. Gillette, provost-marshal, in addition to the duties of his office, which, upon such a campaign as the past, where prisoners are daily to be cared for, performed duty as an aide-de-camp. Capt. L. E. Yorke performed treble duty of commissary of musters, acting assistant inspector-general, and aide-de-camp, and performed them all in such a manner as to leave no room for criticism. Upon Lieut. L. B. Mitchell devolved one of the most important duties that rested upon any officer of the command, that of keeping the command supplied with ammunition. His duty was performed fully and to my entire satisfaction. At no time did he allow the supply to fall below 140 rounds per man of small-arm ammunition, and 200 rounds per gun of artillery ammunition. My personal aides, Maj. John R. Hotaling, Capt. John S. Hoover, Capt. W. B. Pratt, and Captain Cunningham, performed all the duties, both night and day, with a fearlessness and zeal which elicited my hearty commendation, often exposing themselves where duty called them to the most imminent danger. Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, chief quartermaster, until he retired from the service on the 30th day of June, performed the duties of his department completely. He was succeeded by Capt. C. F. Emery, who supplied the command with all it needed promptly and efficiently, and soon entitled himself to my confidence. Lieut. Col. Charles A. Morton, chief commissary of subsistence, and Capt. W. A. McLean, assistant chief commissary, never at any time allowed the command to be fed on half rations, but kept full rations always in the hands of division commissaries. Fresh beef was furnished by them as often as necessary. Captain Klostermann, my chief engineer, was untiring in his efforts to establish systematic lines, both offensive and defensive, to select those most favorable for occupation, and, upon the march, to establish good and practicable routes. He is a most worthy and efficient officer. Lieut. William H. Barlow, acting assistant quartermaster at headquarters, performed every duty assigned him with a promptness which proved efficiency.

Please find accompanying this report the reports of division commanders and lists of casualties, with reports from Major Maurice, chief of artillery, and Lieutenant Edge, chief signal officer, and maps and plans by Captain Klosterman, chief engineer.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 13, 1864.

I have the honor to recommend for promotion to the rank of brigadier-generals of volunteers the following-named officers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during this campaign: Col. John M. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Col. Hugo Wangelin, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Col. James A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Col. William B. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Recapitulation of losses in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the Georgia campaign.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division, Major-General Osterhaus.	8	121	47	276	2	35	57	832	889
Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen.	21	195	63	1,346	18	430	102	1,971	2,073
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. William Harrow.	25	280	78	1,328	8	140	305	1,406	1,862
Total*	54	596	188	3,350	28	605	464	4,209	4,824

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in the Fifteenth Army Corps during the Atlanta campaign.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN. Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.							
Staff			1				1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS. Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS. Maj. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.							
Pioneers		1	1	7			9
Mounted orderlies		1		1		2	4
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS. Col. MILO SMITH. Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS. Col. MILO SMITH.							
Staff			1				1
26th Iowa		7	7	52		1	67
30th Iowa	1	8	4	65			78
27th Missouri	1	16	1	46			64
76th Ohio	1	17	4	87		2	111
Total First Brigade	3	48	17	250		3	321
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.							
Staff			1				1
4th Iowa		13	4	57		3	77
9th Iowa		13	3	67	1	6	90
25th Iowa		8	4	49		4	65
31st Iowa		1	5	37		5	48
Total Second Brigade		35	17	210	1	18	281

*But see revised statement following. The erroneous additions in this table cannot be explained.

Return of casualties in the Fifteenth Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. HUGO WANGELIN.							
3d Missouri	.....	5	.....	43	.....	3	51
12th Missouri	1	5	7	51	.....	3	67
17th Missouri	2	10	.....	24	.....	.....	36
29th Missouri	.....	3	5	31	1	4	44
31st Missouri	1	9	.....	18	.....	.....	28
32d Missouri	.....	3	2	31	.....	2	38
Total Third Brigade	4	35	14	198	1	12	264
Artillery.							
Maj. CLEMENS LANDGRAEBER.							
2d Missouri Light, Battery F	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Ohio Light, 4th Battery	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9
Total artillery	1	2	.....	10	.....	.....	13
Total First Division	8	122	49	676	2	35	892
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.							
Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.							
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.							
Col. JAMES S. MARTIN.							
Col. THEODORE JONES.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
55th Illinois	4	27	4	83	.....	16	134
111th Illinois	4	33	3	141	4	84	269
116th Illinois	1	11	5	69	1	4	91
127th Illinois	.....	14	4	49	.....	12	79
6th Missouri	1	7	4	59	1	1	73
8th Missouri	.....	.....	1	8	.....	2	11
57th Ohio	1	22	5	101	3	74	206
Total First Brigade	11	114	27	510	9	193	864
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.							
Col. WELLS S. JONES.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.							
Col. WELLS S. JONES.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.							
Col. WELLS S. JONES.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
83d Indiana	1	6	7	61	.....	4	79
30th Ohio	2	12	2	96	1	18	131
37th Ohio	2	12	8	92	2	38	154
47th Ohio	.....	17	7	81	2	62	169
53d Ohio	3	16	7	194	.....	16	236
54th Ohio	1	11	6	111	3	69	201
Total Second Brigade	9	74	38	635	9	207	972
Artillery.							
Capt. FRANCIS DE GRESS.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery A*	1	3	.....	9	1	20	34
1st Illinois Light, Battery H	.....	4	.....	12	.....	9	25
Total artillery	1	7	.....	21	1	29	59
Total Second Division	21	195	67	1,166	20	429	1,898

* Includes Battery B, consolidated with A, July 12.

Return of casualties in the Fifteenth Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HARROW.							
First Brigade.							
Col. REUBEN WILLIAMS. Col. JOHN M. OLIVER.							
26th Illinois	1	25	6	136	1	11	180
90th Illinois	.....	9	5	76	1	26	117
12th Indiana	2	26	3	100	3	49	183
100th Indiana	.....	8	3	66	1	.....	78
Total First Brigade	3	68	17	378	6	86	558
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.							
40th Illinois	1	14	10	82	.....	.....	107
103d Illinois	4	32	6	125	.....	9	176
97th Indiana	1	24	11	108	.....	5	149
6th Iowa	4	27	5	114	.....	4	154
46th Ohio	5	31	5	124	.....	1	166
Total Second Brigade	15	128	37	553	.....	19	572
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOHN M. OLIVER.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
48th Illinois	4	28	9	182	1	17	241
99th Indiana	.....	13	5	126	1	13	158
15th Michigan	1	11	2	76	.....	2	92
70th Ohio	4	15	7	86	.....	13	125
Total Third Brigade	9	67	23	470	3	45	617
Artillery.							
Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS. Maj. JOHN T. CHENEY. Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS. Capt. JOSIAH H. BURTON.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery F	1	4	.....	9	1	.....	15
Iowa Light, 1st Battery	.....	4	2	19	.....	.....	25
Total artillery	1	8	2	28	1	.....	40
Total Fourth Division	28	271	79	1,429	10	150	1,967
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	57	588	196	3,271	32	614	4,758

No. 447.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert R. Townes, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, of operations July 22.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with request of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, as commander of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifteenth Army Corps in the action of the 22d of July,

1864, while under command of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, who is absent from the field, and from whom no official report can now be obtained:

At 1 p. m. of July 22, by the death of Major-General McPherson, and the consequent assignment of Major-General Logan to command the Army of the Tennessee, the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps devolved upon Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commander of the Second Division, by virtue of his seniority. At the time he was directed to assume command, the tactical formation of the corps was as follows: the First Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods commanding, formed the right of the line, connecting on the right with the Twenty-third Army Corps; the Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn commanding (late Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith's division), formed the center, crossing the railroad and dirt road leading into Atlanta from the east, and the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. William Harrow commanding, formed the left, connecting with the Seventeenth Army Corps on the left. Reserves were posted from respective divisions in the rear, and occupied the works advanced from early in the morning. The position now held by the advanced line of the command was the position of the enemy of the 21st, which he had abandoned during the night, and was occupied by the corps early in the morning, with instructions from the general commanding to place them in complete defensible position. The troops were engaged in obeying the directions, when the enemy was discovered by the signal corps to be moving to our left in heavy column, with evident intention of striking us in flank and rear and defeating us, thus securing the Augusta railroad and the transportation of the army left at Decatur, and at other points in the rear. The troops of the Fifteenth Corps, already in position for defense, were notified that immediate action might result, and they became at once prepared for an assault from the enemy. At about noon the engagement opened furiously on the lines of the Seventeenth Corps, situated as above referred to, upon the immediate left of the corps. Almost at the same time a demonstration was made in our front by the enemy, but we were not assaulted in force for some time after. The Sixteenth Corps, which had been moved into line on the flank and rear of the Seventeenth Corps, becoming severely engaged and requiring re-enforcements, Major-General Logan directed that they be furnished from the Fifteenth Corps, which at the time was not seriously engaged. Colonel Martin's brigade, of the Second Division, was accordingly detached and sent to the assistance of the Sixteenth Corps. This disposition materially weakened the line of the Second Division, which covered the main dirt road and the railroad leading into Atlanta, but it was apparently unavoidable and necessary. These dispositions had not long been completed when the enemy made a sudden and desperate movement against the lines of the command, intending to dislodge us. The attack on the center (which covered the dirt and rail road) and the right of the Second Division, joining the First, was in such force that the line at that point gave way and the guns and horses of De Gress' battery (H), First Illinois Light Artillery, four 20-pounder Parrotts, with two brass pieces (12-pounders) of Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, were captured by the enemy. General Woods, commanding First Division, caused the guns of a battery in his front to open upon the animals of the captured battery of De Gress and the troops of the

enemy surrounding it, to prevent it being withdrawn from the position where it was captured, and immediately afterward, by direction of Major-General Logan (General Smith being at the time on another part of the line), organized a body of his troops from his reserves not in position, and led them forward to the recapture of the battery and that part of our line situated near his own, then in possession of the enemy. The movement of the troops, under General Woods, in this action, was pronounced splendid by General Logan, who witnessed it. It was made suddenly and with the greatest vigor, and struck the enemy's left immediately in flank. General Woods directed it in person. The battery and line were retaken and the enemy compelled to retire precipitately. Captain De Gress was present to retake possession of the guns and turn them on the discomfited enemy, which he did with the most terrible effect, as they were moving off the field in confusion. It was not surprising, since the line had been so much weakened by the withdrawal of Colonel Martin's brigade to re-enforce General Dodge, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, that he should gain advantage over this part of the line. The action resulted so quickly that re-enforcements were not able to reach the point until after the two guns of Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, had been removed from the line and taken to the rear by the enemy. Lieutenants Smyth and Raub, of the batttery, acted with the utmost gallantry, using their pieces until the enemy had quite gained their situation, when Lieutenant Raub was killed instantly and Lieutenant Smyth taken prisoner. It was afterward ascertained from prisoners that Lieutenant Smyth was killed before reaching the rear of the enemy's lines.* General Smith, who was present at the time on the center of the line where Battery A was posted soon caused the troops to rally at that point and almost immediately retook the position abandoned by us a few minutes before, with only the loss of the two guns mentioned.

The Fourth Division, General Harrow commanding, since about 1 o'clock had been hotly engaged with the enemy, who was pressing him at almost all points. As soon as the enemy was discovered in the rear of the Seventeenth Corps, he caused some of his artillery to be reversed and opened with a great deal of effect upon them, in some measure deterring their movement, and thus allowing the troops of the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Corps to be disposed to meet the approaching body of the enemy in the rear. General Harrow maintained all parts of his line, though at a severe loss. In the engagement with the Fourth Division the gallant and meritorious Col. Lucien Greathouse, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, nobly gave his life at the head of his gallant command, urging them to defend their position at every hazard. He was shot through the right breast, and almost immediately expired. Thus passed away a young, gallant, and fearless officer, a sacrifice upon the altar of perpetual Union. The dispositions of General Harrow during the engagement, and the manner in which his troops were commanded, elicited the hearty commendation of Major-General Logan in my presence, as did likewise the conduct of Generals Woods and Lightburn, commanding First and Second Divisions, respectively. The battle lasted with more or less fury until night-fall, when the corps rested in possession of all the positions held by the troops at any

* Lieutenant Smyth was mustered out of service March 20, 1865.

time previous, and, with the exception of the loss of 2 guns, was completely victorious. The enemy were badly beaten at all points of our lines, and retired before night-fall from our immediate front.

We captured from the enemy 481 prisoners, and buried of their dead over 400 bodies in front of our lines. Many of their dead were no doubt secured by them before retiring. The losses of the corps were 118 killed, 414 wounded, and 535 missing; aggregate, 1,067, and 2 guns. The troops engaged immediately in front of the corps were ascertained to be the old corps of General Hood, commanded by Major-General Cheatham.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. TOWNES,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Adjt. Gen., and Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

Casualties in Fifteenth Army Corps July 22, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.	Prisoners captured.	Horses lost.	Guns lost.	Wagons lost.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					
First Division:													
Infantry	1	9	3	58	1	2	5	69	74	.....	.....	....	....
Artillery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	5	....	1
Total	1	10	3	61	1	2	5	73	78	47	5	....	1
Second Division:													
Infantry	4	54	6	180	13	378	23	612	635	.....	.....	....	....
Artillery[a]	1	4	.....	14	1	27	2	45	47	.....	89	2	....
Total	5	58	6	194	14	405	25	657	682	75	89	2	....
Fourth Division:													
Infantry	5	38	6	137	6	107	17	282	299	.....	2	....	....
Artillery[b]	.....	1	....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	67	....	....
Total	5	39	6	144	6	107	17	290	307	359	69	....	...
Grand total	11	107	15	399	21	514	47	1,020	1,067	481	163	2	1

[a] Four limbers lost and 1 gun burst while firing.
[b] Six caissons, limbers, implements, and equipments lost.

No. 448.

Report of Capt. Frank C. Gillette, Provost-Marshal, of prisoners captured June 27.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Big Shanty, June 28, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following prisoners of war captured June 27, 1864, by the Fifteenth Army Corps: Captain, 1; lieutenants, 2; sergeants, 7; corporals, 4; privates, 73; total, 87.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

FRANK C. GILLETTE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 449.

Report of Lieut. Samuel Edge, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 12, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the signal detachment, Fifteenth Army Corps, for the campaign ending September 8, 1864:

May 1, this detachment, consisting of four commissioned officers and twelve enlisted men, left Huntsville, Ala., by order of Major-General Logan, in company with the headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, and proceeded to Chattanooga, Tenn., where it arrived on the morning of the 6th of May. Moved the same day to Gordon's Mills, by order of the commanding general, thence to Snake Creek Gap in company with the Fifteenth Army Corps. May 9, met the enemy. Lieutenants Edge and Sample moved in company with the skirmishers, they driving the enemy until within a mile of their rifle-pits, when the rebels fired from ambush, wounding tho horse of Lieutenant Sample so badly that he fell, dismounting the lieutenant. This caused him to fall back to the main line. Lieutenant Edge kept in front with the skirmishers, and gained a point called Bald Knob, in sight of Resaca, and in range of the enemy's sharpshooters. A message was immediately sent from Lieutenant Edge to Generals McPherson, Logan, and Dodge, informing them of the enemy's works and force. In a short time after Major-Generals McPherson, Logan, and Dodge made a reconnaissance in person, each of them using the glass of the lieutenant, and became satisfied that the information received from Lieutenant Edge was correct. Lieutenant Edge was then ordered by Major-General McPherson to remain as long as possible at his post, and give all the information he could to the generals, which was done with promptness. At dark Lieutenant Edge fell back with the army. May 10, the detachment received orders from Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer, to assist in opening communication with Major-General Hooker, in compliance with order from Major-General Sherman, which was promptly obeyed. May 11, succeeded in getting communication with Major-Generals Sherman and Hooker. Lieutenants McNary, Edge, Sample, and Frerichs were engaged on this line. May 13, the detachment moved to the front, by order of Major-General Logan, each officer being placed in the most prominent position, in order to give information, both by flag and courier, of all movements of the enemy and our own army, which was done with promptness. May 16, moved with the army, by order of General Logan, and crossed the Oostenaula. May 17, Lieutenants Edge and Sample moved in front, with the cavalry skirmishers, reconnoitering and keeping them and the commanding general informed of all movements of the enemy. May 18, moved with the army, by order of General Logan, to Adairsville. May 19, went into camp near Kingston, where we remained until the morning of the 23d. May 21, Lieutenant McNary, commanding the detachment, was relieved from duty, by order of Major-General McPherson, on account of expiration of service, and First Lieut. Samuel Edge assumed command by seniority. First Lieut. John H. Frerichs returned to Huntsville, Ala., by order of Major-General McPherson, this leaving two officers and twelve enlisted men for duty. May 23 moved with the army, by

order of General Logan, toward Pumpkin Vine Creek, arriving May 25. May 26, reconnoitered the enemy near Dallas; gave information to Major-Generals McPherson and Logan. May 27, Lieutenants Edge and Sample established a station near Dallas, and opened signal communications with Major-Generals Sherman and Hooker, and transmitted all official dispatches with promptness until June 1, when the Army of the Tennessee moved and joined the Army of the Cumberland, causing us to abandon our line of communication.

June 1, Lieutenants Edge and Sample moved to the front of the new position of the Army of the Tennessee and established a station of observation and received several contraband dispatches and transmitted them to Generals McPherson and Logan as soon as received. Also gave general information of the enemy moving from our front. June 2, received several more contraband dispatches and transmitted them promptly to the generals commanding. June 3, Lieuts. I. C. Worley, J. H. Weirick, W. W. Allen, and C. H. Fish, with twenty-eight enlisted men, reported to Lieut. S. Edge, commanding detachment, for signal duty, by order of Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer. June 4, received some more contraband messages. June 5, at daylight Lieutenants Edge and Sample found the enemy's works evacuated, and proceeded immediately to old rebel signal station. Answered rebel signal call from Lost Mountain, received contraband message, which was promptly transmitted to Major-Generals McPherson and Logan. The detachment then moved with the Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of the commanding general, to Acworth, arriving June 6. June 7, Lieutenant Edge proceeded to white frame church, built a station of observation, at 11 p. m. opened communication by signals to Allatoona Mountain, and placed Lieutenants Worley and Allen on station. This station was occupied until the 10th of June, transmitting all messages with promptness. June 9, First Lieut. Samuel S. Sample and three men were relieved from duty with this detachment, and assigned to duty in the signal detachment attached to Seventeenth Army Corps, by order of Major-General McPherson. June 10, abandoned station on church and moved with the Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of the commanding general, to Big Shanty. Lieutenant Edge, with the assistance of the officers in the detachment, established two stations of observation, received two contraband dispatches, and transmitted them to the commanding generals as soon as received, when the rebels changed their code and for one day cut off our contraband information. June 11, watched rebel movements all day. The officers, with the aid of Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer, deciphered the rebels' new code of signals. Lieutenant Edge received two contraband messages and found them complete. June 14, moved to the front of Kenesaw Mountain, and established two stations of observation. Lieutenants Edge, Worley, and Allen occupying one, and Lieutenants Weirick and Fish the other, received several contraband messages of considerable importance, which were transmitted with promptness to Major-Generals McPherson and Logan. June 15, occupied the same stations; received several contraband messages, all of which were transmitted to the generals. Lieutenant Weirick directed the firing of the First Minnesota Battery, Captain Clayton, by the aid of his glass, which resulted in blowing up a caisson and knocking off one wheel of a gun. June 16, occupied same stations and gave important information to the generals. June 17, Lieutenant Edge noticed the enemy making move-

ments indicating an evacuation, and reported the same to the generals; also assisted, with the aid of his glass, the firing of two batteries. June 18, the enemy had evacuated their works. Lieutenant Edge went to the front and received two contraband messages, and handed them over to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was standing on the spot. Our batteries then drove the rebel signal officers off the mountain, and there has not been a rebel signal station seen by any officer in the department since. June 19, Lieutenant Edge, in company with the officers of the detachment, established two stations of observation, from which they gave some information to the generals. June 20, Lieutenant Edge, in company with the officers of the detachment, established a flag station by order of Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer. June 21, worked same stations. June 22, established a flag station, by order of Capt. O. H. Howard, to communicate with Generals Sherman and Thomas. June 23, established flag station on cotton-gin. June 24, 25, kept up same stations. June 26, abandoned station on cotton-gin, and established stations of observation. June 27, watched the enemy closely all day. A charge being ordered by Major-General Sherman, the officers of the detachment used every means in their power to give the commanding generals information promptly of all movements of the enemy as well as of our own army. June 28 to 30, our forces having been repulsed, there was but very little seen during those three days. July 1 and 2, the same.

July 3, finding that the enemy had evacuated, Lieutenant Edge proceeded with the advance of the army to Marietta, Ga., found the enemy still falling back, and informed the general commanding Fifteenth Army Corps of the same. The detachment encamped with the Fifteenth Army Corps in town that night. July 4, moved toward Edwards' Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, arriving on the 5th of July. July 5, found the enemy strongly fortified on the north bank of the river, near the ferry, of which the generals were informed by Lieutenant Edge. July 6, Lieutenant Edge established a station of observation on top of a tree, from which could be seen the rebel lines, Atlanta, and most of our own works. From this station Lieutenant Edge, with the aid of other officers, directed the firing of several batteries by signals. This station gave general satisfaction to all general and staff officers. Lieutenant Edge, with the assistance of Lieutenant Sample, of signal detachment, Seventeenth Army Corps, kept up his observations until the afternoon of the 12th of July. Lieutenants Worley and Allen reported to General Garrard at Roswell, by order of Major-General Sherman, to open signal communication with headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. Lieutenants Weirick and Fish established flag station in rear of Tenth Ohio Battery, by order of Lieutenant Edge; the rebel shells plowing the dirt all around them, one of which killed a horse. On the morning of the 10th the enemy had evacuated their works and fallen back across the river. Lieutenants Weirick and Fish moved to old rebel fort and opened communication with Lieutenant Edge in signal tree. These stations were kept opened until the 12th of July. The detachment then moved, by order of General Logan, toward Roswell, passing through Marietta, where it arrived on the evening of the 14th of July. Lieutenants Worley and Allen were relieved by General Garrard and reported to the detachment. July 17, the detachment moved toward Stone Mountain, by order of General Logan, with the army. July 18, arrived at the Augusta railroad, one mile from

the mountain. Lieutenant Edge, in company with three companies of General Garrard's division of cavalry, proceeded to Stone Mountain Station, but was driven back to the main army by the enemy. July 19, the detachment moved toward Decatur with the Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of General Logan, Lieutenant Edge, in company with the escort of General Logan, moving in front. Finding a position from which he could see the enemy's forces, he reconnoitered the enemy for some time and saw them evacuating, of which he informed the general commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, after which the corps moved up near Decatur, and the general and his escort rode into town. July 20, the detachment moved toward Atlanta, by order of General Logan, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, and found the enemy in force. Lieutenant Edge reconnoitered their lines and gave some important information to the commanding generals during the day. July 21, the enemy's lines being driven back by our forces, Lieutenant Edge established a station of observation on a tall pine close to our main line. From this station he could see nearly all of the city of Atlanta, the rebel lines, and most of our own works. Lieutenant Allen, in company with Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer, built another station on another tree. From these stations the generals received considerable information during the day. July 22, Lieutenant Edge took his position in large pine, Lieutenant Fish in station established by Capt. O. H. Howard and Lieutenant Allen. Lieutenant Allen reported to Captain Howard for duty. At 10 a. m. Lieutenant Edge reported to Major-Generals McPherson and Logan the movements of the enemy. At 11 a. m. he reported additional movements of an alarming nature. At 12.30 p. m. the enemy made an attack on our left wing. At 12.45 p. m. General McPherson, accompanied by Capt. O. H. Howard and Lieut. W. W. Allen of this detachment, with other officers and men, were fired upon by the enemy, resulting in the death of the general and the wounding of Lieutenant Allen, caused by the jumping of his horse against a tree, fracturing his ankle. Soon after this accident Lieutenant Edge saw the rebels massing in front of Fifteenth Corps, and reported the fact to Major-General Logan and Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith. The enemy charged, driving our men back some distance, which forced Lieutenant Edge to abandon his station. Our troops rallied, drove the enemy back, and the station was reoccupied. These stations were kept up until the 25th of July. Lieutenants Worley and Weirick went back to Decatur, in company with the escort of General Logan, to reconnoiter and open communication, if possible, with the front, but failed in doing so. July 26, at dark the detachment moved with the Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of the commanding general, from the left to the right of the grand army. July 27, reconnoitered the enemy's lines, gave information to the commanding generals. July 28, Lieutenant Weirick saw from an observation station columns of rebel infantry moving to our right, apparently to make an attack. He informed General Logan of the fact, which proved afterward to be correct. This information gave the Fifteenth Army Corps timely notice of the approach of the enemy, and the result of the engagement is well known. July 29–31, the officers of this detachment did nothing but reconnoiter the enemy's position.

August 1, Lieutenant Edge proceeded to a 20-pounder battery, by order of Capt. O. H. Howard, to direct the firing of their guns on the city. August 2, Lieutenant Edge proceeded to the front and built a station of observation on a tree, from which he could see the

most of the city of Atlanta, a great portion of the enemy's works, the Macon railroad, and portions of our own lines. This station was kept up until the 26th of August, and was occupied most of the time by First Lieut. C. H. Fish. From him the generals received a great deal of the most important information. Lieutenant Edge proceeded to this station every day and made a general reconnaissance of the enemy's works, which was all promptly reported to Major-Generals Howard and Logan. Lieutenant Weirick proceeded each day to the front and reported the result of his observations to the commanding generals. Lieutenants Worley and Allen proceeded to Allatoona Mountain, by order of General Sherman, August 19, to establish a signal station to communicate with Kenesaw and headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, where they are still on duty, Lieutenant Allen's wound having healed up, so that he was able for duty. August 26, at dark the detachment moved, by order of General Logan, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, toward Jonesborough. August 28, arrived at the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad. Lieutenant Edge made some reconnaissance from the top of a tree; saw two brigades of enemy moving toward us, and informed Major-Generals Howard and Logan of the same. Toward evening the same force retreated toward Jonesborough. August 30, moved again with Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of General Logan, toward Jonesborough, when the army encountered the enemy and went into position across Flint River. August 31, Lieutenants Edge and Fish, with their men, established a station of observation in a tall pine tree, from where they had a good view of Jonesborough, the enemy's lines, and Macon railroad. From this station of observation the generals received considerable information during the battles of August 31 and September 1.

September 2, finding the enemy had evacuated, the army all moved into Jonesborough, the officers of this detachment keeping in front of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and found the enemy strongly fortified near Lovejoy's, Ga., which brought us to a halt. Lieutenant Fish immediately established a station of observation on cotton-press, from which could be seen the enemy in large numbers, all of which was reported to Major-Generals Howard and Logan. Occupied this station three days, giving all possible information to the commanding generals. September 5, in the evening the detachment moved, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of the commanding general, to the present position, and went into camp, the campaign having ended.

First Lieut. John H. Frerichs was relieved from duty with the detachment July 8, 1864, by order of the Secretary of War.

The most of the stations mentioned in this report were under fire, and nearly half of them in the most dangerous positions, from which officers and men were liable to be shot down at any moment. Those stations most dangerous have been occupied equally by the officers and men of this detachment, all of whom have shown the greatest coolness and bravery. The detachment consists at the present time of five commissioned officers and thirty-four enlisted men, all but two enlisted men able for duty.

Hoping this report will prove satisfactory, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL EDGE,

First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Acting Signal Officer, Commanding Detachment.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps.*

No. 450.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 9–July 17 and August 15–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report on the part taken by my division in the engagements near Resaca, Ga., which led to the surrender of that fortified place. My command consisted of the following:

Strength of First Division.

EFFECTIVE INFANTRY PRESENT.

	Aggregate.
First Brigade, Brigadier-General Woods:	
76th Ohio Infantry	526
27th Missouri Infantry	279
26th Iowa Infantry	292
30th Iowa Infantry	331
Total First Brigade	1,428
Second Brigade, Col. J. A. Williamson:	
4th Iowa Infantry	322
9th Iowa Infantry	431
25th Iowa Infantry	361
31st Iowa Infantry	315
Total Second Brigade	1,429
Third Brigade, Col. Hugo Wangelin:	
3d Missouri Infantry	218
12th Missouri Infantry	289
17th Missouri Infantry	157
29th Missouri Infantry	179
31st Missouri Infantry	163
32d Missouri Infantry	164
Total Third Brigade	1,170
Total Infantry	4,027

ARTILLERY (MAJOR LANDGRAEBER, COMMANDING).

	Pieces.	Aggregate.
4th Ohio Battery:		
20-pounder Parrotts	2	....
12-pounder light field pieces (Napoleons)	4	....
	6	106
Battery F, 2d Missouri Artillery:		
12-pounder howitzers	2	....
3-inch ordnance	2	....
	4	104
Total artillery	10	210
Detachment sharpshooters (Lieut. H. E. Williams)		81
Detachment mounted infantry (Capt. W. T. House)		32
Detachment pioneers (Capt. John Keis)		70

Having passed the three days, 10th, 11th, and 12th, succeeding the unsuccessful attempt on Resaca of May 9, near the southeastern end of Snake Creek Gap, the Fifteenth Army Corps marched on the morning of the 13th instant toward that fortified and strongly re-enforced place. Your order of march placed me in rear of Second Division. On arriving at the intersection of the Sugar Valley and Resaca and Dalton and Calhoun Ferry roads, we found the cavalry force of General Kilpatrick, whose progress was checked by rebel cavalry. In obedience to orders received, I deployed the First and Second Brigades of my division on both sides of the Resaca road, unlimbering Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, action front. The Third Brigade and Fourth Ohio Battery were formed in second line, by battalions in mass, behind the first line; Fourth Ohio Battery also in reserve. The sharpshooters, Lieutenant Williams commanding, and a strong chain of skirmishers from the first line, advanced as close to the enemy's line as the conformation of the ground and the timber permitted. This position was in alignment with the Second Division, on my right. The road to Resaca, from the intersection of the Dalton and Calhoun Ferry road, leads around a series of hills in more or less sudden curves until it strikes Camp Creek, half a mile west of town. Timber and open fields alternate on both sides of the road, which, before reaching the creek, runs through a short gap, formed by narrow crested hills. From these the forts of Resaca are within effective range of rifled ordnance (1,600 to 2,400 yards). On receipt of your order to advance, my skirmishers and sharpshooters opened a lively fire on the rebels occupying a belt of timber in their front. Following up their fire by a steady advance, they soon dislodged the rebels, driving them from every position which the terrain induced them to take, until their rear reached the short gap mentioned above, west of Camp Creek. The eminences on both sides of the gap were held by a strong line of sharpshooters, and on the hill on the left a two-gun battery had been established behind some light breast-works. As soon as my line debouched from a belt of timber to an open field, separating us from the rebel intrenchments on the hill (distance not over 700 yards), the battery opened a brisk fire of spherical case and shell. The conformation of the ground on the right of the road afforded comparatively good cover to my skirmishers and sharpshooters, who not only pushed back the enemy, but succeeded in approaching the position of the battery so as to expose its flank to our fire. While this movement on my right (First Brigade) was being executed, one section of 12-pounder howitzers (Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery) was brought into action against the rebel battery with the usual alacrity and skill of this command. They immediately found the range of their opponents, and the enemy very soon had to yield to our superior practice. My skirmishers and line followed the retrograde movement of the rebels, and took possession of the hills just evacuated by them. The occupation of these ridges giving us a direct artillery fire on the town, the Fourth Ohio Battery was placed in position on the right of the road, while the section of 3-inch ordnance (Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery) was brought into action on the foremost crest to the left of the road; the First and Second Infantry Brigades were deployed on the left of the road, their lines conforming to the ridges, so that the bottoms in front, which, as yet, separated us from the fortifications, were exposed to their fire. The skirmishers advanced

to Camp Creek, which winds around the base of the hills occupied by us. The Third Brigade was placed in reserve in the open field at the western slope of the hills mentioned. Our artillery opened with vigor and precision, and the consternation in the doomed town became apparent. The greatest commotion existed among the troops, and numerous railroad trains were seen to move southward over the bridge and trestle-work across Oostenaula River. Of course this became the objective point of fire of our long-range guns, and the Fourth Ohio Battery succeeded in landing several shots into the trains. At the eastern extremity of the gap, now occupied by our artillery and infantry, the Resaca road crosses Camp Creek by a bridge. A belt of timber, very dense, swarmed with rebel sharpshooters, who kept up a very well-directed fire, against which our skirmishers were hardly able to make headway, as they were compelled to expose themselves in an open field, while the thicket in front screened the rebel marksmen. Night setting in, artillery and musketry fire both ceased. The skirmishers of the First and Second Brigades, who had been under fire all day, were relieved by the Seventeenth and Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, of the Third Brigade, and the whole command bivouacked in the position gained by the day's engagement. During the night of the 13th all hands were kept busy intrenching our lines. Rifle-pits for the infantry and sharpshooters and breast-works for the artillery were constructed, so that the fire which the enemy opened early on the 14th was returned with great advantage. The enemy's sharpshooters were compelled by the shell and case-shot from our 12-pounder guns and howitzers to abandon their shelter in front of the bridge. In consequence of the heavy firing heard at the north, where our columns were pressing Johnston's retreating army, you ordered me to make a demonstration along the whole line, opening with all the guns, by way of a feint attack. I availed myself of this opportunity to gain possession of the timber and underbrush in front of the bridge so hotly contested by the rebels. The Seventeenth and Thirty-second Regiments Missouri Infantry, deployed as skirmishers, advanced, wading the creek, in front of the First and Second Brigades, and supported by a second line of skirmishers from these brigades. I then ordered Colonel Wangelin to throw the Twelfth Regiment Missouri Infantry of his (Third) brigade across the bridge, and occupy the ground described. Lieut. Col. J. Kaercher executed this order in splendid style, cleared and held the timber and all the ground in our immediate front and in front of the troops on my right, thus forming, with his regiment, a point-d'appui for our line of skirmishers, which was now fairly established beyond the creek. The intensity of the cannonading to the northward rendered a more decided diversion necessary to prevent the rebels from re-enforcing their lines north. I received the major-general's order to assault an eminence, on the east side of the creek and in front of the left wing of Second Division, with one brigade, which was to co-operate with a brigade from the Second Division. I detailed Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods to take charge of the assaulting column, which consisted originally of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, from First Brigade, and Third Missouri Infantry, from Third Brigade. At 5.30 p. m. all preparations were completed, General Woods' column and that of the Second Division were drawn up in two lines, our artillery ceased firing, and this brilliant column of brave men rushed across the open field with cheers and flying

colors. They nobly dashed through a hail-storm of lead and iron, which belched forth from all the enemy's batteries and rifle-pits. Reaching the base of the hill, they climbed the slope, and, running over the crest of the first undulation in the eminence, fairly effected a lodgment, under cover of a dip in the plateau. The hurrahs of the thousands of admiring friends followed the onward march of this command. The enemy, at first startled by the appearance of our lines of steel, rallied again, and for two long hours fought most desperately for the repossession of the very important position our brave men had gained. We lost heavily, but General Woods and his men repulsed all attempts on the part of the enemy to dislodge them. (I refer to the general's report for the splendid and decisive part taken by my command in this assault.) The severity of the struggle rendering re-enforcements imperative, I at once dispatched the Twenty-fifth Iowa and Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Missouri Regiments of Infantry to the scene of strife. To support the charge of General Woods, the Twelfth Missouri Infantry had been ordered to rally its left wing on the Resaca road, and to throw its right wing, deployed as skirmishers, forward to the base of the hill to be assaulted, in order to protect the column against a flank fire from the enemy's works. The Twelfth executed the order well, but lost considerably in the gallant strife. Toward night-fall they were relieved by a regiment from another corps.

The pioneers and all available tools were put in requisition during the night to dig rifle-pits, construct batteries, and to build bridges, and prepare fords across Camp Creek, so that by daylight the whole command was secured against any coup on the part of the defenders of Resaca. (I respectfully refer to the accompanying sketch,* which shows the relative positions of the troops of the First Division.) The assaulting party, under General Woods, forming the front line, the Twelfth and Seventeenth and Thirty-second Regiments of Missouri Infantry were held in reserve near the bridge. The section of 12-pounder howitzers, in battery near the bridge, commanded its immediate front and protected the left flank of General Woods; the four 12-pounder Napoleon guns, in their position in the gap itself, brought the whole field with a horizon of almost 100 degrees under their fire, while the 3-inch ordnance and 20-pounder Parrotts played on the town, forts, and railroad. The remaining regiments of infantry were drawn up in line on the left of these batteries, their skirmishers occupying all the open ground in their front. Our position was very secure, so much so that the enemy did not even threaten it after his unsuccessful attempt on the night of the 14th. A slow fire, both of artillery and small-arms, was kept up all day on the 15th, but the enemy did not give any evidence of offensive intentions, and after midnight the flames from burning houses and railroad bridges proved that the place was evacuated. Early on the morning of the 16th I moved into town, followed by the Twelfth Regiment Missouri Infantry, and occupied the works, driving the enemy, whose rear-guard was just across Oostenaula River, beyond the range of my section of 12-pounder howitzers.

I inclose the reports of my brigade commanders and of my chief of artillery, also a nominal list of casualties during these operations, amounting to: Killed—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 29. Wounded—commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 186. Missing—enlisted men, 8. Total—commissioned officers, 9; enlisted men, 223.

*Not found.

I have to thank my troops for their zeal and bravery. They did their whole duty, grave as it was, with promptness and alacrity. Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, commanding First Brigade, Colonel Wangelin, commanding Third Brigade, and Major Landgraeber, chief of artillery, had occasion to give renewed evidence of their energy and skill. The officers of my staff were of great assistance to me, and I feel under many obligations to them.

I am, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Comdg. First Div., 15th Army Corps.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES, *A. A. G., Fifteenth Army Corps.*

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Jonesborough, Ga., August 31, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to make the following preliminary report of the operations of to-day:

About 3 p. m. the enemy opened a galling fire on our position and immediately afterward made an attack on my lines. Protected by his artillery fire, the enemy approached in solid column very gallantly, and drove in our skirmishers. The attack was mainly on my right and the brigade of Sixteenth Corps stationed there, but was gallantly repulsed, the Fourth Ohio Battery behaving with great bravery, although mostly served by new details from the infantry, who had hardly had time to become acquainted with their new arm. The enemy, after being repulsed, attacked again three or four times, though not nearly as determined as the first time, and was on each occasion driven back, our troops occupying at present nearly the same ground as at the time of the attack. In pursuance of instructions from major-general commanding army corps, two regiments, the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry and Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, were attached to Brigadier-General Hazen, commanding Second Division, to whom I refer for a report of their action.

A number of prisoners were taken on the right of my line, which during the action were turned over to, and will be reported by, the Sixteenth Army Corps. I estimate the loss of the enemy at not less than between 200 and 300 in killed and wounded in front of my line.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

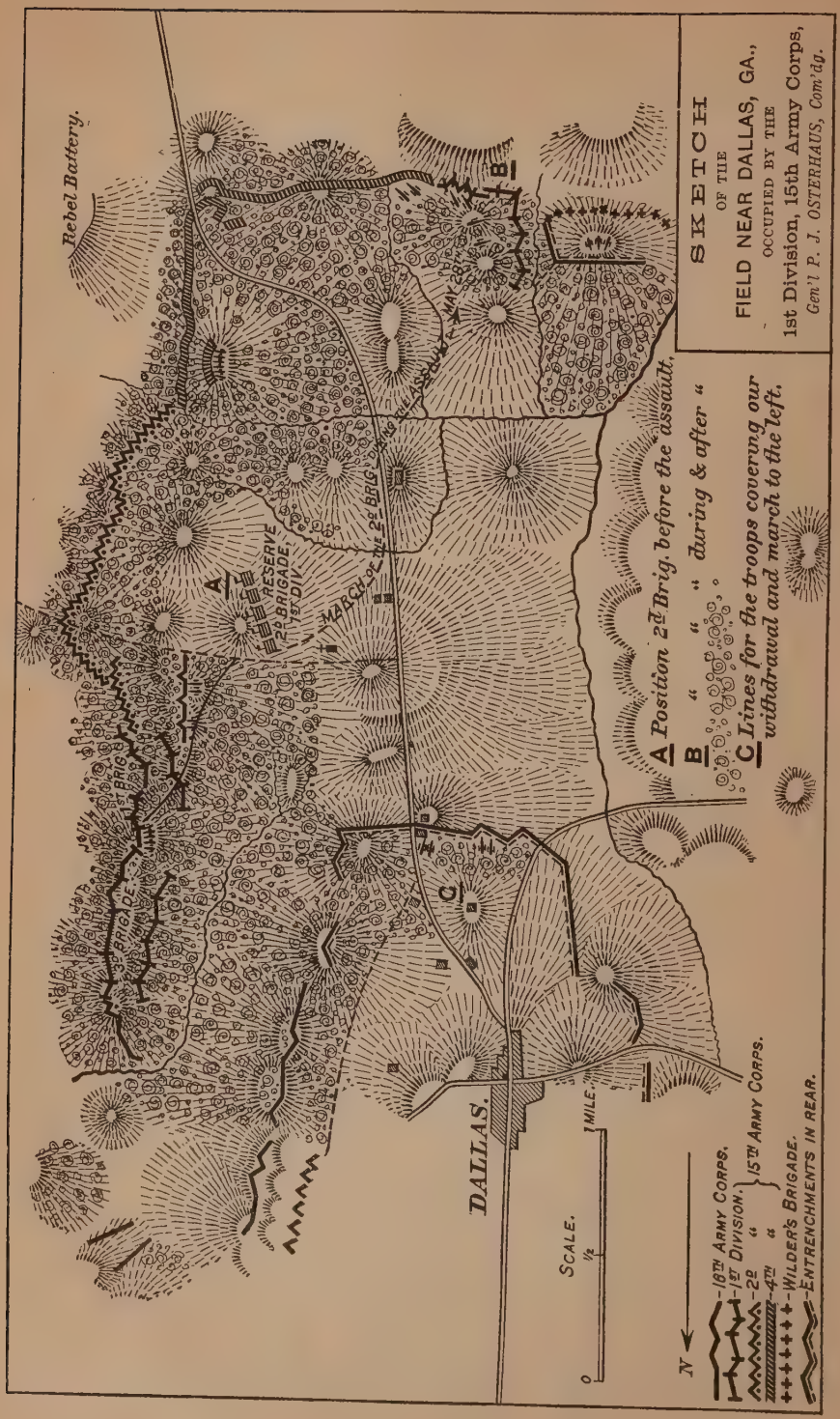
List of casualties, August 31, 1864: Killed—enlisted men, 3. Wounded—commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 27. Missing—enlisted men, 1. Aggregate, 35.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

COLONEL: On the 20th of May I had the honor to report on the part taken by my division in the operations terminating in the capture of Resaca, Ga., May 16, to which report I beg leave to refer:

We left Resaca, together with the other portions of Fifteenth Army Corps, May 16, and crossed Oostenaula River same day at Lay's Ferry. Moving thence by way of McGuire's Cross-Roads, Adairsville, and Woodland, we marched to the north bank of Etowah River, two miles west of Kingston, where we encamped until the

morning of May 23. Crossing Etowah River by Wooley's Bridge, and passing Euharlee Creek and Van Wert, we struck the enemy's outposts at Pumpkin Vine Creek, three miles west of Dallas, Ga., on the morning of May 25. 1864. The following day we advanced toward the last-mentioned place, dislodging the rebel forces, who held it, after a short skirmish. In pursuing them, however, we came upon the enemy in force, and well posted in a strongly intrenched position, about one mile southeast of Dallas. In pursuance of orders from the major-general commanding army corps, I deployed Colonel Williamson's (Second) brigade on the left of the Second Division, which, being in advance, had already engaged the enemy. Availing myself of a high ridge almost parallel to the enemy's works, I directed Colonel Williamson to throw up a line of rifle-pits. During the night the Sixteenth Army Corps was to connect with the left of Colonel Williamson's line. The First and Third Brigades of my division were ordered to deploy in reserve in an open field, the Third in rear of Second Brigade, the First Brigade to the left of the Third. The intermediate ground between the First and Third Brigades, in reserve, and the Second Brigade, in front, as well as all the ground in front, was very thick timber; I, therefore, to facilitate communication between the lines, had roads cut along and between them. The enemy opposed these operations persistently, and attempted repeatedly, during the evening and night of 26th, to drive Colonel Williamson back, all of which attempts this officer succeeded in repelling. Before daybreak, however, on the following day (May 27), he reported large masses of the enemy moving toward his left flank, where the Sixteenth Corps had not, as yet, made connection. After reconnoitering that part of my position thoroughly, I ordered Colonel Wangelin, at 5 a. m., to deploy his brigade in two lines on the left of Colonel Williamson. It was just in time. A very few minutes after the order was given, and its execution being barely commenced, the rebels attacked on the left flank of Second Brigade, throwing an enfilading fire into its lines, and compelling them to fall back, in spite of the desperate resistance of Colonel Williamson's command. At this juncture I arrived on the scene of attack with the head of the Third Brigade, and immediately ordered the leading regiment (Twelfth Missouri Infantry) to deploy and throw out skirmishers. Capt. Albert F. Affleck (a hero, since killed) executed the deployment of the skirmishers under a terrible fire. Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaercher formed his regiment (Twelfth Missouri) in support of the skirmishers, and at once advanced. The attacking rebels yielded slowly to the determined advance of the Twelfth Missouri; the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Missouri (Lieutenant-Colonel Gage commanding the combined battalion) were deployed on the left of the Twelfth Missouri, and, throwing the left of the line of these regiments well forward, we soon gained all the ground lost at the outset of the rebel attack, and more, too. I afterward ordered General Woods, with the First Brigade, to relieve the Second Brigade, which had been under fire ever since we arrived near Dallas; the Second Brigade then took up the position in reserve formerly held by Third Brigade. The Sixteenth Army Corps also came up and made close connection with the left of Third Brigade. The lines were now well established and intrenched; two sections of light 12-pounder guns (Fourth Ohio Battery, Capt. G. Froehlich's) were placed in battery on the key point of my position, sweeping its front completely. I refer to


SKETCH
OF THE
FIELD NEAR DALLAS, GA.,
OCCUPIED BY THE
1st Division, 15th Army Corps,
Gen'l P. J. OSTERHAUS, Com'dg.
A Position 2d Brig. before the assault.
B " " during & after "
C Lines for the troops covering our withdrawal and march to the left.
Rebel Battery.
A
B
C
RESERVE
2d BRIGADE.
1st DIV.
MARCH OF THE 2d BRIG. MAY 28th
DALLAS.
SCALE.
1 MILE.
N
16th ARMY CORPS.
1st DIVISION.
2d "
4th "
15th ARMY CORPS.
WILDER'S BRIGADE.
ENTRENCHMENTS IN REAR.

the accompanying sketch for the position of my troops. The ground in front of this line sloped off toward a creek, distant about 250 yards. The bed of this creek is very deep and abrupt, and, owing to its formation, not only gave complete shelter to the enemy's sharpshooters, but was wide enough to permit the collection and formation of large masses of troops without our notice. A constant skirmish fire was kept up on the 27th and up to the afternoon of the 28th, when about 4.30 p. m. the firing increased considerably. Whilst it was yet comparatively quiet in my immediate front, the enemy's musketry and artillery fire on the right of the line of the Fifteenth Army Corps (held by the Fourth Division) was terrific, and seemed to advance. I at once ordered the Second Brigade (Colonel Williamson), held in reserve, to fall in. While doing so I received General Logan's orders to march these reserves to the support of the threatened wing (Fourth Division). Sending word to General Woods to take command of the First and Third Brigades in case of emergency, I at once led the Second Brigade on double-quick to the extreme right, arriving just in time to assist our comrades of the Fourth Division in repelling a fierce assault, deploying on the extreme right of the army corps. Colonel Williamson, commanding brigade, and the officers commanding regiments, deserve praise for the prompt and energetic manner in which they executed this maneuver and enabled us to gain and hold a position forbidding any further attempts on the part of the rebels. The assault was not, however, restricted to the Fourth Division front, but ran all along the lines of our corps. As soon as I saw, therefore, that the Second Brigade was well secured, I repaired to my front proper, and on arrival found the First and Third Brigades and the four 12-pounder gun battery most excitedly engaged in repelling rebel columns. These had formed in and sallied from the ravine in my front, mentioned before, and had come up to within fifty yards of my line, but only to be mowed down by the hundred and to fall back broken and shattered. Numbers of dead and wounded were left to us to bury and to care for. The behavior of the men and officers on this occasion was brave beyond description, and it is impossible to mention individual names. The management of the troops by General Woods and Colonel Wangelin was only such as could be expected from such brave and experienced officers. The enemy, after this most decisive defeat, was very slow in re-establishing his skirmish line. Desultory firing continued from the 29th to the 31st of May, only once assuming greater proportions, when, a little before midnight of 30th, the enemy, probably in the belief that we were evacuating our lines, made a demonstration, but finding our men all there and on the alert, desisted from all attempts at a serious attack. On the 1st of June we finally left the Dallas lines and moved round to relieve troops of the Cumberland Army near New Hope Church. There we were stationed until June 5, when we found the enemy gone from our front. The division left same day, and moved to Acworth, on the Atlantic and Western Railroad, and remained there in camp from June 6 until the morning of June 10. In the morning of the last mentioned day we advanced farther south and encamped near Big Shanty, a station about three miles north of Kenesaw Mountain, where the enemy was reported to be strongly intrenched.

Next morning (June 11) I was ordered to make a reconnaissance in force in order to develop the rebel position. A narrow belt of

timber in my front was occupied by the enemy's advanced pickets. I drove them out, and emerging from the timber we saw the long lines of very substantial earth-works stretching all along the base of Kenesaw Mountain, while lighter fortifications were thrown up on the intermediate ridges between the timber and the main line. By order of the commanding general I deployed my division in two lines, resting on the right of the Marietta dirt road, along which we were advancing (General Gresham's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, formed abreast of me on the left of the road). We intrenched the line we occupied along the edge of the timber, placing batteries at suitable points and connecting on the right with the Sixteenth Corps. The heavy rains which set in at this time considerably retarded operations, and no material changes were made in the respective positions of the troops between June 11 and June 13. On that day I received your order to make a feint at noon, and availed myself of that opportunity to dislodge some rebel infantry intrenched in front of my left (Third Brigade). These sharpshooters had been annoying the artillerists and infantry in my main works considerably. While the whole of my line were to advance their skirmishers at the hour indicated, and the artillery opened on the enemy's works, Colonel Wangelin, commanding Third Brigade, was ordered to assault the aforesaid rifle-pits in his front. Lieutenant-Colonel Kaercher, Twelfth Missouri, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, Twenty-ninth Missouri, led the attacking party, and carried the enemy's pits successfully, in spite of the severe musketry and shelling which greeted them. Colonel Wangelin, without delay, advanced his whole line to the position just gained and reversed the enemy's works. The Second and First Brigades followed on the right, and thus our whole line was advanced about 400 yards. This success was won with but small loss on our side. The gallant Colonel Gage (Twenty-ninth Missouri) and Major Lubbers (Twenty-sixth Iowa) were both wounded in the shoulder, but have recovered and done good service. This episode was succeeded by a period of monotony, lasting till June 19. During the night preceding that day my pickets reported indications of a retrograde movement on the part of the enemy, and kept on the alert, so that when toward morning the rebel pickets fell back, ours followed them up in musket-range. We found the strong line of the rebels at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain evacuated, and our troops occupied the works. In following up the enemy, however, it was found that he had only fallen back about a mile into a second line of works running all along the crests of the Kenesaws and on the slopes east and west, thus protecting the town of Marietta, about three miles in their rear. I was ordered to remain in reserve of the Second Division (which had the advance), and encamped in the intrenched lines just evacuated by the rebels. On the 20th of June, in pursuance of orders received, Colonel Williamson's (Second) brigade deployed on the crest of a hill to the right of the Second Division, where he intrenched himself. This position was in the direct front of rebel batteries placed on the very summit of Big Kenesaw, and exposed to their plunging fire. Between the right of Colonel Williamson's line and the railroad, which here runs through a gap in the mountain, was a considerable interval (the lines of the Sixteenth Corps commenced on the other side of the railroad), consequently on the 21st of June I ordered General Woods to occupy said interval with his brigade. In order to resist the artillery fire

which the enemy constantly kept up from his batteries, as well as musketry fire from rifle-pits on the slope of the mountain, while these lines were being established, I built two casemated batteries for my rifled guns (two 3-inch Rodman and two 20-pounder Parrotts). Early on the morning of June 23 I opened fire from these batteries, and with such precision that the mountain batteries were not only silenced whenever they opened, but were entirely withdrawn on June 25. During the night of the 26th I was ordered to relieve General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps (some three miles to the right of my position). This change was preparatory to an assault to be made next day by the troops of Second and Fourth Divisions at 8 a. m. My skirmishers preceded the assaulting column and drove the enemy's advanced line back on his main works. The assault on these was repulsed, although the ground first gained was held and secured.

All subsequent operations in our front were limited to artillery practice and sharpshooting from June 27 to the morning of July 3. During this time, however, decisive movements were being executed on the extreme right of General Sherman's army, and advantages gained there compelled the enemy to give up the Kenesaw position and the town of Marietta, and retire to the right bank of the Chattahoochee River, where extensive and very strong works had been prepared. General Logan ordered me to march at once to Marietta, where I arrived at 9 a. m., and took a defensive position on the left of town. On the morning of the 4th of July we again took up the line of march for Chattahoochee River, by way of Cheney's house, toward Turner's Ferry.

On July 6 I was ordered to relieve troops of Twentieth Army Corps in front of the rebel works on Nickajack Creek. Only occasional picket-firing disturbed the quietude of this position, which we held until the morning of July 10, when the enemy was found to have disappeared from our front. We remained, however, on Nickajack Creek until 5 p. m. on July 12, when the whole army corps left, via Marietta, for Roswell Factory, the extreme left of the grand army. We arrived at this place on the 14th of July, and, crossing Chattahoochee River, threw up and occupied defensive works on the left bank of that stream.

My health had been for several weeks so much impaired that during this last movement I had to rely on the assistance of Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, and finally, on July 17, to avail myself of a sick leave, which had been granted me some time previous, but which I did not at the time make use of, as I still entertained some hopes of being able to see the campaign to its close. Renewed attacks of an old complaint compelled me, however, to leave at the date mentioned, and I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, who commanded the division during my absence, for all the operations which occurred until the date of my return to the army. To-morrow I hope to be able to forward my report from the time I reassumed command until date.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,

Major-General Vols., Comdg. First Div., 15th Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

COLONEL: On the 15th day of August I resumed command of this division (having been temporarily absent on account of sickness), which was at the time intrenched in three lines, some hundred yards to the right and in front of Ezra Chapel, the scene of combat on July 28, on which Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, then commanding the division, has reported. The opposing lines had been pushed so close together that operations had come to a stand-still, with the exception of a farther advance on August 22. I availed myself of a demonstration made in our front to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters from a belt of woods in my immediate front, whence they had kept up a very annoying fire on us. The move was successful and caused the enemy to fall back on his main line, while we were enabled to advance our front line and two batteries (ten guns) within very destructive proximity to the enemy's line. Leaving that position on August 26, we marched during the night, by way of Utoy Creek, to Parker's place, about four miles west of Fairburn, on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, where we arrived early on the 27th. After the necessary reconnaissances of the approaches to said railroad, we advanced at 8 a. m. on the 28th and struck the railroad at noon near Shadna Church, two miles north of Fairburn. The enemy did not oppose our advance, and we found only a very small picket on the road; our march was, however, considerably delayed by the necessity of cutting a road for two miles and a half through the timber. On arriving at the point indicated the division was at once deployed and intrenchments thrown up; rebel cavalry was in our immediate front. The night and next day, August 29, was spent in destroying the track of the railroad, which was done most effectually. The order of march for August 30 toward Jonesborough, on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, placed the First Division in rear of the Fifteenth Corps, and I had, consequently, no part in the skirmishes with the rebel troops who contested our advance, without success, however. The rear of my command crossed Flint River after 11 p. m., and the whole division took position as fast as the troops came in, with orders to intrench at once, as it was evident that the enemy meant to defend Jonesborough Station. My division formed the second line, Second and Fourth Divisions being in front, except the Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry, of my Second Brigade, who were posted on the right on an elevated open field. This point was of the greatest importance, as it secured our front position against any attack on the right flank, which otherwise was much exposed. I directed the officers in command there to throw up breast-works during the night, and it is due to their zeal that early in the morning of August 31 we had a strong, substantial line of rifle-pits commanding the intermediate ground between the right of our line and Flint River. On the morning of the 31st of August my position, in reserve to the Second and Fourth Divisions, was materially altered, as I endeavored, under orders from the corps commander, to connect the extreme right of the first line of our corps (Fourth Division) with the refused line of our right, erected during the night, by a permanent and systematic line. This was really an extension of the position in front, and required all the troops of my Second and Third Brigades to make it sufficiently strong. The enemy were very active during the night and all morning, a

number of railroad trains arriving loaded with troops. The depot being within full view of our skirmish line, I could after daylight see these troops arrive, debark, and go into position. I, therefore, in order to prevent these re-enforcements on the part of the enemy, ordered a battery of two light 12-pounder Napoleon guns to be erected in front of, and within 1,000 yards of, the depot and surrounding houses; this battery could also play on the enemy's line in my whole front. The site of this battery was about 200 yards to the right and 120 yards to the rear of my line. I, therefore, ordered a very strong support of infantry, commanded by Captain Bowman, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and Lieutenant Eicks, Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, to support this section, Lieutenant Haug, of Fourth Ohio Battery, commanding. Another section of 12-pounder light Napoleon guns, commanded by Lieutenant Hust, of same battery, was in position in the center of the refused line on the right flank. In these operations the rebels resisted us with some determination. I was now ordered to send two of my largest regiments, the Seventy-sixth Ohio and Thirtieth Iowa, of the First Brigade, to support the left of the first line of our corps, Second Division, while the two regiments of infantry which covered our right flank were relieved by a brigade from the Sixteenth Corps. I refer to the annexed plan for the position of my troops.* The section commanded by Lieutenant Haug was ready to open fire about noon, and did so with telling effect. The infantry, however, had not as yet completed their intrenchments, and at 2.30 p. m. there was still a considerable gap in the work connecting them with the refused line on the right. While I was still engaged in pushing forward this part of the work, considerable movement was observed on the rebel side. Colonel Wangelin, commanding Third Brigade, reported that very heavy columns of rebel infantry had sallied from their left and advanced in double-quick around our line of skirmishers, evidently with the intention of passing to our right and rear. The rebels had to pass over an open field to the right of Colonel Wangelin's front, and this gallant officer opened a most withering fire on them, but was unable to prevent their flanking maneuver. Lieutenant Haug's shells exploded with terrible precision among the enemy, but with no better success. Regardless of this destructive fire, the enemy's columns rushed forward, and I, of course, directed Lieutenant Haug to withdraw his pieces, while Captain Bowman and Lieutenant Eicks were ordered to hold their position at all hazards until the guns were withdrawn. These two officers gallantly held their position while Lieutenant Haug removed his section with admirable precision; when I brought this party back into our main work, the rebel avalanche was at our very heels. I placed Lieutenant Haug's section of artillery and the supporting infantry, under Captain Bowman and Lieutenant Eicks, in position on the left of the rifle-pits occupied by the Sixteenth Army Corps and Lieutenant Hust's pieces. They all opened at once a most deadly fire on the rebels (the artillery with canister), whose front line was now within 100 yards of ours; at the same time the troops of Colonel Williamson's brigade, who formed the connection with the refused line, poured their fire into the assaulting column. Here I cannot omit to mention the splendid conduct of the officers and men of the Fourth Iowa

* See p. 138.

Infantry, who were ordered to occupy that portion of this connecting line where as yet no breast-works had been thrown up; they whirled in and held the place most gallantly. The effect of our fire was immediate and terrible; the enemy's line, compact until now, broke and dispersed in all directions. A number came over into our lines; the masses, however, fell back into the timber on their right and rear to find protection from our fire. The enemy formed again several times under cover of this timber, and attacked again, though very feebly, showing their first repulse to have been a very severe and decided one. The Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry (Second Brigade) which was afterward thrown forward in advance of the Fourth Iowa, completely secured our right, and permitted us to finish our intrenchments, the enemy slowly retiring before our skirmishers. I take great pleasure in mentioning those officers who came under my special notice during the sudden and decisive movements of the day. Colonels Wangelin and Williamson, whose men were mostly engaged, displayed the same promptness, zeal, and bravery which they exhibited on so many occasions during the past months. Captain Anderson, acting assistant adjutant-general of Colonel Williamson, was wounded while bearing orders. Lieutenant Haug, Fourth Ohio Battery, Captain Bowman, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and Lieutenant Eicks, Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, deserve praise for their faithful obedience to orders under most trying circumstances. Lieut. H. E. Williams commanding pioneer corps, was wounded, I fear mortally, while assisting me, with his wonted contempt of danger, in bringing off Lieutenant Haug's guns. During the following night and on the morning of September 1 we strengthened our lines as well as possible, keeping up a lively fire from our skirmish line, which we pushed forward vigorously. Lieutenant Hust's section of 12-pounder light Napoleon guns was relieved by four pieces of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, in the center of the refused line, and placed in position on Colonel Wangelin's front. The section had just been placed in position, and had hardly opened fire, when Lieutenant Hust was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. He was a brave and in every respect [an] exemplary officer. In the afternoon I received your orders to make a spirited demonstration in my front, to prevent the enemy from re-enforcing his right, which was threatened by our troops advancing along the railroad from Rough and Ready, the impression made on the rebels becoming more and more visible as the firing approached from the north. My skirmish line was re-enforced and pushed forward gallantly, while the shells from the artillery kept the rebels close behind their works. At about 4 p. m. I ordered Colonel Wangelin to follow the skirmishers with a strong reserve. Colonel Gage, of the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, was the first man over our rifle-pits; Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, of the Thirty-first Missouri, and Major Seay, of the Thirty-second Missouri, followed, and with their regiments, altogether under 200 men, advanced on the rebels, drove them from their advanced pits, and established a new line far in advance of our old skirmish line, and in close proximity to the rebels. Before night all guns which could be brought to bear on the place opened fire, by direction of the commanding general, as it was supposed the rebels were about to leave the town, which was being rapidly inclosed by our troops. During the night the rebels did evacuate Jonesborough. At 3 a. m. my men were in town, and had evidence of the terrible

execution of our last day's fire. We prepared for immediate march and pursued the enemy four miles, when he took refuge behind earth-works previously prepared. We advanced and intrenched a line along the crest of a range of hills, within from 300 to 500 yards of the enemy's works; there we remained until the night of September 5, when we commenced our retrograde movement toward Atlanta, which had been evacuated on the 1st instant and was in possession of our troops 2d instant. The list of casualties has already been forwarded to you. Its numbers give ample evidence of the bravery and patriotism of our troops, and for the campaign commencing May 9 foots up as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 8; wounded, 47; missing, 2; total, 57. Enlisted men—killed, 121; wounded, 676; missing, 35; total, 832. Aggregate—killed, 129; wounded, 723; missing, 37; total, 889.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

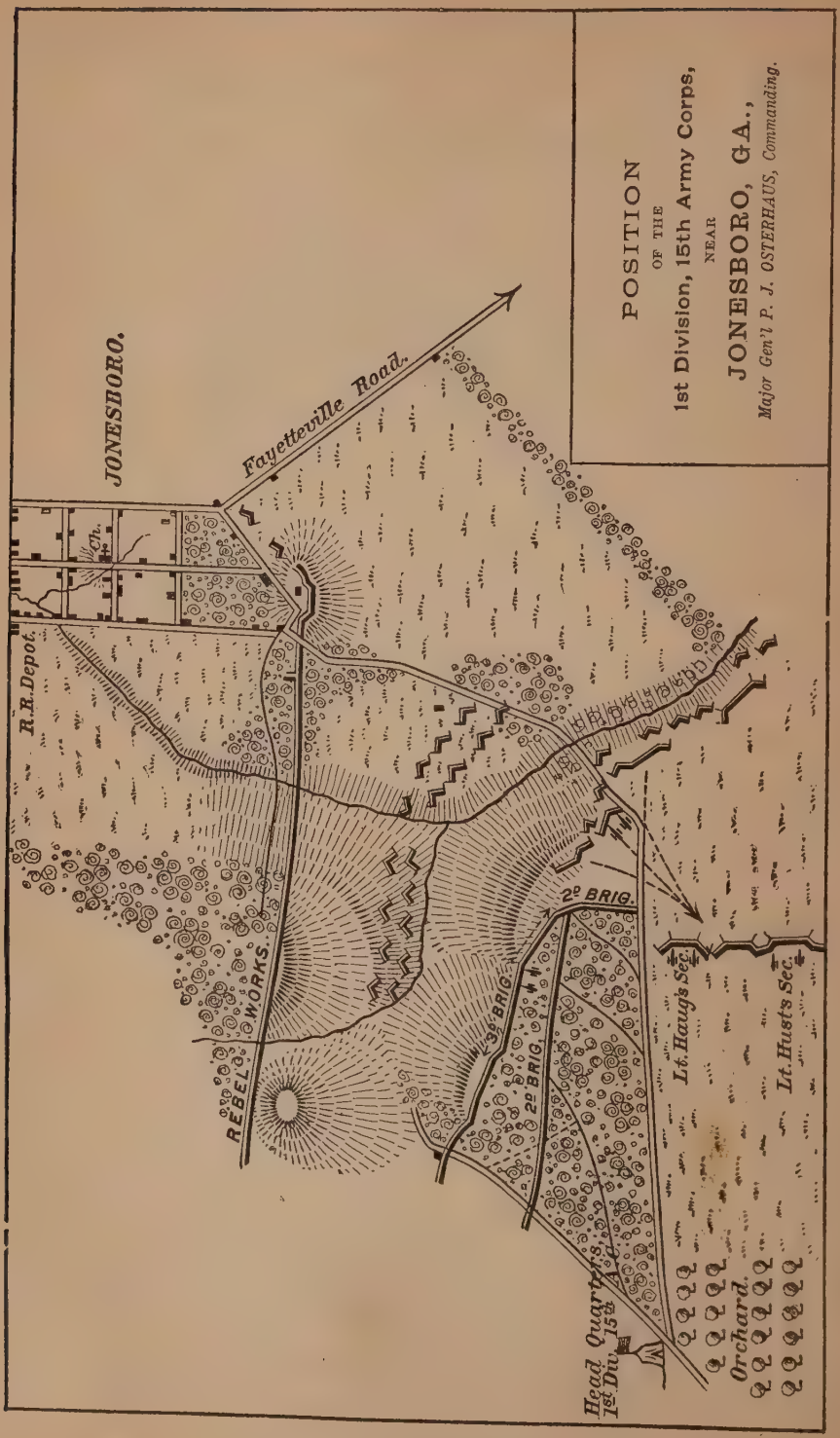
P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Maj. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg. 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Recapitulation of casualties in First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade.									
76th Ohio Veteran Infantry	1	16	4	87	.....	2	5	105	110
26th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	.....	7	7	52	.....	1	7	60	67
30th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	1	8	4	65	.....	.....	5	73	78
27th Missouri Infantry	1	16	1	46	.....	.....	2	62	64
Total First Brigade	3	47	16	250	.....	3	19	300	319
Second Brigade.									
4th Iowa Veteran Infantry	.....	13	4	57	.....	3	4	73	77
9th Iowa Veteran Infantry	.....	13	3	67	1	6	4	86	90
25th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	.....	8	4	49	.....	4	4	61	65
31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	5	37	.....	5	5	43	48
Total Second Brigade	.....	35	16	210	1	18	17	263	280
Third Brigade.									
3d Missouri Infantry	.....	5	.....	43	.....	3	.....	51	51
12th Missouri Infantry	1	5	7	51	.....	3	8	59	67
17th Missouri Infantry	2	10	.....	24	.....	.....	2	34	36
29th Missouri Infantry	.....	3	5	31	1	4	6	38	44
31st Missouri Infantry	1	9	.....	18	....	.....	1	27	28
32d Missouri Infantry	.....	3	2	31	.....	2	2	36	38
Total Third Brigade	4	35	14	198	1	12	19	245	264
2d Missouri Artillery [Battery F]	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	4
4th Ohio Battery	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	8	9
Total artillery	1	2	.....	10	.....	.....	1	12	13
Pioneers	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	1	8	9
Mounted infantry	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	4
Grand total*	8	121	47	676	2	35	57	832	889

*But see revised statement, p. 114.


POSITION
OF THE
1st Division, 15th Army Corps,
NEAR
JONESBORO, GA.,
Major Gen'l P. J. OSTERHAUS, Commanding.
JONESBORO.
Fayetteville Road.
Ch.
R.R. Depot.
REBEL WORKS.
3d BRIG.
2d BRIG.
2d BRIG.
Lt. Haug's Sec.
Lt. Hust's Sec.
Orchard.
Head Quarters 1st Div. 15th A.C.

No. 451.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations July 22–28.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division in the battles of the 22d and 28th of July:

Early in the morning of the 22d of July the division moved forward into the works abandoned by the rebels the night previous, and took position on the left of the Twenty-third Army Corps, the right resting at the Howard house. About 11 a. m. the Third Brigade, Col. Hugo Wangelin commanding, was detached, by order of Major-General Logan, and sent to the left, leaving me the First Brigade, Col. Milo Smith, Twenty-sixth Iowa, commanding, and the Second Brigade, Col. James A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa, commanding, of the following effective strength:

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
First Brigade.			
26th Iowa	10	172	182
30th Iowa	20	263	283
27th Missouri	13	172	185
76th Ohio	24	389	413
Total First Brigade	67	996	1,063
Second Brigade.			
4th Iowa	22	278	300
9th Iowa	17	288	305
25th Iowa	22	343	365
Total Second Brigade	61	909	970

The Thirty-first Iowa absent at Roswell Factory guarding train. Aggregate in First and Second Brigades, 2,033. Of this number there were between 200 and 300 on the skirmish line.

About 3 p. m. the rebels made a determined attack in heavy force upon the lines to my left, and after having been several times repulsed, succeeded in breaking the lines and occupying the pits, which gave them a position 300 or 400 yards to my left and rear. Finding my position untenable, I threw back my left, forming a new line, facing the enemy's flank, my right resting at the Howard house. I at the same time kept up a heavy fire of artillery on the enemy, preventing them from taking off De Gress' battery of four 20-pounder Parrotts, of which they had possession. Shortly after having taken my new position, I received a verbal order from General M. L. Smith, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, to attack the enemy in flank and rear, whilst other troops moved up in front to retake the position. I immediately moved the Second Brigade forward to attack in flank and rear, and the First Brigade to attack in flank and front. This proved successful, and in less than fifteen minutes I had retaken De Gress' battery and driven the enemy from the rifle-pits on their left as far as the railroad. The whole rebel line then fell back, and the works were reoccupied by our troops. Whilst

moving back the First Brigade to reoccupy their original position, the enemy made a charge on one regiment (Fourth Iowa) of the Second Brigade, which was posted on the reverse of an old rebel battery. The enemy was driven back with great slaughter and made no further attacks that night. On the morning of the 23d my two brigades were relieved by a division of the Twenty-third Corps, and I was directed to send one brigade to the left of Sixteenth Army Corps, and to take position on the Decatur road about four miles from Atlanta. On the 26th I was directed to move out with my division and occupy Decatur for a short time, and to destroy the railroad from that point to Atlanta. I moved out immediately with First and Second Brigades, and destroyed the road in the most thorough manner. On the 27th of July this division moved, with the remainder of the Fifteenth Army Corps, from the left of the army to the right, a distance of from eight to ten miles, and went into bivouac in rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps at 10 p. m. At 2 a. m. on the 28th of July I commenced forming line of battle on the right of General G. A. Smith's division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and shortly after daylight had the line formed. This line was at right angles to the general direction of the main line. As soon as General G. A. Smith commenced to swing around into the line, I moved, conforming to his movements and keeping connected with his right. When the movement was completed my right rested near Ezra Chapel, the general direction of the line being nearly north and south. As soon as I had got into position I directed brigade commanders to throw up a temporary barricade of rails, which was done in about half an hour. The Fourth and Second Divisions, Fifteenth Army Corps, were placed in position at right angles to the First Division. Shortly after getting into position the enemy opened with artillery on the Fourth and Second Divisions. A little after 12 o'clock the enemy made an attack on the Second and Fourth Divisions in heavy force, but were repulsed with great loss. A little after 1 p. m. they made a determined attack on the left of the Fourth Division and the right of the First. The assaults were several times repulsed, but after each repulse the enemy charged in greater numbers and with greater determination, but finding, however, that they could not break the lines, they finally withdrew. This attack lasted something over an hour. They did not attack again in front of the First Division. Only between 300 and 400 men of the Third Brigade were engaged, and there were buried in front of the division of the enemy's dead, [*sic*] including 1 colonel, 1 major, and several company officers. At a fair estimate there must have been at least one rebel killed or wounded for every man engaged on my side.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the officers and men under my command during the 22d and 28th. I have to regret the loss, by wounding, of several valuable officers on the 28th. Colonel Carskaddon, Ninth Iowa; Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaercher, Twelfth Missouri; Maj. P. H. Murphy, Twenty-ninth Missouri; Capt. A. F. Affleck, Twelfth Missouri (since dead); all brave and gallant officers, whose services cannot well be dispensed with. I would mention, as deserving special notice for gallantry on the 22d of July, Col. James A. Williamson, commanding Second Brigade; Col. Milo Smith, commanding First Brigade; Col. William B. Woods, commanding Seventy-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, commanding Thirtieth Iowa Volunteers; Lieut. Col. S. D. Nichols, commanding Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. T. G. Ferreby, commanding Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers; and on the

28th, Col. Hugo Wangelin, Lieutenant-Colonel Kaercher, commanding Twelfth Missouri [*sic*], commanding combined battalions of Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth Missouri; Col. Theodore Meumann, commanding Third Missouri, and Capt. G. Froehlich, commanding Fourth Ohio Battery.

To the members of my staff, Major Landgraeber, chief of artillery; Capt. W. A. Gordon, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. C. M. Marriott, aide-de-camp, and the personal staff of Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, Capt. C. Andel, Lieut. W. Henley, and Capt. A. A. Perkins, acting assistant inspector-general, I am under many obligations for the energetic and efficient services rendered.

I have already forwarded lists of casualties, amounting to—

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
July 22, 1864	1	9	4	60	1	2	6	71	77
July 28, 1864	.....	1	9	54	.....	1	9	56	65
Total	1	10	13	114	1	3	15	127	142

I inclose reports of my subordinate commanders, and remain your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 452.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 13–June 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the approach and attack on Resaca, Ga.:

The brigade—consisting of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Col. Milo Smith commanding; Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. A. Roberts commanding; Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas Curly commanding; Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. B. Woods commanding—left their camp near Sugar Valley Post-Office on the morning of the 13th instant, having the advance of the division. Having arrived at a cross-road, about two miles from Resaca, line of battle was formed, this brigade on the right of the division. At about 1 p. m it moved forward to attack, preceded by a heavy line of skirmishers. After advancing about 600 yards, the skirmish line met the skirmishers of the enemy and drove them back some distance to a ridge of hills near their supports, consisting of two or more regiments and two pieces of artillery, advantageously posted to sweep the road in front. In the course of half an hour the enemy's skirmishers were dislodged and driven, with their supports, into the valley in front of the enemy's works near the town. This brigade, together with the remainder of the division, moved forward and took

possession of a range of hills overlooking the enemy's works, and distant about 1,200 yards. This position was occupied during the remainder of the day and night and until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th. Our skirmishers were during this time constantly engaged with those of the enemy.

About 4 p. m. of the 14th I was ordered to place my brigade in position in the valley to take a range of hills on the right and front occupied by the rebels. The Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers, being then in front and engaged as skirmishers, not being available, the Third Missouri Volunteers, Col. Theodore Meumann commanding, was sent me in their stead. I formed my brigade in two lines, the Thirtieth Iowa and the Twenty-seventh Missouri forming the first line, and the Seventy-sixth Ohio and the Third Missouri forming the second line. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with three regiments, made the attack to my right at the same time. At about ten minutes before 6 p. m. the advance was sounded, and the lines moved across the field at double-quick time in gallant style. The field was full of logs and briers, and a muddy slough was to be waded at the very start, but these obstacles were quickly overcome. The hills were gained in a remarkably quick time, the first line passing the first range and driving the enemy from a second about fifty yards in front. The Third Missouri, although in the second line, passed forward to the second range of hills, taking position in the first line. The Seventy-sixth Ohio was formed as a reserve in rear of the first range. Five companies were immediately thrown forward to occupy the first ridge, the other five being kept for the purpose of strengthening the lines wherever needed. As soon as the enemy was driven back, a heavy fire from the rebel batteries was opened from the front and left flank, the shells bursting almost in the ranks. This cannonading lasted about half an hour and was remarkable for its precision. Fortunately very little damage was done, and the men maintained their position. But few men were lost in this charge, owing mainly to the fact that the lines were preceded to the front and left by the Twelfth Missouri Infantry as skirmishers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaercher, who moved his lines to the crest in gallant style. After the enemy's firing ceased, the lines were placed in the most advantageous positions, and everything prepared as well as possible to resist any attempt of the enemy to dislodge us. But as the lines were very thin, and having disposed of all the reserve force except the five companies of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, and having learned from General G. A. Smith that his entire right was exposed and liable to be turned, I sent to General Logan, by his aide, Captain [Lieutenant] Moore, who came to inquire our progress, for four regiments to be placed on the extreme right, and for two regiments to strengthen my lines and act as a reserve. The brigade of Brigadier-General Lightburn was sent immediately to the right of General Smith, and occupied the ground. About 8 p. m. the enemy advanced in strong force, supposed to be a division and a half, for the purpose of dislodging our line. He was met with a withering fire. His artillery opened at the same time and poured in a most terrific fire of case-shot and shell, sweeping the crest of the ridge occupied by our troops, but the men remained firm. The enemy advanced to the crest of the hill occupied by the Thirtieth Iowa, and the firing was continued for some time at a distance not to exceed thirty yards, but owing to the nature of the ground both parties fired too high. But little

damage was therefore done. The five companies of the Seventy-sixth Ohio were ordered to the top of the ridge on my right to occupy a portion of the line then greatly needing aid. They did most useful and important service there, under command of Maj. Edward Briggs. Colonel Roberts, of the Thirtieth Iowa, reported that his men were almost out of ammunition. The fortunate arrival of Colonel Montgomery, with the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Regiments, enabled me to relieve the Thirtieth Iowa. I sent the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin immediately forward. They advanced to the crest of the second hill in the most gallant style, and poured in a fire which drove the enemy back to the crest of the next hill, about fifty yards in rear, where they reformed, but did not venture again to advance. Having heard from General Smith that he was hard pressed, I sent the Thirty-fifth New Jersey to his assistance. This part of the engagement lasted about one hour and a quarter. It was remarkable for the vigor of the attack and the stubbornness of the resistance. The enemy's infantry attack having been repulsed, the cannonading was increased and lasted about three-quarters of an hour. During this time the shot and shell fell thick and fast; the artillery practice was splendid, but fortunately little damage was done. The firing ceased about 10 o'clock. As soon as possible I commenced throwing up rifle-pits. These were made sufficiently strong by daylight to render us reasonably secure. About this time (10.30 o'clock) the Twenty-fifth Iowa, Col. George A. Stone commanding, and the battalion composed of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Gage, reported to me. The battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, was sent forward to relieve the Twenty-seventh and Third Missouri. These latter regiments, and the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, were placed in reserve. During the remainder of the night everything remained quiet.

At daylight on the 15th skirmishing commenced and was kept up all day. About 8 a. m. of the 15th the Fifteenth Michigan, Col. A. E. Jaquith commanding, reported to me. It was placed in a ravine to strengthen the left of my line. This regiment belongs to the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. There was 1 man wounded in this regiment. The advantage gained by this position was that it gave a fair view of the bridges in rear of the enemy's position and at short range, so that they could be destroyed, by a vigorous cannonading, in an hour. During the night of the 15th embrasures were put up, and two 20-pounder Parrotts and two Napoleon guns were put in position to destroy the bridges, but during the night the enemy evacuated the works, and our troops marched in on the morning of the 16th. I inclose lists of killed and wounded in my brigade.* The Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers, Col. Milo Smith commanding, which, at the time the other regiments of my brigade advanced to this charge, was out as skirmishers, performed very gallant service as such. The list of killed and wounded shows the severity of this service. The Third Missouri lost 1 killed and 11 wounded. The Twenty-fifth Wisconsin lost 24 in killed and wounded. The battalion composed of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Missouri lost 1 killed and 2 wounded. The whole loss on my part of the line on the 14th and 15th was, therefore, 16 killed, 103 wounded, and 3 missing. This does not include the loss of the Twenty-sixth Iowa.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 18 killed, 105 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 126.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the officers and men under my command. They all did their duty nobly, and deserve the highest praise. The following-named officers deserve special mention for gallantry, viz, Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, Thirtieth Iowa; Col. W. B. Woods and Maj. Edward Briggs, Seventy-sixth Ohio; Col. Thomas Curly, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, all of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps; also Col. Theodore Meumann, commanding Third Missouri Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. J. S. Gage, commanding battalion Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Colonel Montgomery, of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Sixteenth Army Corps, rendered timely and efficient service, and deserves great credit.

To the members of my staff—Capt. Charles H. Kibler, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. F. Critz, Thirtieth Iowa, aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. M. Marriott, Seventy-sixth Ohio, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. William E. Ware, Twenty-seventh Missouri, acting assistant inspector-general—my warmest thanks are due for the faithful and fearless manner in which they carried out all orders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. WOODS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kingston, Ga., May 21, 1864.

GENERAL: I take great pleasure in speaking in the highest terms of the conduct and gallantry of Colonel Montgomery and his regiment, the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, during the time they were under my command at Resaca, on the 14th and 15th instant. The arrival of Colonel Montgomery, with the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and five companies of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey, was opportune, as one of my regiments, the Thirtieth Iowa, was hard pressed and their ammunition expended. I sent Colonel Montgomery forward with his regiment to relieve the Thirtieth Iowa. This was done in admirable style; his regiment standing up bravely to their work, and holding the crest of the hill until the enemy retired. They afterward worked faithfully on the rifle-pits until they were completed. At the time the five companies of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey reported I was obliged to send them to General G. A. Smith, on my right, who was also hard pressed. General Smith wished me to speak most approvingly of the conduct of the portion of this regiment sent to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. WOODS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Acworth, Ga., June 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to present the following report of the action of my brigade during the late operations near Dallas, Ga.:

The brigade consisted of the following regiments, viz: Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Col. Milo Smith commanding, about 200 strong;

Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. A. Roberts commanding, about 300 strong; Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, Col. T. Curly commanding, about 200 strong; Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, Col. W. B. Woods commanding, about 500 strong.

On the morning of the 27th of May, 1864, pursuant to orders of Brigadier-General Osterhaus, I conducted two of my regiments, the Thirtieth Iowa Volunteers and the Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers (the brigade being then in reserve), through the woods to the left of the Villa Rica road, about half a mile to the south of Dallas, for the purpose of relieving some regiments of the Second Brigade, who had earlier in the morning been engaged with the enemy. I posted these regiments (the Thirtieth Iowa on the right) well to the front on the westerly slope of a hill and across a ravine, connecting on my right with a regiment of General Giles A. Smith's brigade, of the Second Division, and on the left with a regiment (Twelfth Missouri) of the Third Brigade of this division. As soon as this disposition was made, and the line was covered with skirmishers, I brought up my two other regiments and placed them in a second line, about seventy-five yards in rear of the first. During the forenoon, by my direction, the two front regiments commenced to intrench, and by night had constructed rifle-pits, which formed a good defense. During all the day and most of the night the skirmishers in my front kept up a lively fire with those of the enemy.

Early in the morning of the 28th of May I sent the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers to relieve the Twenty-seventh Missouri and Thirtieth Iowa Volunteers in front, these two regiments retiring and making part of the second line. The skirmishing was heavy in my front during the forenoon, and until about 4 p. m. During the day the intrenchments were much strengthened, and the timber immediately in front cut down. At about 3.30 p. m. the extreme right of our whole line, under General Harrow, having been fiercely attacked, necessitating its re-enforcement by the Second Brigade of this division, which moved rapidly to the right, under the direction of Brigadier-General Osterhaus in person; at his request I took command of the two remaining brigades. Very soon afterward, at about 4 p. m., the enemy advanced in force to attack in front of these two brigades and to the right and left. The skirmishers were hurriedly driven in, their view of the approaching enemy being much shut out by the broken nature of the ground in front. As soon as the skirmishers, or such as were able, had rejoined their regiments, and the enemy had appeared in view, a general discharge of fire-arms from the rifle-pits commenced. The enemy's line soon wavered, rallied, wavered, and then disappeared, leaving their dead and severely wounded behind. So hasty was their retreat that some of the skirmishers of the Third Brigade, who were taken prisoners on their advance, were overlooked, and thus escaped. The nearest approach to any part of the line occupied by the First and Third Brigades was in that part of the Third Brigade held by the Third Missouri Volunteers, where a few of the enemy advanced to within about twenty yards of the rifle-pits. The ground in front of that regiment was more favorable for their advance. A rebel color bearer was there shot down. During this charge four Napoleon guns of the Fourth Ohio Battery, Capt. George Froehlich commanding, which were in position about the center of the lines of the two brigades, were notably and gallantly served, pouring an almost continuous fire into the

advancing and retreating ranks of the enemy, and contributing much toward his repulse. The troops all behaved during this assault with the greatest gallantry. This charge and repulse did not occupy more than half an hour, at which time our skirmishers were again pushed out. They captured in front of the two brigades about 15 of the enemy. Fifteen others, mortally wounded, were brought in. The dead, in considerable numbers, lay in front. The enemy captured were of the First Kentucky Brigade, of Bate's division, of Hardee's corps. About the time the enemy retired Brigadier-General Osterhaus returned from the right, and I returned to my brigade. The loss in my brigade was very small, as shown by the list inclosed. Toward dark the Twenty-sixth Iowa was sent to relieve the Twelfth Missouri, of the Third Brigade, thus extending my front the space occupied by the latter regiment. A renewal of the attack during the night having been apprehended, everything was made ready to meet it. It was not made.

During the next day (the 29th) the Twenty-seventh Missouri and Thirtieth Iowa Volunteers occupied the front line, relieving the Twenty-sixth Iowa and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers. To render our position more secure, a second line of rifle-pits had been constructed about seventy-five yards in rear of the front line. During the night the enemy again approached in some force on the right of General Dodge's line. A very continuous firing was kept up for some time, extending toward the right. As soon as possible, perceiving that the enemy did not return the fire, I caused the firing in my front to cease. One man of the pickets of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers was wounded—mortally, I fear—by our own fire, and 1 man of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers pickets was missing.

During the attack on the 28th I occupied a point where I could see the whole line held by the two brigades. Not a man or officer flinched, and the closer the enemy came the more firm the line appeared to stand. I must mention as conspicuous in bravery during the attack Col. Hugo Wangelin, commanding Third Brigade, and Col. William B. Woods, commanding the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, which regiment occupied the entire front line of the First Brigade.

The members of my staff—Capt. Charles H. Kibler, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. F. Critz and C. M. Marriott, aides-de-camp, and Lieut. William E. Ware, acting assistant inspector-general—behaved as they have always done—in the most gallant style.

It was expected that on the night of the 29th our troops would be withdrawn from that part of the line. The attack and alarm probably delayed the movement. The same position was occupied on the 30th and 31st.

On the morning of the 1st of June this brigade was withdrawn in good order to the left, encamping in the vicinity of New Hope Church.

I append a list of casualties in my brigade between the morning of the 27th of May and June 1, 1864.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. WOODS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

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*Shows 1 man killed, 1 officer and 8 men wounded, and 1 man missing; total 11.

No. 453.

Reports of Col. Milo Smith, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 22–28 and August 23–September 2.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade—consisting of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, Col. William B. Woods commanding; Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts commanding; Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. T. G. Ferreby commanding; Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, Maj. D. O'Connor commanding—in the engagements of the 22d and 28th of July, 1864:

On the morning of the 22d of July, the position I then occupied being near the main Atlanta and Decatur road and within some two miles of the city, skirmishers reported the enemy's evacuation of their works, and, in compliance with orders from general commanding division, I at once moved my brigade forward and took position in the deserted works of the enemy, immediately on the left of the Second Brigade of this division, placing the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry and Thirtieth Iowa Infantry in the front line, and on the right and left of the Fourth Ohio Battery, respectively, with skirmishers thrown well out to the front, who reported the enemy in strong occupation of their second line of works. The Seventy-sixth Ohio and Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry were held in reserve. There was a vacancy between my left and the troops nearest adjoining of some 250 yards, the intervening ground much depressed and swampy. So soon as proper tools could be obtained, the enemy's rifle-pits were reversed, and my position strengthened with all possible dispatch. From demonstrations now making by the enemy, it became manifest they were massing troops immediately in front of the Second Division, on my left, which was soon proven by their attack in such force as to break through our lines at that point. I made immediate preparations accordingly, not, however, withdrawing my skirmishers, and by refusing my left having completely changed my front so as to face the flank of the lines on my left, I made room for the Second Brigade on my right, and moved rapidly forward across the swamp now appearing in my front, at once attacking the enemy on their flank, and so vigorously that they were soon obliged to abandon the works they had temporarily occupied, together with De Gress' battery of 20-pounders that had been in their possession, and also leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. The works being now strengthened by the arrival of more forces, my brigade was at once ordered back to reoccupy its original position. The movement was not executed any too soon, as the enemy was quick to improve the advantage presented, and before we could resume our position in the works had already hurriedly driven in our skirmishers and were pressing rapidly forward. The Second Brigade had been so advantageously posted in the gap heretofore mentioned that they were able to suddenly check the advancing column, and their well-directed volleys, aided by the Thirtieth Iowa, now in its old position in the works, soon drove the enemy back to the timber from which they had emerged with such confidence. I cannot speak in too great

praise of the troops of my command for conduct throughout the entire day. Officers and men performed their whole duty. The loss sustained by the brigade during the charge made to regain our works was 32 killed and wounded; 1 commissioned officer shot dead on the field, while nobly in performance of his duty, and 1 very severely wounded.

The next morning I was relieved by a brigade from the Twenty-third Army Corps, and moved back on the Decatur road, two miles from that town, taking position almost on the extreme flank of our army, with Second Brigade on my right and brigade of Sixteenth Corps on my left. Being relieved here (though I may mention my brigade spent one entire day in thoroughly destroying the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad from Decatur some three miles running west) I moved, with other troops of the division, to the extreme right of the army, and on the morning of 28th of July formed my brigade in two lines, placing the Twenty-seventh Missouri and Twenty-sixth Iowa in the advance, in an open corn-field, connecting with the Seventeenth Army Corps on my left and Second Brigade of First Division on my right. This was about three miles west by south from Atlanta. Skirmishers were at once thrown forward, but met few of the enemy. About 8 o'clock the line moved forward, and advanced through the heavy timber for the distance of half a mile, our skirmishers continuing to meet with but slight opposition. Here it became evident we were approaching the enemy's position, and we moved with the necessary precaution, skirmishers gradually feeling their ground. At 12 o'clock the line was halted on a ridge of timber land, in front of which was a gentle valley of open country, rising again on the opposite side in timber, about half a mile distant, where it was evident the enemy had taken position. Their skirmishers, at first occupying the field, were soon driven to the timber land by the bold advance of our own, who were at once advantageously posted. The enemy now, by musketry and artillery, manifested himself off on our extreme right, and my two regiments in the front line were at once ordered to throw up works with such tools as could be obtained. The work was not completed before the firing indicated a gradual approach to our position. Soon the right of the division becoming hotly engaged, one of my reserve regiments, the Seventy-sixth Ohio, was dispatched as an additional reserve to that line, no demonstration being made in my immediate front. Advantage was now taken to strengthen my works and prepare for the attack that threatened my line. My brigade thus lay throughout the afternoon, the troops not becoming engaged, although my skirmishers did good work from time to time engaging the attention of the enemy and guarding against any movement on their part directed toward my line. At night and the next day I continued to strengthen my lines, when I was relieved by the Seventeenth Corps, and moved to the right to position in reserve since occupied.

The loss in the brigade during this day was 2 commissioned officers and 10 enlisted men wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILO SMITH,

Colonel Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the operations of this brigade from August 23, the date of my assuming command, until the fall of Atlanta, September 2:

On the 23d of August the brigade—consisting of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Veteran Infantry, Col. William B. Woods commanding; Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Ferreby commanding; Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts commanding; Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, Col. Thomas Curly commanding—was in position in the front line of works about Atlanta as occupied by this division, connecting on the right and left, respectively, with the Fourteenth Army Corps and the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, and remained so located until the night of the 26th, when, in obedience to orders from Major-General Osterhaus, commanding division, the line of works was abandoned. The brigade moved out at 8 p. m. without any loss, and at once took up the line of march for Utoy Creek. Halting toward daylight, the march was resumed at 7 o'clock the morning of the 27th, and at 4 o'clock that evening my brigade took position on the south side of the Montgomery railroad, near Shadna Church, and at once began the erection of works such as before dark made my position safe and tenable. The 28th was spent in completing the destruction of the West Point road; the regiment so engaged, the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, thoroughly performing the duty assigned it by burning the ties and so bending the iron as to make it wholly valueless. The morning of the 29th I started, together with the remainder of the division, marching toward Jonesborough, on the Macon railroad. Crossing the Flint River a mile and a half from Jonesborough at 12 that night, I moved forward to within three-quarters of a mile of the town and went into position in the second line, on the left of the main Jonesborough road, my right resting on the same and connecting with the Second Brigade of this division, my left extending to the edge of the open field in rear of the left of Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. The following morning (the 30th) I at once erected a substantial line of works on the line as selected, making my position in every respect secure. During the morning, by the order of the major-general commanding division, two of my regiments, the Seventy-sixth Ohio and Twenty-sixth Iowa, were detached from my command, with orders to report to General Hazen, commanding Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. I herewith inclose the report of Colonel Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio, the senior officer, of the part taken by the regiments while so detached. The afternoon of the 31st, from the enemy's demonstrations, it became evident he would attack our lines, and during the fighting that soon followed my remaining two regiments were held in reserve.

That night I was ordered to complete the connection of our lines with the Sixteenth Corps, which work was well done by the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and on the following day (September 1) I was again ordered to complete a gap that existed in our works, which object was satisfactorily accomplished by the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry. The morning of September 2, it being found that the enemy had abandoned his works around Jonesborough, my brigade (the two regiments hitherto detached having reported) joined the division in the pursuit toward Lovejoy's Station. Find-

ing the enemy behind his fortifications, under the direction of the major-general commanding division I at once deployed my brigade, moved forward to a ridge of land about 800 yards from the enemy's main line of works, and connecting my lines on the right with the Second Brigade, and on the left, the railroad, with the Fourth Army Corps, I began throwing up works, night already approaching, and made my position secure. My command still occupies this position.

It is but justice to the officers and men of this brigade to state that under all circumstances have they shown themselves willing and ready to endure the labor and hardship required of them, and always prompt to do their whole duty before the enemy.

I append herewith a list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

MILO SMITH,

Colonel Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

Itinerary of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, for June and July, 1864.†

June 1.—This brigade was encamped near New Hope Church, Ga., and remained there until the enemy evacuated that position.

June 6.—Moved to the neighborhood of Acworth, Ga.

June 10.—Moved in front of enemy's first position near Kenesaw Mountain, where, and in front of his second position, it has remained, intrenching, skirmishing, &c.

The following officers have been wounded: June 15, Capt. William Dixon, Company D, Thirtieth Iowa, near Kenesaw; June 16, Maj. John Lubbers, Twenty-sixth Iowa, near Kenesaw; June 24, First Lieut. Frank Critz, Thirtieth Iowa, aide-de-camp, near Kenesaw.

July 1.—This brigade was encamped near Kenesaw Mountain.

July 3.—The enemy evacuating, the brigade moved into Marietta.

July 5.—Moved toward Nickajack Creek.

July 13.—Moved via Marietta to Roswell Factory.

July 14.—Crossed the Chattahoochee.

July 17.—Thence via Decatur to position in front of Atlanta, on main Atlanta and Decatur road, which it reached on the 19th.

July 22.—Was engaged in the attack made by the enemy on our lines, with loss of 1 officer killed and 1 severely wounded.

July 23.—Moved back on Decatur road.

July 24.—Destroyed railroad from Decatur to near Atlanta, some three miles.

July 26.—Moved to extreme right of line and now occupy reserve position, some three miles west by south from Atlanta.

The following officers wounded: July 22, First Lieut. Miles Arnold, Seventy-sixth Ohio, near Atlanta, Ga.; July 28, First Lieut. E. F. Byng, Company B, Twenty-sixth Iowa, and Capt. P. H. Bence, Company F, Thirtieth Iowa, near Atlanta, Ga.

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*Shows 3 officers and 47 men killed; 16 officers and 250 men wounded; 3 men missing; total, 319.

†From monthly returns.

No. 454.

Report of Col. William B. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations August 31–September 2.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 31st of August I was ordered by Major-General Osterhaus, commanding the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to take the Seventy-sixth Ohio and Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, of the First Brigade, under your command, and report with them to Brigadier-General Hazen, commanding the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. I immediately moved with the regiments designated to the left and reported to General Hazen. These regiments, the Seventy-sixth Ohio, commanded by Maj. E. Briggs, and the Twenty-sixth Iowa, commanded by Capt. J. G. Crozer, rendered valuable assistance in repulsing the attack of the enemy on the 31st ultimo, and on the 1st instant pressed the flanks of the enemy with a strong line of skirmishers, while attacked in front by the Fourteenth Corps. On the morning of the 2d instant, by command of Major-General Logan, I reported to you with my command.

During the operations of these two days both officers and men acted with alacrity, zeal, and courage, and deserve commendation.

I append a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. WOODS,
Colonel Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry.

Col. MILO SMITH,
Comdg. First Brig., First Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 455.

Reports of Col. James A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the Second Brigade in the battle of Resaca:

This brigade is composed of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-first Iowa Infantry Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Major Nichols, Colonel Carskaddon, Colonel Stone, and Colonel Smyth.

About 10 o'clock on the 13th instant the brigade was ordered into line of battle immediately on the left of the First Brigade, where it remained for two or three hours, when I received orders to move my brigade forward, which I did, taking the direction and keeping the alignment of the First Brigade until I arrived near the fortified hill from where the enemy kept up a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. At this point I halted, keeping my right aligned with the

*Shows 4 men killed and 8 men wounded.

First Brigade, and advancing my left wing, so as to bring them under cover, where I remained until the enemy fell back, when I advanced, with the First Brigade on my right, and took possession of the hill immediately in front of the enemy's fortifications, where I remained, skirmishing until a late hour at night. On the morning of the 14th commenced skirmishing at daylight, and kept it up all day, suffering considerable loss. Late in the afternoon of the 14th I was ordered, by General Osterhaus, to send one regiment to support a battery which was engaging the enemy's fortifications. In obedience to this order, I sent the Twenty-fifth Iowa, Colonel Stone. A little later in the evening I was ordered to send a regiment to support the First Brigade, which was assaulting the enemy's line on my right, and, in obedience thereto, sent the Twenty-fifth Iowa, and moved the Fourth into position to support the battery. I remained in line of battle during the night of the 14th, skirmishing until a late hour, and again resumed the skirmishing at daylight on the 15th, and continued it through the day and until late at night. At daylight on the 16th I received an order from General Osterhaus to advance into the town of Resaca, the enemy having evacuated it during the night.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that there was neither straggling nor cowardice in my command. All were anxious to do their duty. I herewith inclose list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,

Colonel Fourth Iowa Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. W. A. GORDON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,

Camp near Lovejoy's Station, September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 117, department headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade during the campaign commencing May 3, ending with the occupation of Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1864:

The brigade consists of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-first Regiments Iowa Infantry, commanded respectively, at the commencement of the campaign, by Lieut. Col. S. D. Nichols, Col. David Carskaddon, Col. George A. Stone, and Col. William Smyth.

May 3, 1864, the Ninth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-first marched from Bellefonte to Stevenson. May 4, marched to Bridgeport, where the Fourth Iowa, on return from veteran furlough, joined the brigade, and continued the march to Shellmound. May 5, 6, 7, and 8, the march was continued, via Chattanooga, Gordon's Mills (on Chickamauga Creek), Gordon's Gap, to Snake Creek Gap. May 9, left camp early; marched to a point near Resaca, and then marched back again. May 10, in line of battle all day and night. May 11, built breast-works. May 12, moved out of the breast-works, and formed line of battle; remained in line nearly all day, and then marched to Sugar Creek. May 13, marched early toward

*Shows 6 men killed, 3 officers and 34 men wounded; total, 43.

Resaca. Skirmishing commenced at about 10 o'clock. At 3 o'clock we moved forward in line of battle, and drove the enemy into his main line of works. May 14 and 15, the brigade was continually under fire. On the evening of the 15th the Twenty-fifth Iowa took part in the assaults made by Brigadier-General Woods, commanding First Brigade. The loss was quite heavy in the affair at Resaca. May 16, entered the village of Resaca, detailed Twenty-fifth Iowa for provost guard, rested a short time, and resumed the march to Lay's Ferry, on Oostenaula River. May 17, 18, and 19, marched from Lay's Ferry to Kingston, via McGuire's, Woodland, and Adairsville. May 20, 21, 22, remained in camp near Kingston. May 23, marched from Kingston to Euharlee Creek, distance of more than twenty miles. On the 24th marched about twelve miles, encamped at Camp Gold Mine. May 25, marched about twelve miles and to a point about three miles south of Dallas; formed line of battle during heavy rain; lay under arms all night. May 26, moved at 11 a. m., with skirmishers in front, to a point three-quarters of a mile south of Dallas; formed line of battle, and sent out skirmishers, who very soon entered the town, after which we were ordered forward to a point about one mile east of Dallas; went into camp, but did not remain many minutes until I was ordered to move forward, which I did, and formed line of battle on the left of General Giles A. Smith's brigade, of the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. The line of battle, when formed, was from right to left, in the following order, viz: Twenty-fifth, Fourth, Thirty-first, and six companies of the Ninth Iowa Regiments, this being the order in which the brigade marched that day, and there being no time for forming the line in accordance with the rank of regimental commanders accounts for this formation of the line. As each regiment came into line I immediately sent skirmishers forward, covering the front. These skirmishers always found the enemy only a short distance in front, where a heavy skirmish fire was kept nearly all the night. Just before dark, after reconnoitering the ground in person, I deemed it advisable to advance the Thirty-first and Ninth Regiments to the crest of the high hill, upon the side of which they were originally formed. This movement was approved by the general commanding the division, who came up just at the time the movement was completed. Prior to this there had been quite a heavy fire from the front, and the pickets and the sharpshooters of the division, under command of Lieutenant Williams, could only advance a short distance. It was now nearly, or quite, dark, and under cover of the darkness I hoped to be able to post a strong picket, or skirmish line, far enough in advance to render my line secure from surprise; and, in addition, gave strict orders for no man to leave the line, and that all should keep their arms in their hands. As soon as it was quite dark the attempt was made to advance the pickets, or, rather, a strong line of skirmishers. In doing this, and before they had been advanced far enough to prevent the line from sudden attack, a fire was opened from the enemy, which seemed to come from a line of battle, instead of a line of skirmishers. About 400 yards to the left of my line, and some distance to the rear, there was a hill, in an open field, which I thought it important to hold, and was so advised by orders from the general commanding the division. To do this required at least two companies, which I took from the Ninth Iowa Infantry. I should here state that before it was dark one com-

pany of the Ninth had gained this position, and had reported to me that the enemy were in strong force in his front and left flank threatening them, leaving but four companies of this regiment in line. From the remaining four companies of the Ninth I was compelled to throw out skirmishers or pickets, to connect my skirmish line with the two companies on the hill to the left. I then sent Lieutenant Shields, of my staff, to the general commanding the division, to inform him of what I had done, and to state further to the general that it had been reported to me by Colonel Carskaddon, of the Ninth Iowa, and also by the officer commanding the two companies on the left, that my left flank was seriously threatened, and that I had no support anywhere on my left, and received the assurance that my statement could not be true. In this position I remained, my skirmish line being frequently attacked, and my whole command kept on the *qui vive* through the night. At daylight, in fact before it was light, I went to the left and found the skirmish line drawn back almost to the line of battle. I went in person to the officer commanding the skirmishers and ordered him to advance them. He reported the enemy but a short distance in his front in line of battle, and that a force was moving by the flank perpendicular to my line of battle. I pushed the skirmishers forward as far as it was possible, in front of the Thirty-first and the small portion of the Ninth which was there. About this time the skirmish line on the left, connecting the two companies, commenced giving way, and reported again that the enemy was coming up in heavy force between my left and the two detached companies. I sent Capt. George D. Hilton, of my staff, to inform General Osterhaus of all that is above stated, and soon after, becoming more confirmed in my belief that everything was as reported to me, I sent Lieutenant Shields, of my staff, to repeat the same message, and assure the general commanding the division of the fact of the statements which I had instructed Captain Hilton to give, as a representation made by officers commanding the skirmish line, as well as by other officers who had been reconnoitering. The events above narrated all transpired in a very short time and just at daylight. There was a heavy mist or fog, which made it impossible to see a man, or even a line of battle, more than ten paces. While Captain Hilton and Lieutenant Shields were gone with the message to General Osterhaus the firing nearly ceased, and the apprehension of an attack was somewhat lessened, and the skirmish line to the left reformed. Both the officers returned from General Osterhaus and assured me there was no enemy on or near my flank. While Captain Hilton was reporting to me this intelligence, a heavy fire was opened on the flank driving in the skirmishers. I instantly went to the extreme left and found the skirmish line connecting with the two companies on the hill falling back. I had just given orders for the fragment of the Ninth Iowa, then present, to form at a right angle to the position they then held, when a terrific fire was opened from the enemy, who had marched across my left flank. This attack was sudden, and the strong picket, which had been out on the left, coming in precipitately, and on account of the fog missing the flank of the regiment, thus coming to the rear among surgeons, cooks, litter-bearers, servants, and non-combatants generally, created some apparent confusion; when, indeed, but few, if any, who had been in line had given way. The enemy were soon repulsed and the fire ceased. My brigade being now several hundred yards in advance of

any other troops, and both flanks exposed, I ordered it to fall back and connect with the left of Second Division, which had in the mean time refused the left of the position held on the evening of the 26th. Very soon after this I was relieved by the First Brigade, and ordered to occupy the position the Third Brigade had just left. Three days' subsequent fighting developed the fact that the enemy's strongest point was in front of the place where my left rested on the night of the 26th and morning of the 27th. After being relieved by the First Brigade, as above stated, the brigade remained in camp, somewhat exposed to the enemy's fire, until about 5 p. m. on the 28th, when the enemy made a vigorous assault on General Harrow's division on our right, when I was ordered to re-enforce him. My command fell in and double-quicked to his support, and took position on his right. How well, and in what time the movement was executed, I respectfully ask the general commanding to state for me. During the night of the 28th my command built a complete line of works. May 29, remained in works and building new works. Heavy firing on the skirmish line. Soon after dark my command was ordered to leave the works, with as little noise as possible, and take a position across the main road, so as to cover the rear of the remainder of the corps, which was to move out. About the time this movement was executed, and the Fourth Division commenced to withdraw, the enemy assaulted our lines, and the firing became terrific. In obedience to orders, I sent two regiments (the Ninth and Twenty-fifth) back to the original position, and remained until daylight with the other two regiments, and then went with them back to the works on the right of the Fourth Division. May 30, remained in the works, keeping skirmishers active during the day. May 31, remained in the works; skirmishers active. Late in the evening the enemy severely shelled every portion of my line. An attack was apprehended on the right, and preparations made to meet it.

June 1, at daylight, my brigade was ordered out of the works to another line a mile in the rear, which had been constructed to cover the withdrawal of the corps. When the corps had passed, my command acted as rear-guard on the march to New Hope Church, the enemy following us very close as far back as Dallas. June 2 and 3, remained in camp near New Hope Church. June 4, relieved General Kimball's brigade, near New Hope Church. Enemy left during the night. June 5, marched toward Acworth. June 6, arrived at Acworth. June 7, 8, and 9, remained in camp near Acworth. June 10, marched toward Kenesaw Mountain; camped at Big Shanty. June 11, received orders to reconnoiter in force with the remainder of the division; went forward and took position in reserve in front of Kenesaw Mountain. June 12, remained in camp doing but little. June 13, relieved Third Brigade. June 14, in camp through the day and built an advance line of works at night. June 15, at 2 o'clock I advanced my skirmish line with the skirmishers of the First and Third Brigades, and drove the rebels from the advance line of works; occupied a new line and built works during the night. June 16, 17, and 18, remained on the advance line skirmishing all the time. The enemy left the works on the night of the 18th. June 19, moved forward to the main line of rebel works. June 20, moved to the right of the Second Division, near the railroad, and built a line of works for the whole brigade. June 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, remained in the position taken on the 20th,

and during all the time labored to advance my skirmish line. June 26, received orders to march at 6 p. m.; marched a few miles to the right and relieved a brigade of the Fourth Corps. June 27, was notified that the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, would assault the enemy's line in my front at 8 a. m. In obedience to orders I sent 150 men, under command of Capt. Daniel E. Cooper, Fourth Iowa, brigade officer of the day, to clear the rifle-pits on the right flank of the assaulting column; though exposed to terrible fire, Captain Cooper and his men performed their part in the most gallant manner, carrying the pits by assault, using the bayonet freely.

From June 28 to July 2, inclusive, the brigade remained in this line of works, skirmishing all the time and suffering considerable loss. July 3, the enemy evacuated the works on the night of the 2d; marched to Marietta and camped east of the town. July 4, marched at 9 a. m. toward the right of our army; marched twelve miles and encamped. July 5, 6, and 7, changing position by short marches. July 8, took position in front line and built breast-works for the entire command. July 9, 10, and 11, remained in this line. On the night of the 10th the enemy evacuated their works in our front. July 12, 13, and 14, marching from the right of the army on the Chattahoochee River to the left of it at Roswell, where I crossed during the night of the 14th. July 15 and 16, remained in camp. July 17, marched at 5.30 a. m. toward Atlanta. July 18, marched to Henderson's Mill. July 19, marched to Decatur. July 20, marched near Atlanta and built a line of works. July 21, advanced our line and built another line of works. On the 22d, about 8 a. m., in accordance with orders, my command moved out of a line of works which it had constructed on the night of the 21st, going in a westerly direction about three-quarters of a mile, to a line of works which the rebels had abandoned the night of the 21st. The brigade had but three regiments present, viz, the Fourth, Ninth, and Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry Regiments. I sent skirmishers to the front to join the skirmishers who had been sent out the day previous, making in all 150 men, besides officers, on the skirmish line. I also sent 100 men, besides officers, for fatigue duty, to assist in erecting a battery to my left. With the remainder of my command, the Fourth and Ninth in front and Twenty-fifth in reserve, I commenced transforming the rebel line of works into a line for the defense of my command. The transformation consisted in removing the embankment and abatis to the opposite side of the ditch. This work was soon accomplished, the command remaining close to their arms after the work was done. About 2 o'clock the action commenced on our immediate left, the rebels attacking the Second and Fourth Divisions of the Fifteenth Corps. When the action had lasted half an hour, or perhaps longer, the rebels carried the works in front of the Second Division, capturing Captain De Gress' battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns. In accordance with orders of the general commanding the division, I changed the front of my line, letting my right rest where it was, and swinging my left back, connecting my left with the right of the First Brigade of our division. I remained in line of battle for a short time awaiting the advance of the rebels, but they did not come. General Woods ordered me to advance in two lines and flank the work from which the rebels had driven our forces a short time before. I commenced the movement, the Fourth and Ninth in first and Twenty-fifth in second line, and very soon

came under a heavy fire, to which the command was exposed only for a short time, for it soon came under cover on the margin of a little stream. Here was a short delay in getting through a thick bramble. The line was soon formed on the opposite side of the stream when the command was given to go forward, which it did gallantly, flanking and carrying the work and recapturing De Gress' battery, all in the shortest possible time in which a work of this kind could be done. I left the Ninth in the works, sending the Fourth to the right to occupy a rebel battery which commanded the head of a ravine which led to our line in the only place where there was not a breast-work. The regiment had not more than formed before it was assaulted by a brigade of rebel infantry, under command of Colonel Baker, and a very stubborn fight ensued. The regiment nobly held the position, and finally repulsed the assault, inflicting great loss on the rebels in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Thirty-seventh Alabama (rebel) was, according to the statement made by prisoners, nearly annihilated in this engagement. The honor of recapturing De Gress' battery is due to the Fourth and Ninth Regiments, men of both regiments arriving there about the same time. After the last assault made by the rebels was repulsed, the command went to work changing the rebel works, and constructing new works, completing them against daylight, at which time I received orders to move to the left of the Sixteenth Corps, some two or three miles to the left of our position. Loss in this engagement was 36, 5 being killed, 2 missing, and 29 wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, of the Fourth Iowa, who was slightly wounded in the thigh in the early part of the engagement. Soon after daylight on the 23d we moved and took our new position. Sunday, the 24th, was spent in destroying the railroad near Decatur. Remained in camp on the 25th and until night of the 26th, when I received orders to move with the balance of the division, which I did, taking a position to cover the rear in a movement being then made to the extreme right of the army. On the 27th at daylight my brigade moved, covering the rear, and marched all day toward the right, arriving at a place about 10 p. m., where we bivouacked until daybreak, when I moved forward a short distance and went into line of battle in the center of the division. Here we halted a short time and then advanced in line of battle obliquely to the left, and wheeling to the left. After advancing in this manner for about one mile, or probably a little more, in obedience to orders I halted and formed line of battle in two lines, the Fourth and Twenty-fifth in front, and the Ninth in rear, in reserve. As soon as the line was formed I ordered the construction of temporary breast-works, which the men willingly and hastily constructed. In about three-quarters of an hour after taking this position the rebels made an attack on our lines to my right. The rebel assaults were determined and fierce, lasting for nearly three hours, but during this time my command was but little engaged, as the rebel attack did not extend farther than to a point opposite my right flank. July 29, remained in camp and built breast-works. July 30, relieved by a brigade of the Seventeenth Corps and moved in a reserve position, and sent the Ninth Iowa to picket the extreme right. July 31, in camp.

August 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in camp and doing picket duty. August 6, moved about one mile to the front and took a position on the left of the Fourteenth Corps, and built a line of works. Au-

gust 7, men under arms all day. August 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, remained in same line; more than half the time under arms, in apprehension of an assault. August 13, my command took part in the assault made by the division on the enemy's skirmish line, making a complete success, capturing nearly the entire force in the pits. August 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, remained in works, making demonstrations almost daily against the rebel works, losing some men each day. August 19, advanced my line to the front of First Brigade, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Regiments occupying line, and digging intrenchments. August 20, making intrenchments. August 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, occupying our works without much excitement or fighting. August 26, marched at dark toward the right of the army; marched all night and until 10 a. m. on the 27th. August 27, in camp. August 28, marched at 7 a. m., arriving at the Montgomery railroad about 11 a. m.; took position on each side of the railroad, Fourth and Twenty-fifth Iowa building a line of earth-works. August 29, in camp; Ninth and Thirty-first Regiments engaged in destroying railroad. August 30, marched to a point about one mile north of Jonesborough, and sent two regiments, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first, to support some cavalry on the right; cavalry went away as soon as the regiments came up. The other two regiments (Fourth and Ninth) went to the front. All the regiments built breast-works during the night. August 31, during the forenoon the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first were relieved by the Sixteenth Corps, and went into the front line and again built a substantial line of breast-works. The Fourth Iowa was also twice moved into new positions, and built works. About 10 o'clock I sent 100 men (50 from each the Fourth and Ninth Regiments) to support a battery placed in an advanced position on the right. About 3 o'clock the rebels made an assault on our front line. The 100 men from the Fourth and Ninth did their duty in supporting the battery, and succeeded, under the immediate direction of the general commanding the division, in bringing the guns off from under a heavy fire from the enemy, who had nearly surrounded them. During the assault four companies of the Ninth Iowa, under Captain McSweeney, went forward and took a position in an interval between the right of the Fourth Division and the left of the Third Brigade, where there were no intrenchments, and while the battle continued succeeded in throwing up temporary works, which enabled them to hold the position. The enemy were repulsed with loss. During the night a regiment of the First Brigade (the Thirtieth Iowa) partially constructed a line of works on the right of the Twenty-fifth Iowa. On the morning of September 1 I relieved this regiment with the Twenty-fifth, which completed the works and occupied them.

September 1, lay in works all day. Heavy skirmishing in the afternoon. Two hundred men on skirmish line. Fourth Iowa took a new position detached from, and on the right of, the division, and built a good line of intrenchments. September 2, the enemy having left during the night, the brigade was ordered to march with division in pursuit. Marched about five miles, and formed line of battle, and halted for a short time. A sharp engagement was soon brought on by the Fourth Division, and my brigade was ordered to the left of it. The Thirty-first took position in the front line, the other regiments in rear, and during the night all intrenched themselves behind good works. September 3, 4, and 5, occupied our works; constant skirmishing. In obedience to orders, I moved the brigade out

at 8 o'clock in the night of the 5th, and marched to Jonesborough with the division, and took the same position which I left on the 2d instant.

So closes the record of this memorable campaign. I could not make it more brief and do justice to the regiments of the brigade. The vast amount of labor done by this command, in addition to the marching and fighting, and the cheerfulness and zeal with which it has been performed, is sufficient to encourage the best hopes for the success of our army. The troops have neither hesitated nor murmured at any privation or labor. To the officers and men I owe a debt of gratitute for their prompt and willing obedience to orders.

To my staff officers, Captains Anderson and Darling and Lieutenants Shields, Nuckolls, and Crane, I am greatly indebted for efficient services. Their bravery and competency will commend them to any officer under whom they may serve. I cannot close this report without mentioning in terms of praise my faithful orderly, George Simms.

The casualties in the brigade during the campaign have been 280.* A list of their names, regiments, and companies accompanies this report.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Colonel Fourth Iowa Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 456.

Report of Col. William Smyth, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, of operations May 23–June 6.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT IOWA INFTY. VOLS.,
In the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with a circular from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee, of this date, exhibited to me to-day, requiring me to forward, as soon as possible, to your headquarters a report detailing the part taken by my command in the engagements and skirmishes with the enemy since we left Kingston, Ga., with a list of the casualties, giving the names, company, and rank of the killed, wounded, and missing, and also the nature and extent of the wounds, with the dates respectively, I have the honor to report that after leaving Kingston, on the morning of Monday, May 23, we proceeded unmolested until May 26 in the forenoon, when, approaching the town of Dallas, Polk County, Ga., about three-quarters of a mile distant, I was ordered to form my command and take position in line of battle to the left of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, which was done. In obedience to further orders, I threw forward Company B, as skirmishers, in advance, and so as to cover the regiment in line, a distance of 500 yards. Our skirmishers soon advanced as far as the town of Dallas, and, not finding the enemy, we were ordered to advance to an eminence overlooking a part of the town, where we were halted, arms stacked, and the men had an

* But see revised statement, p. 113.

opportunity to prepare coffee. Soon after, and early in the afternoon of same day, we proceeded on the march toward Dallas, which, after some delay, occasioned by another column passing eastward through the town, we reached toward the west end, and, filing right, passed through the western end of the town on the main road, or street, and in a westward direction. After we had fairly passed through the town we filed left into a field and formed again in line in the rear of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, who were close up to the timber on the south side of the field, and stacked arms. Here we remained but a few minutes. A brisk skirmish going on in our front and to the south of our position and extending in a western direction, we were ordered forward, and, filing to the left, after moving a short distance, say quarter of a mile, along a road running in a perpendicular direction to the main road through Dallas, we again filed to the left into the timber and along a ravine immediately in the rear of our line of battle, which seemed to be formed with reference to it. The Twenty-fifth Iowa was in the advance of our brigade, next the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, then the Thirty-first Iowa, the Fourth Iowa formed on the left of the Twenty-fifth and the Thirty-first on the left of the Fourth. Our line, as thus extended, still seemed to be conformed with reference to the ravine, which was immediately in our rear. Whilst we were forming on the left of the Fourth, I threw forward Company A, temporarily under command of Lieutenant McQuilkin, of Company D, as skirmishers, in obedience to orders, so as to cover the regiment in line, who immediately advanced to the top of a ridge in our front and at once became engaged in a brisk skirmish with the enemy. I was then ordered to advance our line, which I did, under the immediate eye of the brigade commander, to near the crest of the ridge in our front, so that our line was just covered by the crest. In making this last advance, our division sharpshooters, under command of Lieutenant Williams, who were lying on the face of the ridge, moved forward and to the left out of our way. Soon after this our skirmishers sent in a prisoner, a private of a Texas regiment, I believe, if I remember right, the Sixth, formerly mounted. I immediately sent him, under guard, to brigade headquarters. He surrendered to Private Cane, of Company A, of my command, who was within a few feet of him at the time he gave himself up. In the dark of the evening, in further conformity to orders, I relieved our skirmishers by a picket of sixty men, under command of Capt. Milo P. Smith, of Company C. In posting the pickets and relieving the skirmishers, owing to the fact that the sharpshooters and our skirmishers had got somewhat mixed and that the sharpshooters had been a short time previously withdrawn, one relief of our pickets coming into close proximity with the enemy's pickets, were fired upon by the latter, and 1 of our men, Harvey Lamb, a private of Company H, was wounded in both thighs, severely in the flesh of the left thigh, and the bone of the right thigh broken. His right leg has been amputated above the knee, and it is feared that his wounds will or have already proved mortal. About the same time that our skirmishers were being relieved by our pickets, Company K was detailed, under orders, and placed on the left of our brigade, under supervision of Capt. G. D. Hilton, of Colonel Williamson's staff, under command of Lieutenant Bockins, and I was ordered to relieve the pickets before daylight on the morning of the 27th, also Company K by another com-

pany. This I had done as ordered, relieving the pickets by twenty men of Company B as skirmishers, under command of Capt. R. P. Speer, and Company K by Company G, under command of Capt. J. H. Evans. Our skirmishers soon became warmly engaged with the enemy, and John H. Clough, private of Company B, was mortally wounded in the mouth, jaw, and neck. He has since died in hospital. Private Frederick Jacob, Company B, was dangerously wounded in lower jaw and neck. John Parmenter, private Company B, was also severely wounded in the neck and right shoulder. Harlow C. Perry, James Watson, and John A. Rarrick, privates of Company B, are missing since the same time, and are supposed to have been either killed, wounded, or captured; at all events they fell into the hands of the enemy. George Brown, private Company B, died in ambulance May 26. These casualties in Company B all occurred on the left of our skirmish line in a very short time, and were owing to the fact that the enemy in line, with skirmishers a short distance in their front, were advancing upon the front and left flank of the skirmishers of the regiment in our brigade to our left, whose skirmishers fell back on our line, when the enemy in line, changing direction, advanced on the front and left flank of our skirmishers, thus exposing them to a cross-fire from the enemy's skirmishers. The left of our skirmish line then fell back, in obedience to orders from Captain Speer, leaving the right of our skirmish line still engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. About this time the regiment to our left fell back, passing in our rear to the right along the ravine, and a portion of that regiment, with the colors, was rallied and formed in a line perpendicular with our main line, running down from left of my command to the ravine in our rear, and, together with the left wing of my command, opened a brisk fire on the enemy, effectually checking their farther advance. Whilst this was going on in our immediate vicinity, Company K, on the extreme left of our brigade, was engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, and after the skirmish line of the regiment to the left of my command fell back, Company K, who was being relieved by Company G, was forced to fall back also. Companies K and G appeared to have been entirely flanked, at least one battalion of the enemy having gained a position on the other side of the ravine in the rear of our line, with its left resting in the ravine and its right running up the hill on the other side of the ravine. This battalion of the enemy in this position appears to have advanced on Companies K and G, which had fallen back to the ravine. Of course these companies, finding by this time that the regiment immediately on their right had fallen back, fell back also. Whilst this was occurring, Charles D. Warner, private of Company G, was slightly wounded in the right leg (this wound has proved to be serious), and Corpl. Elmore Miller and Private James T. Wood, of the same company, have been since missing. Soon after this I received orders to fall back with my command, which was done in good order, passing through the skirmish line of the Third Brigade, which occupied the position which I, until then, supposed was held by the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, and, passing round the right of the Third Brigade, I took position in their rear, to the left of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. Here we remained but a short time, and about noon of the 27th took position for rest in the field to the right of the road running perpendicular to the main road leading

through Dallas, along which we marched the previous evening and before we filed to the left into the timber to take position in line. Here we remained until the evening of the following day, May 28, when, about 4 p. m., we were ordered to fall in and immediately set off on the double-quick to the right, the enemy having charged on our lines. When my command reached a point in the rear of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, we were ordered by General Osterhaus up to the support of the Sixth Iowa. Three field pieces of the First Iowa Battery (Captain Griffiths), which were in position outside of our breast-works, had been captured by the enemy. This we learned from the drivers, who were taking the battery horses to the rear after we were ordered up to the support of the Sixth Iowa. This intelligence caused our boys to still accelerate our movements, which had all along been quite rapid. Our coming to the support of the Sixth was so gratifying and encouraging to them that, with our assistance, they poured a fire into the enemy so rapid and effective that the enemy was compelled to relinquish the three cannon they had taken and retreated precipitately, when the Sixth's boys went out and hauled back the cannon by hand. My command then being ordered to the rear again, we withdrew to the rear into the open field, and remained there firmly under a brisk artillery fire of shot and shell from the enemy for a short time, when we were ordered to join our brigade, which we did, going still farther to the right, and took position in the rear of the brigade, with orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice in any direction ordered. Whilst under fire and during the charge on the evening of the 28th Privates William O. Phelps and William G. Farnham, of Company E, were wounded slightly in the shoulder. We remained in the position last above indicated until near daylight of the morning of the 29th of May, when we were ordered to make rifle-pits and breast-works commanding a ravine on the right flank of our brigade, which we did during the forenoon of that day and completed the same. These works ran perpendicular to the line of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers' works, and we, therefore, caused traverses to be constructed for each company so as to cover them on the flanks. These works we occupied until after dark on the evening of the 29th of May, when we moved silently back along to the left of our lines and took position in line of battle along a road running north and southwest of Dallas to the left of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. We remained here in this position during the night and until about 8 a. m. of the 30th of May, when we were ordered across the road and a little to the right, where the men could avail themselves of the shade of some scrub timber skirting a ravine, and remained there until noon. During the night of the 29th of May seven or eight distinct charges by the enemy were understood to have been made on our front lines, and judging from the rolls of musketry, mingled with artillery, they were supposed to have been desperate, but I have since understood that the fight was *ex parte*, and that the enemy was at such a distance that they suffered but little or not at all, whilst our loss was not very heavy. About noon of May 30 I was ordered to move again to the right with my command, and took position again to the left of Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, immediately on the right of the works which we had constructed on morning of 29th, and in the rifle-pits previously occupied by Wilder's brigade. During this last movement Sergt. Thomas M. Belknap, of Company E, was slightly

[wounded] in the head, and Private Mark Orr, of the same company, slightly in the right foot. We remained in the position last indicated until the afternoon of the 31st of May, keeping a strong line of skirmishers in our front in daytime and a strong picket at night, when, in pursuance of orders, we moved back into the works constructed by us on the morning of May 29. Our skirmishers, then under command of Capt. S. S. Farwell, holding their line in front of the rifle-pits we had just left, and an additional line of skirmishers being thrown out in front of the works then occupied by us covering the right flank, which was then, I understand, the extreme right of our lines. Just before dark, on the evening of 31st of May, the enemy succeeded in bringing a piece or two of artillery into the edge of the woods in front of the Ninth and Twenty-fifth Iowa, and commenced throwing shot and shell into the pits we had just abandoned and [those] which we then occupied, as well as the woods occupied by our skirmishers. The traverses in our works covered us so effectually that not a man was injured, although the enemy had fair range on us. One shell fell in our works, but did not explode. Sergeant-Major Maloney, now acting as lieutenant of Company K, pending his recommendation for promotion to lieutenancy of that company, picked it up and threw it over the breast-works.

Early on morning of June 1 we again moved silently to the left to near the position occupied by us on the night of May 29, into rifle-pits previously prepared. Here we remained a short time, and then took up the line of march to the left through Dallas, and arrived at camp, near New Hope Church, about 1 p. m. June 1. Here we remained until about 3 p. m. June 4, when we moved and took position again in the rifle-pits in front of the enemy's works. We remained in the pits over night, and found, on the morning of June 5, that during the night enemy had evacuated. During the forenoon we again took up the line of march, and have thence hitherto proceeded unmolested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. SMYTH,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-first Iowa Infantry.

Lieutenant SHIELDS,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 457.

Reports of Col. Hugo Wangelin, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 13–16, July 22–25, and July 28–September 3.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops under my command during the engagements near Resaca, Ga., on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, 1864:

This brigade arrived, with the division, in the forenoon of the 13th at the road leading from Dalton to Calhoun Ferry; was ordered to form line of battle by battalions in mass, as reserve to division, on the right of Resaca road; followed it up in support of division as it advanced upon the enemy; bivouacked that night at the foot of the hill occupied by First Brigade and De Gress' battery. The Seven-

teenth and Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers were ordered late in the evening to relieve the skirmishers of First and Second Brigades, and picket the front of the two brigades mentioned.

On the morning of the 14th the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry was ordered forward as skirmishers toward the bridge over Camp Creek, and directed to push across the bridge, which was done most gallantly, and which gave us entire possession of it. After crossing the bridge this regiment, in the anxiety to get on the hill in front of it, pushed its line forward, and advanced so far that it had to be ordered to fall back a short distance, it having not sufficient support. At 6 p. m. a charge was ordered to be made upon the enemy occupying the hill in front of the division, the Third Missouri Volunteers being ordered at the same time to report to Brigadier-General Woods, commanding First Brigade, which regiment participated in the charge, and remained with First Brigade until the occupation of Resaca, and as to the conduct of that regiment I respectfully refer to the report of Brigadier-General Woods. During the charge the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers, then on the left, opened a terrific fire upon the enemy, which was kept up until the hill was carried by our troops, when the regiment was ordered to withdraw across the bridge to clean the guns and rest. The Seventeenth and Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers were relieved as pickets some time before the charge was made, and held in reserve near the bridge, and while there these two regiments were kept constantly employed for several hours carrying ammunition to the men of the division, and were a great deal exposed to the enemy's fire. In the evening the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers were ordered forward to report to Brigadier-General Woods for support, with whom they remained until the morning of the 16th instant.

On the 15th instant the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers made rifle-pits along the creek to protect the bridge in case of attack, and occupied the pits during that day and night; the other regiments bivouacked in their present position.

On the morning of the 16th the town and works of the enemy were reported evacuated, and General Osterhaus, in person, ordered the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers early in the morning to march into town. I followed, according to orders, with the remainder of the brigade (the Seventeenth and Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers). On arriving near town the Third, Twelfth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers again joined my command.

I also inclose herewith a report of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel Twelfth Missouri Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Scorpion, near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

COLONEL: Having been connected for the last four days with the Seventeenth Army Corps, I consider it my duty to report, for the information of the commanding general, the part taken by this brigade during that time.

*Shows 1 officer and 9 men killed, 45 men wounded, and 1 man missing; total, 56.

On July 22, 1864, at about 1 p. m., I received orders from General C. R. Woods, commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, of which this brigade forms a part, to march my troops to headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, where a staff officer of General Logan would be in readiness to assign the brigade its position. Arriving at the spot assigned, I found Captain Hoover, aide-de-camp to Major-General Logan, in waiting, who conducted the brigade about a mile or more to the left, and assigned as its position the edge of a woods, across a hill, in the center of a gap left between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. I immediately caused the troops to construct breast-works along their front, which was speedily done, as rails were very abundant at that spot, and threw a strong skirmish force forward to protect our front, give timely warning of an approach of an enemy in force, and take such prisoners as would come within their reach. In the mean time our litter-bearers were directed to search the woods for wounded men who had been left there from the engagement of one hour previous. Surg. Joseph Spiegelhalter, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, went out to give the matter his personal attention, and succeeded in rescuing and delivering to their friends three wounded men of the Sixteenth Army Corps. At that time the distance of the left of this brigade and the next troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps was at least a quarter of a mile, and the gap on our right to Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, some 200 yards. The Sixteenth Army Corps soon after placed more troops on their right, thus lessening the distance, which troops were, however, soon withdrawn, re-establishing the original gap. Our skirmishers had by this time succeeded in capturing 20 prisoners, of whom 2 were commissioned officers, 1 of whom was wounded before he surrendered. This position the brigade held when Major-General Blair arrived at 4 or 5 p. m. when, after some delay, I was directed by him to close up on Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and report to Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith for orders. The skirmishers thrown forward were not withdrawn, to keep up appearances of force, although no support was in their rear. After our right had come up in the direction of the left of Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, General Smith directed a forward movement of the whole brigade, until our right came fully up with the left of his troops, when the right was halted and the whole line performed a half or three-quarter wheel on its right and came to a stand. The whole movement was performed in thick woods and underbrush. The men keeping well closed up, however, a strong line was speedily established. By this movement our left was farther from connection and support than before; at least half a mile of dense forest lay between it and the Sixteenth Army Corps, and night setting in I changed the position of my left by a half left wheel to the rear of my left regiment, and placed the Twenty-ninth Missouri some 150 yards from the left flank of the main line fronting toward the left. Skirmishers were thrown forward to cover our new position and connect with those left the preceding afternoon in their places, who in their turn, as was reported to me, connected with the picket-line of the Sixteenth Corps. About 12.30 a. m. July 23 I was put in possession of twenty-four spades, some picks and axes, and, under instructions from General Smith, commenced fortifying, selecting such a line as my limited number of men could well defend, and being entirely unsupported on the left, refused the works to such an extent that I was sure of

our ability to hold the position against all attack. At daylight the works were pretty well completed, and the cutting of the small trees in our front formed such an effective abatis that no fear of a capture of our position could reasonably be entertained. The day passed quietly, our litter-bearers being engaged during a short truce in exchanging the rebel dead for those of our own fallen comrades, in which exchange, with accustomed liberality, they at least gave five for one, reversing the southern idea that one Southern man was worth as much as five Northern. The next day the officer in charge of skirmish line reported that three caissons of the Second U. S. Artillery, filled with ammunition, were in front of our lines. I therefore directed a temporary advance of our skirmish line, and with a strong fatigue party succeeded in bringing them safe within our line. One army wagon loaded with forage was still farther out, and in our endeavors to save it also the enemy opened fire; one round shot struck and broke one wheel; it was therefore abandoned as not of sufficient value to risk the lives of the men for it. The balance of the day passed quietly, with the exception of some little shelling, as did also this day.

The brigade consisted of the following regiments with the effective force (muskets) on the 22d as herein set forth: Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Meumann, 135; Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kaercher, 170; Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Romer, 141; Twenty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Major Murphy, 151; Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, 122; Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Major Seay, 149; total, 868.

We captured 25 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers, 20 during the day and 5 during the night, and lost 4 wounded, 3 of the Twelfth and 1 of the Third Missouri. Captain Burkhardt, Twenty-ninth Missouri, while out with the skirmishers, was taken prisoner.

The only disappointment the officers and men of this brigade experienced was their inability to show by actual combat with the enemy that they were worthy to stand side by side in the defense of their country with the veterans of the Seventeenth Army Corps, whose fighting qualities they witnessed and admired on the memorable July 22, 1864, without being able, from their position, to participate therein.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
August 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders just received, I hereby submit report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagement with the enemy July 28, 1864.

Having arrived late at night (July 27) near the place which was to be the position to be occupied by the First Division, after a few

hours' rest, at about 3 a. m. July 28, 1864, I received orders to advance with my brigade by the right flank, in rear of Second Brigade, and after the Second Brigade went into position by fronting and closing up on the First Brigade on their left. We marched by the Second Brigade and took position on its right, thus forming a line of battle, whereof the First Brigade held the left, the Second the center, and the Third the right. Immediately after arriving, the Twelfth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Missouri, which formed my first line, threw up log breast-works and then sat down to a hasty breakfast. A strong line of skirmishers had been thrown forward as soon as our position had been assigned to us, who soon commenced exchanging shots with the enemy, whose skirmish line they encountered. About one hour after, a forward movement of all the troops being ordered, with instructions to keep well closed up on Second Brigade, as the forward movement was somewhat in the nature of a left wheel of the Army of the Tennessee, we advanced steadily. The thick underbrush through which we had to pass made the movement very difficult. I contrived, however, to be close up with Second Brigade on arrival before a large open field, which was crossed in line of battle by the whole division. The whole line still swinging to the left and closing up on the left, I had to move the brigade by a march by the left flank to its final position, a few paces beyond a frame meeting-house. The Fourth Division closed up on my right, refusing their line to cover our flank, and commenced fortifying. Some concentration of the troops on our left caused the whole line to close up some distance to our left again, which created a gap between my right regiment, the Twelfth Missouri, and the Fourth Division, which I had to fill up by the third battalion of the brigade, composed of the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth Missouri, which formed part of the second, or reserve line. Immediately after the permanent establishment of the line I caused breast-works to be thrown up, which was performed as good as circumstances would admit, not being in possession of any tools whatever. Benches were taken out of the church and filled with knapsacks to serve as breast-works, and doubtless did better service than ever before.

The country in our immediate front was covered by a thick growth of small trees, which our skirmish line was ordered to penetrate as far as possible, keeping in connection with the line of Fourth Division on our right and Second Brigade, First Division, on our left. About 1 p. m. our skirmish line was driven in by the enemy. The men reported that the enemy were advancing in three heavy lines ready to charge our works. Some apprehension being felt that the report was exaggerated, as usual in such cases, the men were not allowed to fire until the enemy appeared in sight, which brought them to the distance of some eighty yards, when such a terrific fire was opened upon them that no mortal could stand, and the enemy fell back. Rallying his troops, however, the enemy advanced again, and to strengthen my defensive powers, I caused my last reserve regiment, the Third Missouri, to fill up all weakly manned points on the right of my line, which was principally attacked, thereby securing such a strong line that all apprehensions were put at rest. The enemy attacked again and again, and although the brunt of the attack was directed against the Fourth Division, their lines overlapped this division and attacked the right of this brigade, but all and every assault was repulsed as speedily as their first main charge. Thus, with more or less firing, the day passed, and tools having been

procured, part of the men were digging and fortifying, while others kept firing; and when night set in we had not only repulsed the enemy, but put up field-works and a fifty-yard wide abatis of such strength that a single line of determined soldiers would have been able to hold them against all attack.

The loss this brigade sustained was light in comparison with the enemy's loss, of whom 72 were buried in our immediate front. This brigade lost 1 man killed and 34 wounded, of whom 5 were officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Kaercher, Twelfth Missouri, in side, doing well; Major Murphy, Twenty-ninth Missouri, in breast, serious, but doing well so far; Captain Affleck, Twelfth Missouri, in leg and abdomen, has since died; Lieutenant Taylor, Twenty-ninth Missouri, on head, doing duty again; and Lieutenant Sellentin, Twelfth Missouri, through windpipe, doing well.

All men behaved gallantly and felt sorry that no further attacks were made on them, as they felt invincible in their position, and would have proved it.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Lovejoy's Station, September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In my last report I had the honor to present to the general commanding division the part taken by the Third Brigade in the engagement with the enemy July 28 and days following. I hereby submit a report of the share taken by this brigade in this martial drama from that time on until the capture of Atlanta.

On the 2d day of August we were ordered to occupy an open field in rear of Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, as reserve, no part of the First Division occupying at that time a position in front. The next day I received orders to occupy part of the advanced line. The Third, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Missouri were ordered out, the two latter regiments, however, relieved before night. The Third remained until evening of August 4, when it was also relieved by a regiment of the Second Brigade. Our loss was light, and resulted mainly from stray shots of shell and ball, which aimed at the pits in our front fell amongst our men. Here in this camp we remained, being but seldom called upon to assist in demonstrations made against the enemy, until August 26, 1864, when the brigade, joining the other two brigades of the division, marched off at 9 p. m. toward Utoy Creek and eventually West Point railroad, which we struck near Fairburn August 28, 1864, at noon. Here we remained until August 30, half of the brigade occupying rifle-pits for the protection of our troops, while the other half assisted in thoroughly destroying the railroad. My command had previously been considerably reduced, the term of service of a great many men of the Twelfth and Third Missouri having expired. The remains of these—now skeleton—regiments were sent back to guard the train by orders from division headquarters, and all those of the Third and Seventeenth Missouri whose term of service expired after the expiration of term of service of the regiment, some 70 or 80 in

number, had been detailed to service in the Fourth Ohio Battery, leaving not over 400 men carrying muskets in the brigade. At 9 a. m. August 30, 1864, the brigade (Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Missouri) resumed its march in rear of Second Brigade, and reached a point about one mile from Macon railroad, near Jonesborough, at 10 p. m. Early on August 31 we built breast-works for protection, but soon a position on the right of the Fourth Division was assigned to us, and the men caused to fortify immediately. At 3 o'clock the enemy most furiously shelled our position without causing more than a slight loss to us, and immediately thereafter charged the whole works in force. The position of this brigade was very favorable for defense, as a large field was in our front. None of the charging parties came nearer than 150 yards, being unable to stand the withering fire that greeted them to hospitable graves; but all that had advanced that far took refuge in a ravine, which sheltered them from our fire and gave them the means to join their friends again.

On the morning of the 1st of September, and again in the evening of the same day, a strong skirmish line was sent forward to feel and engage the enemy, but found his lines too strong to gain any permanent advantage. In the evening of the day the brigade was relieved by some regiments of the First and Second Brigades, who held the front line during the night. The enemy evacuated Jonesborough during the night. Pursuit was commenced on the morning of September 2. He was met again some six miles south of Jonesborough, near Lovejoy's Station. The First and Second Brigades of this division were put into position near the enemy's lines, this (Third) brigade, however, held as reserve with the artillery of the division, and did not join in any action. On September 3, 1864, the joyful intelligence of the capture of Atlanta by our troops was officially announced.

The brigade loss while in reserve, from August 2 to August 26, 1 enlisted man killed, 12 wounded, and 4 captured by the enemy; in all 17. The loss (September 1 and 2) while before Jonesborough, was 1 commissioned officer killed and 2 wounded, 2 enlisted men killed and 25 wounded; in all 30.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 458.

Report of Capt. Charles C. Bland, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, of operations May 1–20.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Kingston, Ga., May 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your often expressed desire, I take pleasure in reporting to you the operations of the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers for the first twenty days of this month, during which time I had the honor of commanding the regiment.

On the 1st instant we struck tents at Woodville, Ala., and marched toward Chattanooga, via Bridgeport, Ala., arriving at Chattanooga on the 6th. We turned over our surplus baggage, camp and garrison equipage for storage, and in very light marching order proceeded by rapid marches, with the column of the army which took possession of Snake Creek Gap, arriving there on the 8th. The next day demonstrations were made against Resaca, which caused the presence of the rebel Johnston and his army to prove manifest in a very short time afterward. In the battle of Resaca, on the 14th instant, we lost Sergt. James W. Mires, Company I, severely wounded; Private James S. Temple, Company B, severely wounded; Private Dabner Martin, Company F, severely wounded; Private John Danback, Company K, severely wounded. On the 16th we proceeded southward in pursuit of the flying hosts of Johnston's army, but they kept out of reach, and there was no fighting of much consequence, on the road taken by the Army of the Tennessee, between Resaca and Kingston. We arrived at the latter place on the 19th and enjoyed a few days' rest, during which time Maj. A. J. Seay arrived from Missouri and took command of the regiment, the history of which from this date I leave for him to communicate to you.

Our regiment is in excellent condition and eager to continue the race after Old Joe. In a short time scurvy will make its appearance among us on account of the diet we are necessarily confined to, but we look anxiously to the Sanitary Commission for relief, and hope not to be denied the pleasant flavor and the recuperative effects of their many good things to eat and drink.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

C. C. BLAND,
Captain Company D, 32d Missouri Vols., Comdg. Regt.

[Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.]

No. 459.

Reports of Maj. Abraham J. Seay, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, of operations May 20–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

DEAR GENERAL: I have intended, in obedience to your request, to keep you posted in our operations as our gigantic campaign progressed, but owing to the fact that we have been constantly in the front with no field officers to shift any of the labor or responsibility upon, I have so far neglected to write; but I believe the record will show that I have not neglected my duties in the face of the enemy, which is of much more importance to the country.

I joined the regiment at Kingston, Ga., May 20, and have commanded it ever since. We have taken part in every march, skirmish, and battle in which the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, has been engaged, among the most important of which were the battles of Dallas, May 26, 27, and 28; Kenesaw Mountain from June 10 to July 3 (which was properly a siege); before Atlanta, east

side, on Augusta railroad July 21 and 22; and last, but not least, the bloody contest of the 28th on the extreme right of the army north of Atlanta. Here the dead lay in unbroken lines; I may say in heaps. Our loss is estimated at 600; that of the enemy over 6,000.

During all these operations our loss has been the incredibly small number of 20 men. The men are so familiar with battles and every precaution and preparation of defense, they will go where others less familiar with their profession would lose heavily, and not lose a man. My men excel particularly in skirmishing, which is really the old Indian style of fighting from behind trees, stones, embankments, logs, &c. The Army of the Tennessee has had heavy skirmishing at this point (southwest of Atlanta) for four days, in which we took an active part on yesterday and the day before; are to-day in reserve. Our arduous duties render it almost impossible for us to be regular and prompt with our reports and returns.

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I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

A. J. SEAY,
Major, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
East Point, Ga., September 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I will give you a synopsis of our recent movements:

From the 5th to the 26th of August the regiment was engaged in the pits and on the skirmish line. On the night of the 26th we withdrew silently (with First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps) at 8 p. m., and marched all night southwest toward Sandtown, and rested at noon 27th. On the 28th we moved due south and took possession of the Montgomery railroad, after slight resistance by the enemy, and destroyed several miles, continuing our labors during the 29th. On the 30th we moved southeast with the design of striking the Macon railroad at Jonesborough. The enemy contested every foot of ground, but despite their desperate resistance 11 p. m. found us in position. During the night and early on the morning of the 31st we threw up earth-works. We had not finished them when J. B. Hood, after the style of 28th of July, charged our whole line and was repulsed at every point. Mean time General Schofield, on our left, had taken possession of, and destroyed a portion of, the railroad. My regiment lost 2 killed and 3 wounded to-day (31st of August).

September 1, the Thirty-second, together with the other regiments of the Third Brigade, charged the enemy's works in front of Jonesborough, in which my loss was 7 wounded. It is needless to say (for the country knows) Atlanta was evacuated that night, the enemy destroying immense quantities of ammunition, &c. He also evacuated Jonesborough the same night, moving toward the Gulf of Mexico. Thus you see our work for the present is done, and General Sherman pronounces it "well done." On to-morrow we will go into camp for rest and reorganization. Our present station and post-office address is East Point, Ga.

Hoping soon to receive from the draft depot men enough to fill my thinned ranks, at least to the minimum, I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

A. J. SEAY,
Major, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

No. 460.

Reports of Maj. Clemens Landgraeber, Second Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Before Kingston, Ga., May 22, 1864.

Col. NELSON COLE,
Comdg. 2d Regt. Missouri Arty., St. Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the part taken by my battalion in the battle of Resaca, Ga. Lieutenant Winn has not arrived yet. The army corps has orders to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock toward Atlanta, Ga.

I am, sir, with all respect, your most obedient servant,
CLEM. LANDGRAEBER,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

Report of the battalion of artillery of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under command of Maj. C. Landgraeber, Second Missouri Artillery, and Chief of Artillery, of the part taken in battle of Resaca, Ga.

The First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps marched on the morning of the 13th of May, 1864, from Snake Creek Gap, Ga., with a line of skirmishers in front, in the direction of Resaca. Battery F, Second Regiment Missouri Artillery—the two 12-pounder field howitzers leading—marched behind the First Brigade, and the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery—the four Napoleon guns leading—behind the Second Brigade. After a lively skirmish the enemy made a stand about one mile from Resaca, Ga., having posted his artillery on a hill. I brought the howitzer section of Battery F forward, and it took position on the left side of the main road next to a plantation, having for support a company of sharpshooters of the First Division. The enemy was deploying his cavalry about 700 yards in front, but after a few rounds he was compelled to give way. The enemy was firing shell and spherical case-shot at our infantry and artillery, and after being hardly pressed by our skirmishers, had to withdraw their pieces. Our forces then took possession of the hills, and I posted the two 3-inch Rodman guns of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, on a steep hill, about 400 yards on the left of main road, and opened fire with shell on the enemy's works, where he was busily engaged with working parties to finish his breast-works. The two 20-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery I brought in position on the right of the road on a hill, and opened fire with them, first on the enemy's works and then at the railroad

bridge, where troops and trains of the enemy were passing. At dark the firing ceased, and during the night I brought the section of howitzers of Battery F forward to a position on the left of the road in advance of the Rodman guns, and posted also the four 12-pounder Napoleon guns of the Fourth Ohio Battery in a position on a hill on the left of the road, some distance to the right and rear of the howitzer section.

On the morning of the 14th of May the howitzers of Battery F, Second Regiment Missouri Artillery, fired on a line of rifle-pits, about 700 yards in front, with shells, nearly enfilading them; and the 12-pounder Napoleon guns of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery opened on a piece of timber which was occupied by the enemy in force. Our skirmishers advanced then, and the Napoleons were obliged to cease firing, the left wing of our infantry having advanced in front of these pieces. The 3-inch Rodman guns of Battery F held their old position of the day before, and maintained a very annoying fire on the enemy. The 20-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Ohio Battery did also very good execution during the day. In the afternoon all artillery was ordered to open a severe fire on all points occupied by the enemy, after which the infantry of the First Division made a brilliant bayonet charge, crossing a deep ravine and a creek, taking possession of the hills in front of them. After sundown the firing ceased. During the night I built a breast-work in the ravine on the right of the main road for the two 12-pounder howitzers, which were brought to this point at 5 a. m. on the 15th of May. The 12-pounder Napoleon guns also were brought forward to the position held the day previous by the howitzers of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery. The two 20-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery I brought forward to the left of the main road, next to the Rodman guns, and opened fire on the enemy's fortification. The Napoleon guns and the two 12-pounder howitzers fired in the morning at the rifle-pits of the enemy, and in the afternoon the four 12-pounder Napoleon guns were removed to a position in front of Brigadier-General Lightburn's brigade, of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The section of 20-pounder Parrott guns was also removed to a position on the right of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and directed their fire at the railroad bridge.

On the 16th of May, early in the morning, the section of howitzers advanced at a trot through Resaca, and unlimbered several times to fire on the retreating rebels.

The battalion has lost only 1 man killed, 1 man wounded, 7 horses killed.

The Fourth Independent Ohio Battery fired 227 rounds; Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, fired 560 rounds.

CLEM. LANDGRAEBER,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to give you hereby the most obedient report of the part taken by the battalion of artillery of the First

Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in the engagements of the 22d and 28th in front of Atlanta, Ga.:

Early in the morning of the 22d of July the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps approached the evacuated lines of the enemy. I brought the artillery to a rendezvous position on the right of the Decatur and Atlanta road. After reconnoitering, a position was selected in the road leading to Atlanta, in front of the mansion of Howard. Here I built a breast-work for six guns, connecting with the rifle-pits of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and with those of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Captain De Gress' battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns was on my left at a distance of about 800 yards. After I had finished the work, and after mounting the battery with two pieces of 3-inch ordnance guns of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, and two 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and two 20-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery, details of men were engaged to cut the timber down in front of the works. At this moment the enemy charged the position to my left, silenced and nearly captured Captain De Gress' battery, and compelled the infantry on my left and right to fall back. I brought my pieces then outside the breast-works and opened fire with canister and spherical case-shot on the approaching enemy, compelling him to seek shelter behind the works, and preventing him from holding or removing Captain De Gress' battery. Receiving, however, a lively musket fire in my left, and having no infantry support, I limbered up and brought my pieces back near the lines of our infantry; unlimbered again in the yard of Howard's house, and opened fire with shell and spherical case-shot. The First and Second Brigades of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, now advanced and charged the enemy, recapturing the rifle-pits and breast-works, as well as Captain De Gress' battery, and driving the enemy back in confusion. As soon as I saw the success of our troops I limbered up and brought the six pieces to their former position in the breast-works, and returned the fire of the rebel batteries, which had opened furiously on our troops. During this operation the two 12-pounder howitzers of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, took a position on the left of the Decatur and Atlanta road, operating with the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The enemy attacked at about 5 p. m. and was handsomely repulsed after a short engagement, the howitzers entertaining a brisk fire of shell and spherical case. I was not personally present at this point, and refer you for information to the report of the commanding general of the Fourth Division. The remaining section of two 12-pounder light field guns, of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery, was placed in position on the Decatur road, but was not engaged. The battalion lost on this day 1 man killed, 3 men wounded.

In the engagement of the 28th of July the battalion was not able to take part. I brought only one section of 12-pounder light field guns to the front, and it took first a position on the left of the main road leading to the open field in front of the heights, where the enemy was in position. After our infantry had taken these heights, the guns advanced and took a position on the top of the hill, about thirty-five yards in front of the infantry of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and opened with shell and spherical case-shot on the rebel battery. As soon as the enemy charged this position, these guns were withdrawn and marched to the rear,

where I had taken a position on the hills on the right and left of the main road, with all the guns of the battalion. The enemy opened a rapid fire at this point, but without much injury to the artillery, which lost only 1 man wounded.

I am, sir, with all respect, your most obedient servant,

CLEM. LANDGRAEBER,

Major Second Regiment Missouri Artillery, and Chief of Arty., First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The Fourth Independent Ohio Battery and Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, left their camp at Woodville, Ala., on the 1st of May, 1864. The Fourth Ohio Battery was armed with two 20-pounder Parrott guns and four 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and Battery F, Second Missouri, with two 3-inch ordnance guns and two 12-pounder field howitzers. The division arrived at Resaca on the 13th of May, and both batteries were engaged during the days of the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, in different positions on the right and left of the main road leading to Resaca. After the evacuation of Resaca on the 16th of May, the battalion marched to Kingston, where it arrived on the 19th of May, and remained for three days in camp. Then the command marched to Dallas, Ga., and both batteries took part again in the engagements at this place. The Fourth Ohio Battery did excellent service in repelling the repeated and furious assaults of the enemy on our works on the 28th of May. The battalion marched on the 29th of May to New Hope Church, where it went into position on the 4th of June. On the 5th of June the battalion marched to Acworth, and arrived at Big Shanty on the 10th of June, where it went directly in position, and opened fire on the enemy at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. The artillery followed the advance of our infantry during the days from the 12th to the 23d of June by taking always closer positions to Kenesaw Mountain. On the 23d of June I built two casemated breast-works for the rifled pieces of the battalion on a ridge opposite Kenesaw Mountain, and these pieces succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns.

On the 2d of July the artillery marched to the right wing of the army, and was engaged against the enemy's artillery on Kenesaw Mountain. On the 3d of July the battalion marched with the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to Marietta, Ga., and crossed on the 14th of July the Chattahoochee River, and took position on the south bank near Roswell Factory, where it remained until the 17th of July, when it marched to Decatur. The battalion took part in the engagement of the 22d of July, for which I refer to my report of July 24, 1864.* On the 23d of July four guns of the Fourth Ohio Battery marched to Decatur to protect a working party engaged in destroying the railroad. In the battle of the 28th only one section of 12-pounder Napoleon guns was engaged. The rest of the artillery was posted in the rear of the infantry on a hill. On the 30th of July

* Not found; but see report of August 5, p. 173.

the artillery took new positions more to the right, and was always engaged against the enemy until the 26th of August, when, during the night, the command marched to the right, destroyed the Montgomery railroad, where the artillery was in position to protect the working parties. The battalion marched from there to the Macon railroad, crossed the Flint River, and was engaged during the battle of the 31st of August.

On the 1st of September the battalion was also engaged, and took part in the famous shelling of Jonesborough. On the 2d of September the artillery marched to Lovejoy's, but, being in reserve, was not engaged. From Lovejoy's the battalion marched to East Point, where it is in camp now, engaged in building works for the defense of the line.

I have the honor to forward hereby a list of casualties during the campaign.* Officers and men behaved satisfactorily. The two 12-pounder howitzers of Battery F are unserviceable, and I recommend to have them exchanged for two 3-inch ordnance guns. The other pieces are in good condition. The harness is old, but still serviceable. Horses are not in sufficient number, and poor. The ammunition which the command used was often of a very bad quality.

I am, sir, with all respect, your most obedient servant,

CLEM. LANDGRAEBER,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 461.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations May 13–16 and June 27.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the advance on and battle of Resaca:

In obedience to General Logan's instructions, I formed line at the intersection of the Dalton and Calhoun and Snake Gap and Resaca roads, on the right of the latter, for an advance on Resaca, at 11.30 a. m. of the 13th instant. The First Division was on my left and the Sixteenth Corps on my right. I received General Logan's order to advance at 1.30 p. m. The ground was very much broken and covered with heavy timber and thick undergrowth, with the exception of an occasional small cleared field. The distance to Resaca was about three miles and a half, and our advance was resisted all the way, particularly on right of Second Brigade, where several were killed and wounded. My division reached a high wooded hill about 400 yards in rear of Camp Creek, overlooking Resaca and the railroad bridge, about 4.30 p. m. We found the ground along Camp Creek partially cleared, with all the dead trees, which were standing quite thick, on fire, to prevent their being used as cover for our skirmishers. I got my division in position on this hill under a heavy fire, and not without considerable loss. The enemy's guns

* Embodied in table, p. 114.

were plainly visible as well as their colors in their main works. We rested here for the night, and prepared positions for our batteries, which were put in position before morning.

On the morning of the 14th heavy skirmishing commenced at daylight, and was continued until about noon, when I received General Logan's order to make a feigned attack on their works, as a movement of the enemy was apparent to mass his forces on our extreme left, and at about 4.30 o'clock I received his orders to send one of my brigades to storm a slight elevation across Camp Creek, and not more than 400 or 500 yards from the enemy's main works along the railroad, in conjunction with a brigade from the First Division. Knowing that this elevation was full of rifle-pits, and that Camp Creek could only be crossed at one or two points in my front, this looked like anything but a small contract. The signal was given, and the First Brigade, General Giles A. Smith commanding, moved forward at double-quick, amidst a loud cheer from the whole division. The brigade having arrived at the creek, some crossed on logs, but the principal part waded, and found the water up to their waists. The enemy, evidently thinking the movement meant an assault on their main works, delivered a volley and retired from the hill, and immediately opened upon it with shell from four different batteries. General Smith reformed his brigade, and moved rapidly to the brow of the hill, but before he could get his lines adjusted the shelling ceased, and a strong force of the enemy advanced to dislodge him from the hill. After a fight at close quarters of about three-quarters of an hour, the enemy gave way, or fell back to reform, and their shelling was resumed. The second attack appeared to be an attempt to turn General Smith's right, and I received orders from General Logan in person to protect his right at all hazards with the Second Brigade. General Lightburn, commanding that brigade, responded nobly, and moved over or through the creek at double-quick, some of his men being entirely immersed in crossing, and formed on General Smith's right, his own right resting near the Oostenaula River, and immediately opened fire. The enemy's assault continued until 8.10, when they gave way at all points. The division was intrenched at this place before morning. Heavy skirmishing all day of the 15th, and soon after dark very heavy firing was heard on our extreme left; and, notwithstanding that did not indicate the evacuation of such a strongly fortified position, I ordered officers in command of skirmishers to feel forward all night, and press the enemy if he attempted to get away. The enemy's skirmishers commenced to withdraw at 3 a. m. the 16th. They were closely followed into Resaca, and most of them captured, and, after a brisk skirmish about daybreak, the party left to fire the wagon road bridge was driven away, and the bridge saved.

Where all behaved so well and did their whole duty, I can see no justice in mentioning particular names.

Please find accompanying reports of brigade commanders, and complete list of casualties.*

M. L. SMITH,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Comdg. Second Div., 15th Army Corps.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 officers and 31 men killed, 7 officers and 162 men wounded; total, 203.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of an assault made by a part of General Logan's corps, under my command, upon the enemy's works to the right of Kenesaw Mountain:

In accordance with General Logan's order, I withdrew my division from its position to the left of the mountain after dark on the night of the 26th instant, and massed it opposite the extreme right of the mountain and a hill, which is a continuation of the same, to the right. This hill was the objective point of the assault, and my division and Colonel Walcutt's brigade, of General Harrow's division, was designated as the assaulting column, and 8 a. m. of the 27th the hour to advance. General Lightburn, commanding Second Brigade, of about 2,000 muskets, was directed to form in two lines and assault through a little orchard, about 400 yards to the right of the hill, and to advance as soon as he heard a brisk fire on the left. General Giles A. Smith, commanding First Brigade, of about the same strength, was directed to move at the same time in two lines directly on the hill. Colonel Walcutt, commanding the brigade of General Harrow's division, of about 1,500 muskets, was directed to move directly for the gorge where the hill joins on to the mountain, lapping the mountain and left of the hill, feel into the gorge as far as possible, and capture the works in his front. As the enemy could not depress their artillery sufficiently to fire on him, he was ordered to advance first, and the opening of the enemy's fire upon him was the signal for the other two brigades to advance. The line moved about 8 o'clock. It advanced steadily, with a strong line of skirmishers, but owing to the extreme density of the underbrush it was impossible for skirmishers to keep in front of their lines. Found the enemy's line of rifle-pits about 400 yards from their main works, and killed or captured most of their skirmishers. After passing a deep, swampy ravine, the line fixed bayonets, advancing, moved steadily and rapidly for the enemy's works, amidst a shower of shot and shell. Officers and men fell thick and fast. In addition to the steepness of the ascent, trees had been felled and brush and rocks piled in such a manner as to make it impossible to advance with any regularity. Officers and men still pushed forward. Reenforcements of the enemy were seen coming in from the right and left. Within about thirty feet of the enemy's main works the line staggered and sought cover as best they could behind logs and rocks. Some of the Fifty-fifth and One hundred and eleventh Illinois, of General Giles A. Smith's brigade, fell on and inside the works. General Lightburn, on the right, pressed on through a swamp, where officers and men sank to their knees, and a very dense thicket, but on account of an enfilading fire, was unable to get nearer than 150 yards of the orchard and works beyond. He, however, by coming suddenly out of the thicket and swamp, killed and wounded quite a number of the enemy and captured 2 officers and 36 men.

Colonel Barnhill, commanding Fortieth Illinois, of Colonel Walcutt's brigade, and [Captain] Augustin, Fifty-fifth Illinois, were killed on the hill near the enemy's works; Colonel Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio, also wounded on the hill (leg amputated); Colonel Spooner, Eighty-third Indiana, farther to the right of the hill, was wounded (arm amputated at the shoulder); Colonel Parry, Forty-seventh Ohio, severely in the leg.

Colonel Walcutt, commanding the brigade from General Harrow's division, moved forward promptly toward the gorge, encountered the enemy's rifle-pits; captured about 50 prisoners; found the gorge perfectly impassable on account of the rocky and precipitous entrance. He then turned his attention to the right of the mountain, from which he was receiving a flank fire, and left of the hill; some of his brigade met their fate at the breast-works. Officers and men on the side-hill were completely covered by the second line and sharpshooters, and the artillery of Generals Osterhaus' and Harrow's divisions, so that I am satisfied not one prisoner was taken by the enemy. A good line of rifle-pits was made in front of General G. A. Smith's and Colonel Walcutt's brigades in one hour, within 100 yards of the hill in some places. At dark the men were all withdrawn from side-hill; our pickets were relieved by General Osterhaus, and I received General Logan's order to resume the position occupied in the morning.

Accompanying please find list of casualties* and reports of brigade commanders.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 462.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations July 22 and August 9–16.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 22d instant:

Pursuant to orders, I moved my brigade forward, following Colonel Martin's (First) brigade, and took possession of the enemy's works in our front, forming on the right of the railroad, and commenced reversing the works, throwing out a strong skirmish line, supported by the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, together with the One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteers and one section of Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, under the command of Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with instructions to watch his flanks and fall back when compelled by the advance of the enemy, placing the remainder of Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, in position on each side of the railroad and Battery H on my extreme right. At 2 p. m., pursuant to orders, I assumed command of the division, and at 3.30 p. m. my whole line was attacked, which was resisted with spirit, until the line was broken on the main road, when the whole command broke in confusion to the rear. Finding it impossible to check the retreat, I proceeded immediately to the works occupied in the morning,

*Shows 7 officers and 35 men killed, 20 officers and 252 men wounded, and 3 men missing; total, 317.

ordering that the command be there checked, reformed, and retake the position lost, and, if possible, recapture the batteries, which was ultimately done with the assistance of General Woods' division and one brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Mersy, recapturing all the guns of Battery H and 2 of Battery A.

I regret to say that the command did not behave as on former occasions, as it seemed that when the column of the enemy broke through one regiment, the whole command became panic-stricken and fell back in disorder, yet, with the assistance of the general commanding the corps (Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith), together with the assistance of his and my own staff officers, we succeeded in reforming a portion of the command, which was the first to reoccupy the works, taking 75 prisoners.

The circumstances under which the division fought were unfavorable: First. We had occupied a line of such extent that we had very little reserves, and just before the attack three regiments had been sent, under command of Colonel Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry (brigade commander), to assist General Harrow, and subsequently to General Dodge, leaving but a thin line in front of the First Brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mott, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and one regiment (the only reserve of the Second Brigade) had been sent to the rear to guard our hospital, leaving but six regiments in line. Upon assuming command of the division, the command of the Second Brigade devolved upon Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who had command of the advance together with the skirmish line, and barely had time to assume the command when the main line was attacked, yet the fighting was desperate until the line became broken, inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy. From the reports of brigade commanders and my own observation I should estimate his loss at from 1,000 to 1,200 killed and wounded.

I take pleasure in saying that the officers, especially the staff of the general commanding the corps, together with my own, behaved gallantly in reforming the command and retaking our former position.

All of which is respectfully submitted, together with the reports from brigade commanders.

Accompanying please find lists of casualties* giving name, rank, company, regiment, and nature of wounds.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my command was today employed in finishing a new line of works in advance of the one now occupied, which was completed this evening, except head-logs and abatis. The abatis could not be made in daylight and will, therefore, be finished to-night. I would also report that the new

*Shows 5 officers and 55 men killed, 7 officers and 189 men wounded, and 16 officers and 406 men missing; total, 678.

line was occupied to-day, by direction of the major-general commanding the department, by troops sufficient to make one rank. Nothing special occurred in front. Picket-firing was quite brisk, and a few shells thrown from the enemy's batteries.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.

I have the honor to report that nothing of interest occurred in my front to-day. The enemy was quite busy with his artillery to-day, doing us but little damage, considering the amount of firing done. My command occupied the new line this morning one hour before daylight, keeping one regiment in reserve, which occupies that portion of the old line on the right of De Gress' battery. A portion of the troops in the line were occupied in trimming up and strengthening the work, and to-night will complete it, extending and throwing forward my right to connect more perfectly with General Woods' division and cover a ravine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred in my front during the day. Quite an artillery duel has been kept up, but I have sustained no damage by it. There was quite a heavy infantry fire in my front about 10 o'clock last evening, but I think the cause was more imaginary than real by both parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1864.

I have the honor to report nothing special in my front to-day, except that I advanced the right of my skirmish line to connect with General Woods' left, taking three skirmish-pits occupied by the rebels in my front, which drew a considerable fire from the enemy's batteries, doing me but little damage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864.

I have the honor to report nothing unusual in my front to-day. The usual amount of picket-firing was kept up, with some artillery, doing but little damage, as shown by the list of casualties. On last night I straightened and intrenched the skirmish line on my right, upon the ground gained by the advance of yesterday, which, to a certain extent, relieved that portion of my line from exposure to the enemy's sharpshooters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing unusual occurred in my front to-day. The enemy seems to have had a new set of men on the skirmish line to-day, who were inclined to fire more than yesterday, and were less careful about exposing themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 463.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations August 18–*September* 8.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

This division was commanded from the beginning of the campaign to the 5th day of August by General Morgan L. Smith; from that day to the day I took command by General J. A. J. Lightburn. For that period I have caused the adjutant-general of the division, who has been on duty with it all of that time, to make a report of the operations of the division, which, upon comparison with the reports of brigades and regiments, I find to be substantially correct.

I found the division, August 17, in the trenches in front of Atlanta, composed of two brigades, the First, commanded by Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, with 977 effective aggregate for duty; the Second, commanded by Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, with 1,173 effective aggregate for duty, with two batteries of light artillery, Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, with three 20-pounder Parrotts, commanded by Capt. F. De Gress, and Company A, of the same regiment, with four 12-pounder light field guns, effective aggregate of both for duty being 141, making the entire effective strength of the division 2,291. The

division remained in the position I found it, about 600 yards from the enemy, until August 26, when, at 8 p. m., it moved with the corps in the direction of Fairburn, reaching the West Point and Atlanta Railroad without opposition at a point about thirteen miles from Atlanta at 12 m. August 28. On the morning of the 29th a squad of 1 officer and 9 enlisted men of a Texas cavalry regiment were captured and brought in by Captain Crane, Eighth Missouri detachment.

The division leading, the corps took up the march at 7 a. m. the 30th in the direction of Jonesborough, distant thirteen miles. After moving about five miles we came upon a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry that had been checked by two brigades of the cavalry of the enemy. Forming two regiments as a support to the skirmishers, already made strong, they all advanced in conjunction with some troops of the Sixteenth Corps on the right, the enemy giving way. As often as the enemy found time during the day he endeavored, by making temporary barricades and by the use of artillery, to check our column; but the march was kept up with but little delay the entire day, crossing Flint River, driving him from the other side, repairing the bridge, and pushing to within a quarter of a mile of the town before dark. At this time we captured an infantry soldier from the enemy, who informed us that two divisions of Hardee's corps were before us, and that our lines were not over 200 yards apart. This was also made probable by the musketry fire. The troops were here formed in line, the right resting on the Fairburn and Jonesborough road, and extending north, and a good barricade made along their front.

Early on the morning of the 31st Col. Theodore Jones, commanding First Brigade, on the left, was directed to seize and fortify a commanding eminence about half a mile to the front of his left. He had just gained it when the enemy came also to occupy it. He held his ground, however, with a portion of his command, while the remainder fortified the position. It was found to be of the greatest importance, as it overlooked the entire front occupied by the enemy. Columns of rebel troops were now seen to be extending to our left, planting artillery, and making all dispositions necessary to attack. As he extended beyond my left, and as my troops were formed in a light line, with considerable intervals, a brigade, from the Seventeenth Corps, under command of Col. George E. Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteers, and two regiments, under Col. William B. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, were sent to me, and posted where most needed, where they afterward performed good service. I now had sixteen regiments in the line and one in reserve. No point of it could be given up without endangering the entire line. At 2 p. m. the enemy commenced a vigorous fire of artillery all along his line, and was soon after seen advancing his infantry. We had good works, and the attack was met with the most perfect confidence. He came on in two full lines, supported by troops in mass, coming in one place quite inside the works, and persisted in the attack for about three-quarters of an hour, when he was completely repulsed at all points, and those who came too near captured. We lost quite heavily in the trenches before the fight took place, but during the fight we had but 11 killed, 52 wounded, and 2 missing. Of the enemy we buried over 200, captured 99 unhurt, and 79 wounded. We also took 2 stand of colors and over 1,000 stand small-arms. I have reason to believe that over 1,000 of the enemy were wounded.

The division remained in this position during the fight of the Fourteenth Corps on the 1st instant, participating in it from behind our works, and on the 2d moved forward to near Lovejoy's Station, remaining in the position there until the night of the 4th, when it moved back to Jonesborough, and on the 6th and 7th to this point.

I learn from the records of the division that it left Larkinsville, Ala., in May, with 3,441 effective men. It has lost in the campaign: Officers—killed, 21; wounded, 63; missing, 18. Men—killed, 195; wounded, 1,346; missing, 430. Total—killed, 216; wounded, 1,409; missing, 448. Grand total, 2,073.*

The division has taken from the enemy 603 prisoners, 3 stand of colors, 2,041 stand of small-arms.

I have to render my warmest thanks to all the commanders and their men for bravery and good conduct. My staff especially, who were strangers to me, have shown that devotion to duty which merits consideration.

Capt. Gordon Lofland, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. George M. Crane, Eighth Missouri Mounted Infantry, commanding escort, were wounded while in the discharge of their duty.

To Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, I have to call especial attention for close attention to duty and a quick efficient method of performing it. I believe the service would be benefited by his promotion. Col. Wells S. Jones, commanding Second Brigade, has also shown close attention to duty and bravery in executing it.

The artillery of this division, under Capt. F. De Gress, has performed efficient service.

Brig. Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn was wounded on the 24th of August, while near the lines of his troops, by a stray bullet from the enemy, causing him for the present to be absent from the front.

I would respectfully call attention to the marked and distinguished service of this division on the 27th of June, at Kenesaw Mountain, and on the 22d and 28th of July, before Atlanta, with the hope, in behalf of the brave officers and men who participated in those engagements, that just and proper consideration be given by those who were present and can speak of what they saw.

Inclosed will be seen a sketch† of the field of the 31st, also the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

I must also ask the indulgence of my commanders for calling attention in this report to the subject of "attacks of the front of an enemy in position," since the accurate shooting rifle has replaced the random firing musket, since troops now when in position protect their persons by shelters against bullets, and since they can be no longer scared from the line, but see safety in maintaining it, and citing as an evidence of the disproportion of advantage in these contests the battles of the 28th of July, when the enemy attacked under such circumstances, leaving of his dead in front of this division 320, while he killed along the same front but 12, and on the 31st of August, when he left over 200 dead, and killed of us but 11.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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* But see revised statement, p. 114.
† To appear in the Atlas.

No. 464.

Report of Capt. Gordon Lofland, Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, of operations May 1–August 12.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

By direction of the general commanding the division, I herewith submit a report of the operations of this division from the beginning of the late campaign to the date the present commander relieved General J. A. J. Lightburn. I have thought proper to submit it in the form of a journal.

Sunday, May 1, 1864, commanded by Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, the division marched from Larkinsville, Ala., at 7 a. m., reached Scottsborough at 2 p. m., and camped for the night at Dry Creek, having marched eleven miles; roads bad. Monday, May 2, broke camp at 9 a. m., halted at Mud Creek for dinner, and camped on Four-Mile Creek for the night, having marched twelve miles. Tuesday, May 3, broke camp at 7 a. m., crossed Crow Creek on bridge built by pioneer corps, camped for the night at Bridgeport, Ala., having marched fourteen miles. Wednesday, May 4, broke camp at 7 a. m., crossed the Tennessee River on railroad and pontoon bridges, and camped for the night at the springs beyond the Narrows, four miles south of Whiteside's, having marched eleven miles. Thursday, May 5, broke camp at 6 a. m.; roads bad; marched very slow, as we were retarded by the wagon train of the Fourth Division; marched thirteen miles, and camped for the night in Wauhatchie Valley. Friday, May 6, broke camp at 6 a. m., marched over the point of Lookout Mountain to Rossville for dinner; sent all the camp equipage and baggage of the division to Chattanooga for storage; marched at 2 p. m. to Gordon's Mills and camped for the night, having marched seventeen miles; roads good; passed over the old battle-ground of Chickamauga this afternoon. Saturday, May 7, marched, by way of Tavern road, to Gordon's Gap, a distance of eleven miles; camped for the night. Sunday, May 8, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to the entrance of Snake Creek Gap, a distance of eleven miles; country precipitous; water abundant. Monday, May 9, broke camp at 3 a. m., marched through Snake Creek Gap to Sugar Valley Post-Office, on the crossing of the Dallas [Dalton] and Resaca roads, and formed line of battle in order to hold these roads, while the Left Wing of the Sixteenth Corps and the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps moved forward for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge over the Oostenaula River at Resaca; they having failed in their purpose, were withdrawn to Snake Creek Gap. Tuesday, May 10, remained at cross-roads, skirmishing with the enemy all day. Wednesday, May 11, started for the mouth of Snake Creek Gap at 2 a. m., the cavalry holding the position at the cross-roads; arrived at the gap at daylight; worked on fortifications all day. Thursday, May 12, moved at 6 a. m. to Sugar Valley and formed line of battle on the ground occupied heretofore, skirmishing with the enemy all day. Friday, May 13, division moved in column to and formed line at the intersection of the Dalton and Calhoun and Snake Creek Gap and Resaca roads, on the right of the latter, for an advance on Resaca at 11.30 a. m. The First Division was on the left, and the Sixteenth Corps on the right; received orders to advance at 1.30 p. m. The ground was very much broken and covered with heavy timber and thick undergrowth, with the

exception of an occasional small cleared field; the distance was about three miles and a half, and our advance was resisted all the way, particularly on the right. Division reached a high wooded hill about 400 yards in rear of Camp Creek, overlooking Resaca and the railroad bridge, about 4.30 p. m. The ground along Camp Creek partially cleared, with all the dead trees on fire to prevent them being used as cover for our skirmishers. The division went into position on the hill under a heavy fire, and not without considerable loss. The enemy's guns were plainly visible, as well as their colors, in their main works. We rested here for the night and prepared position for our batteries, which were put into position before morning. Saturday, May 14, heavy skirmishing commenced at daylight and continued until about noon, when orders were received from General Logan to make a feigned attack on their works, as a movement of the enemy was apparent to mass his force on our extreme left. At about 4.30 o'clock received orders to send one brigade to assault a slight elevation across Camp Creek, and not more than 400 or 500 yards from the enemy's main works along the railroad, in conjunction with a brigade from the First Division. Knowing that the elevation was full of rifle-pits, and that Camp Creek could only be crossed at one or two points, there was some doubts about the success of the assault. The signal was given, and the First Brigade, General Giles A. Smith commanding, moved forward at double-quick amidst a loud cheer from the whole division. The brigade having arrived at the creek some crossed on logs, but the greater number waded and found the water up to their waists. The enemy evidently thinking the movement meant an assault on the main works, delivered a volley and retired from the hill, and immediately opened upon it with shell from four different batteries. General Smith reformed his brigade and moved rapidly to the brow of the hill, but before he could get his lines adjusted the shelling ceased and a strong force of the enemy advanced to dislodge him from the hill. After a fight at close quarters for about three-quarters of an hour the enemy gave way, and they again opened with their artillery. The second attack appeared to be an attempt to turn General Smith's right. The Second Brigade, General Lightburn commanding, was ordered to his support. General Lightburn moved his brigade at double-quick over, and a part of them through, the creek, and formed on General Smith's right, with his right resting near Oostenaula River, and immediately opened fire. The enemy's assault continued until 2 minutes past 8, when they gave way at all points. The division was intrenched at this place before morning. Sunday, May 15, heavy skirmishing all day. Monday, May 16, the enemy's skirmishers commenced to withdraw at 3 a. m. They were closely followed into Resaca and most of them captured. After brisk skirmishing, about daylight the party left to fire the wagon road bridge was driven away and the bridge saved. At 12 m. moved down and crossed the river at Lay's Ferry and camped two miles beyond, having marched twelve miles. Tuesday, May 17, moved from camp at 7 a. m., skirmishing all day; the enemy used some artillery; Captain De Gress replied with his 20-pounders, doing good work; marched eleven miles and camped at McGuire's. Wednesday, May 18, broke camp at 9 a. m., marched twelve miles, and camped at Woodland. Thursday, May 19, broke camp at 7 a. m., marched six miles, and camped at Kingston until May 23. Monday, May 23, broke camp at 6 a. m., marched nineteen miles, and camped on Euharlee Creek, at the crossing of the Rome

and Van Wert road. Tuesday, May 24, broke camp at 9 a. m., marched eight miles, and camped on Cane Creek, on the Van Wert and Dallas road. Wednesday, May 25, broke camp at 9 a. m.; camped two miles and a half west of Dallas; marched eight miles. Thursday, May 26, advanced on Dallas at 10.30 a. m. At 4 p. m. marched through Dallas, met the enemy's skirmishers one mile and a half west of town, formed line, and camped for the night. Friday, May 27, intrenched; skirmishing all day. Saturday, May 28, at 5 p. m. the enemy assaulted our lines and were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss; the assault lasted fifteen minutes. Sunday, May 29, skirmishing all day. Monday, May 30, Lieutenant-Colonel Myers killed; skirmishing all day. Tuesday, May 31, heavy skirmishing; enemy opened at 6 a. m. with artillery; at 8 a. m. quiet restored.

Wednesday, June 1, division moved to the left and relieved Major-General Butterfield's division at New Hope Church; marched six miles. Thursday, June 2, remained in camp until June 5. Sunday, June 5, rebels evacuated. Advanced skirmishers at 5 a. m., and took possession of works. Division moved at 10 a. m. to Burnt Church, on the Acworth road, and camped; marched seven miles. Monday, June 6, marched at 7 a. m.; reached Acworth at 11 a. m.; camped one mile beyond Acworth; marched eight miles; camped at Acworth until June 10. Friday, June 10, advanced three-quarters of a mile and constructed works and placed batteries in position. Remained in reserve until June 13. Monday, June 13, moved to the support of the First Division. Tuesday, June 14, division in reserve. Wednesday, June 15, moved to support the attack of the Fourth Division; De Gress' 20-pounders in position, fired quite rapidly. Thursday, June 16, moved to the support of the First Division. June 17 and 18, skirmishing. Sunday, June 19, enemy evacuated their works last night; moved forward, and occupied the works under a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy on Kenesaw Mountain. Remained in camp and continuous skirmishing until June 26. Sunday, June 26, moved to the right and in front of Little Kenesaw Mountain. Monday, June 27, the division, with Colonel Walcutt's brigade, of the Fourth Division, assaulted the enemy's works on Little Kenesaw Mountain—Walcutt's brigade on the left, General Giles A. Smith in the center, General Lightburn on the right. Colonel Walcutt's brigade moved first, and the opening of the enemy's fire on him was the signal for the other two brigades to advance. The line moved about 8 a. m. and advanced steadily, with a strong line of skirmishers, but, owing to the extreme density of the underbrush, it was impossible for skirmishers to keep in front of their lines. Found the enemy's line of skirmish pits about 400 yards from their main works, and killed or captured most of their skirmishers. After passing a deep swampy ravine, the line fixed bayonets, advancing, moved steadily and rapidly for the enemy's works amidst a shower of shot and shell; officers and men fell thick and fast. In addition to the steepness of the ascent, trees had been felled, and brush and rocks piled in such a manner as to make it impossible to advance with any regularity, but the line pushed forward until the right and left was within thirty paces of the enemy's main works, when the line staggered and sought cover as best they could behind logs and rocks. Some of the men of General Giles A. Smith's brigade fell inside the enemy's works. General Lightburn's brigade, on the right, had to pass through a swamp and dense thickets, where the men sunk to

their knees; coming suddenly out of the swamp on to the enemy's skirmishers, killed and wounded quite a number of them, and captured 2 officers and 36 men. Colonel Barnhill, commanding Fortieth Illinois, and Captain Augustin, commanding Fifty-fifth Illinois, were killed on the hill near the enemy's works; Colonel Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio was wounded on the hill (leg amputated); Colonel Spooner, Eighty-third Indiana, lost an arm, and Colonel Parry, Forty-seventh Ohio, severely wounded in the leg. A good line of rifle-pits was made in one hour, in some places within 100 yards of the hill. At dark the command was withdrawn. Tuesday, June 28, division in reserve until July 2.

Saturday, July 2, broke camp at 4 a. m., moved on Sandtown road to the right, and relieved a division of the Twenty-third Corps; marched eleven miles. Sunday, July 3, ordered to push the enemy's skirmishers; First Brigade moved down the Sandtown road to Widow Mitchell's, the Second Brigade to Ruff's Mill, on the Nickajack Creek. General Lightburn found the enemy with artillery, strongly posted on the east side of the creek. A section of Battery B was sent to his assistance, which soon silenced the enemy's guns. The brigade charged across an open field, routed the enemy, and occupied their works; casualties, 2 killed and 45 wounded. Monday. July 4, moved to the support of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Tuesday, July 5, enemy evacuated works, and retreated to the river; moved six miles on Turner's Ferry road and camped; remained in camp until July 8. Friday, July 8, marched three miles and camped on the right bank of Nickajack Creek. Saturday, July 9, built works. Sunday, July 10, enemy evacuated; occupied their line of works. Monday, July 11, moved at 11 a. m. on the Sandtown road; marched seven miles and camped. Tuesday, July 12, marched eight miles and a half and camped. Wednesday, July 13, moved at 2 a. m., marched fourteen miles and camped near Roswell Factory. Thursday, July 14, marched three miles, crossed the river and camped; remained in camp until July 17, and built works. Sunday, July 17, marched seven miles and camped at Cross Keys. Monday, July 18, moved at 5 a. m. down the Stone Mountain road, and struck the Augusta railroad; the Second Brigade destroyed one mile and a half of the road; camped on Peach Tree Creek, having marched sixteen miles. Tuesday, July 19, moved at 5 a. m., struck railroad five miles east of Decatur, destroyed one mile of road, and marched to Decatur without opposition; camped at 5 p. m.; enemy opened on the town with one piece of artillery. Wednesday, July 20, at 5 a. m. advanced on the main Atlanta road; encountered enemy one mile west of Decatur; drove him three miles. Thursday, July 21, built works. Friday, July 22, the enemy evacuated their works last night; pushed skirmishers forward and occupied the works with our main line at 6.30 a. m.; the First Brigade on the left and Second Brigade on the right of the railroad. The skirmish line was pushed well forward, supported by two regiments and a section of Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery. The works were then reversed, and Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, placed in position, two guns on the right and two on the left of the railroad, which at that place runs through a deep cut, and Battery H, of the same regiment, on the extreme right of the line. At 2 p. m. skirmishers reported the enemy forming in our front, and at the same time three regiments were taken out of the line and sent to the rear to pro-

tect our train and hospital, and the line lengthened to cover the ground from which the regiments had been withdrawn, leaving us without any reserve or support for the batteries. At 2.30 p. m. the enemy advanced in three lines; the skirmishers fell back on their support, who held the position until the enemy approached quite near, when they fired one volley, which checked their advance, and then fell back to the main line. The enemy reformed and advanced on our main works. The first line was handsomely repulsed and sought cover in a ravine and behind a large house in front and to our right. This drew the fire in that direction, and the artillery was directed to fire on the house. The rapid discharges of artillery caused such a smoke that the second line advanced along and through the railroad cut unobserved, and he thus succeeded in breaking our line near the center, causing it to break to the right and left, leaving all of our artillery (ten pieces) in the hands of the enemy. The line was reformed at the works we had occupied in the morning, and, with the assistance of one brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps, charged and took the works and 6 of the 10 guns lost, and capturing 1 stand of colors and 130 prisoners. Casualties, 63 killed, 200 wounded, and 419 missing. Saturday, July 23, remained in same position, building works and destroying railroad, until July 27. Wednesday, July 27, moved to the right, marched ten miles, and camped at 10 p. m. west of the Atlantic and Western Railroad. Thursday, July 28, went into position at 3 a. m. on extreme right of the whole army. At 8 a. m. moved forward about two miles, conforming to the movements of the Fourth Division, when the enemy was discovered in position on a high ridge. Skirmishers were pushed forward, taking possession of the ridge, on which our line was immediately formed. The enemy opened fire from a section of artillery, and a strong line of skirmishers was pushed forward to take possession of the next ridge. At this time, 12 m., the enemy advanced in strong force, driving our skirmishers and attacking our main line furiously. The action lasted six hours, the enemy making as many distinct assaults, each time being repulsed with tremendous loss. He almost succeeded at one time in turning our right flank, but the timely arrival of re-enforcements prevented his success. During the action our men improved the few moments between each assault in throwing up rocks, old logs, &c., as a sort of breast-works, with the help of which they were enabled to hold the position against the furious and persistent assaults of the enemy with greatly superior numbers. Toward the close of the action our men fought with the energy of despair. They were completely exhausted, the muskets so heated that they could no longer be fired, and hope had almost died within them, when the timely arrival of other troops encouraged them to hold on until the enemy retreated, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. Many prisoners, wounded, and a large quantity of small-arms fell into our hands. We buried 320 of the enemy's dead in our front. Our loss was 12 killed and 119 wounded. Friday, July 29, building works. Saturday, July 30, moved to Sandtown road and relieved a division of the Twentieth Army Corps. Sunday, July 31, in camp until August 2.

Tuesday, August 2, built and occupied new line of works. Wednesday, August 3, all quiet until August 7. Sunday, August 7, attacked and drove in the enemy's pickets and occupied their works. Monday, August 8, built works and advanced line until

August 11. Thursday, August 11, enemy attempted to capture picket-line, but failed. Friday, August 12, all quiet up to August 17; Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen assumed command of the division.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. LOFLAND,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 465.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 13–June 27.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Kingston, Ga., May 22, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, under my command, in the engagements before Resaca, Ga., on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant:

At 2 p. m. on Friday, the 13th, my brigade having formed line of battle, occupying the left of your division at the intersection of the Calhoun Ferry and Resaca roads, and about two miles from the latter place I received your order to advance. The ground in my front was very rough, being a succession of hills and ravines, covered with heavy timber, and in many places the underbrush being so dense as to render an advance in line very difficult. The enemy's skirmishers were posted on every ridge, and driven back from hill to hill as we advanced. By 5 o'clock we had gained a position along the edge of an open field through which ran Camp Creek. The enemy having been driven to the opposite side, occupied a strong position on a ridge of hills directly in our front. By your order my skirmishers were pushed forward, reaching the creek at two or three points and reporting it at those points impassable. In this position the brigade rested during the night.

On Saturday, the 14th, the skirmishers were all advanced until they reached the creek, and reported two or three places where logs or driftwood enabled them to cross. About 3 o'clock, in obedience to your order to show my force and make a diversion to prevent the enemy in our front from sending re-enforcements to our left, I advanced the One hundred and eleventh Illinois, the Fifty-seventh Ohio, and the Sixth Missouri Regiments to the creek, our skirmishers gaining some ground on its opposite bank. Although the high banks afforded partial cover to the men, still they were considerably exposed to the fire from the enemy from the hills in our front. At 5 o'clock I received orders from you that the hills in our front, from which the fire of the enemy was very annoying, were to be carried, and that my brigade, with General Woods' brigade, of the First Division, were designated to make the assault. I accompanied General Logan to General Woods' quarters, where the final dispositions were made and the signal for starting agreed upon. My line was formed as follows: The One hundred and eleventh Illinois, Colonel Martin, on the right; the Fifty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Rice, on the left; the Sixth Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Deusen, in the

center; with the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, Lieut-Col. Frank S. Curtiss, and the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, Lieut. Col. A. Froman, in reserve. Orders were given for the three regiments forming the advance line to cross the creek and form under the opposite bank preparatory to the general advance. At 6 o'clock, General Woods having formed his brigade on my left, the whole moved forward and gained the crest of the hill, driving the enemy from the position, which was a rude breast-work of logs hastily thrown together. To extend my line farther to the right and prevent any flank movement from being attempted, I ordered up my two reserve regiments and placed them on my right, and also withdrew the Fifty-seventh Ohio from the hill they first ascended and placed them on the left of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, then occupying my extreme right. I ordered the pioneer corps to report to Colonel Rice, who immediately set them to throwing up a slight work, and sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss to have a few men from each company strengthen his log-work by throwing on such loose logs as lay close around, keeping the men prepared for an attack which I was momentarily expecting. In the mean time the skirmishers were well advanced, covering our whole front, and Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss was directed to deploy a company on his right flank, and to support them with three companies, to provide against any attack from that quarter. These dispositions were scarcely made when our skirmishers were driven in, followed closely by the enemy, who had massed a large force in our front, and seemed determined to retake the position at all hazards. Colonel Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio, in whose immediate front they were advancing in column by regiments, opened a murderous fire on their closed columns, delivering his fire by rank, and with deadly effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, stationed on Colonel Rice's right, opened a cross-fire on the same column; other portions of the line on the left also delivered a well-directed fire on their right flank, notwithstanding which they had advanced to within thirty yards of our line before they were checked, and then only falling back to reform and renew the attack, threatening my right flank. They were again repulsed, and again rallied for another onset. I immediately dispatched an aide-de-camp to you for re-enforcements, but before reaching you, you had already discovered the danger and ordered General Lightburn's brigade to cross the creek and take position on my right, which he did at a double-quick and a cheer, that evidenced to my men that their right was no longer in danger. Another attack of the enemy was repulsed, and after some more desultory firing the enemy retired about 8 o'clock. I forgot to mention that General Woods, at my request, sent me about dark five companies of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey, which were posted behind my line as a reserve. During the night good works were constructed along our whole line, and by daylight the place could be held against any force that might be sent against it. I also received word from General Logan, by one of his staff officers, that any re-enforcements required would be immediately furnished, but the danger for the night seemed to be over, and after disposing my forces properly, I deemed them sufficient to hold the position.

Sunday, the 15th, was occupied in strengthening our works and planting batteries commanding the greater portion of the enemy's works and the railroad bridge at Resaca. Monday morning found

their works evacuated, and our troops took possession about daylight, and by 9 o'clock the whole army was moving in pursuit of the enemy.

This was the first fight of the One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteers, having lately been assigned to my brigade. Both officers and men acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable. Col. James S. Martin, Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Black, and Maj. William M. Mabry, the three field officers, are all deserving and efficient officers.

The One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss commanding, assisted by Maj. T. W. Chandler, rendered good service in assisting to repel the enemy's assaults on the evening of the 14th, delivering their fire by battalion in splendid style.

Lieut. Col. A. Froman, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, was severely wounded while crossing the creek.

Of Col. A. V. Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, I cannot speak in too high terms. It was his regiment against which the assaulting column of the enemy, composed of six or seven regiments in close column, was mainly directed. Colonel Rice awaited their near approach, without one man in his line faltering, and then delivered his fire by rank at the word of command, and with a coolness and precision seldom equaled by any troops. He was ably assisted by Lieut. Col. S. R. Mott, whose gallantry was conspicuous throughout the engagement.

Capt. Addison Ware, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William Hill, acting assistant inspector-general; Nelson Patterson, acting aide-de-camp, and Edwin H. Moore, aide-de-camp, rendered me great service, freely exposing themselves at any risk whenever their presence was needed.

My orderlies, Privates Oscar Little, William E. Stevens, and ——— Douglas, Eighth Missouri Volunteers, and Orion P. Howe, Fifty-fifth Illinois, were also very useful.

The loss of my brigade was 2 commissioned officers and 21 enlisted men killed and 6 commissioned officers and 93 enlisted men wounded. A complete list of casualties* is herewith transmitted:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Comdg. Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 25, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under my command, from the 16th of May, 1864, to the 25th of June:

On the afternoon of Monday, the 16th of May, my command moved, with your division and Fifteenth Army Corps, in pursuit of General Johnston's retreating army, crossing the Oostenaula River at Lay's Ferry, and passed the Sixteenth Corps three miles south of the river. We arrived near Dallas, by way of Adairsville and Van Wert, on the night of the 24th instant, our advance having consid-

*Omitted.

erable skirmishing all the way. At 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 25th [26th], my brigade being in advance, we moved toward Dallas, encountering the enemy near that town. Line of battle was formed and batteries brought into position, when, after some cannonading, the enemy withdrew, our forces entering the town. About 4 o'clock I received your order to move forward on the Villa Rica road, but had not proceeded more than three-quarters of a mile before we again encountered the enemy's skirmishers posted in a thick wood. Five companies of the One hundred and Sixteenth Illinois were deployed, and, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, drove them some distance. My brigade was formed in line of battle and more skirmishers sent out, and my line advanced, and at night intrenched within 400 or 500 yards of their works, General Hardee's corps being intrenched in our front. Capt. Thomas White, commanding One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed while gallantly urging on his men. My position was strengthened during the next day. Saturday, the 28th, about 3 p. m. our whole line was assaulted. The enemy were repulsed with heavy loss; ours slight. The position was held until June 1, when my brigade, with the Fifteenth Corps, moved about four miles by the left flank, relieving the Twentieth Army Corps. On the night of the 4th of June the enemy evacuated their works in our front, and our forces moved again to the left to Acworth. On the morning of the 10th the Fifteenth Corps moved south to Big Shanty, my brigade having the advance. We met the enemy near that point. Our lines were established, with some skirmishing, but during the night they withdrew to their main works, about one mile back. They were closely pressed until the night of the 18th, when they again fell back to Kenesaw Mountain, leaving a formidable line of works, of which we took possession early next morning. My brigade again in the advance, your division moved out to discover their present whereabouts. As we approached the mountain, a battery was opened upon us from its top, bursting shell along our advancing column, and doing some damage. By your order, I formed line of battle in a piece of woods facing the mountain, my right near the railroad; the Second Brigade, General Lightburn's, forming on my left. Other troops soon came up on my right and left. This line has been intrenched, and our pickets, after a sharp skirmish, now occupy a line well up the side of the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, under my command, in the assault of the enemy's works near Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864:

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 26th, orders were received to withdraw, at dark, from our position in front of Kenesaw Mountain, and move to the right, passing the Sixteenth Corps, and occupying a position vacated by the Fourteenth Corps. Early on Mon-

day morning, the 27th, our assaulting column was formed, consisting of three brigades. My brigade, in the center, was formed in two lines, as follows: The Fifty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Rice, on the right; the One hundred and eleventh Illinois, Colonel Martin, on the left; the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, Captain Windsor, in the center, in front. The second line was composed of the Sixth Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Deusen; the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, Captain Little; the Fifty-fifth Illinois, Captain Augustin, in the order named, from right to left. The Second Brigade, of your division (General Lightburn's), was on my right, and Colonel Walcutt's brigade, of the Fourth Division, on my left. My line of battle was formed about 100 yards in front of our works, then occupied by the First and Fourth Divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, and immediately in rear of their picket-lines. The position of the enemy's works to be assaulted was a ridge or hill on the right of Kenesaw Mountain, Colonel Walcutt's brigade to enter the gorge or ravine between the mountain and hill, his right to overlap the left of the hill, and his left to extend over a portion of the mountain. General Lightburn's objective point was a ridge farther to my right about 800 or 1,000 yards. The ground was wooded, with thick underbrush in many places, and held by the enemy's skirmishers. Nothing further of the ground was known, and very little of the enemy's position, except what could be seen from a high point in our lines over the tops of the trees. The movement commenced at 8 o'clock. The enemy's skirmishers were steadily driven back, leaving some dead and wounded on the field. The ground over which my line of battle advanced proved even worse than was anticipated. A part of the way was low swampy ground, and so densely covered with underbrush as to compel the men to crawl almost on their hands and knees through the tangled vines. These difficulties were finely overcome, and the open ground in front of the enemy's works gained. The hill was steep and rugged, covered with fallen trees, precipitous rocks, and abatis, rendering any advance in line of battle utterly impossible. The works, a little below the crest of the hill, were very formidable, and filled with men, completely commanding the whole slope of the hill, and, from the nature of the ground, being enabled in many places to pour in a cross-fire that no troops could withstand. My command moved gallantly up the ascent, making their way independently as best they could over all obstructions, some nearly gaining the works, but only to be shot down as they arrived. Our loss, particularly in officers, was very heavy. Colonel Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio, not yet fully recovered from his fearful wound at Vicksburg, was shot in both legs, one of which has since been amputated. The Fifty-fifth Illinois lost Captain Augustin, commanding regiment, and Captain Porter, killed within fifteen yards of the intrenchments, and Captain Aagesen and other officers wounded. Of the One hundred and eleventh Illinois, Captain Andrews was killed and Captain Walker wounded twenty yards from the ditch, and Major Mabry struck by a ball on the leg, but not so severe as to compel him to leave the field. To gain any portion of their works seemed impossible. The ground gained was mostly held until dark, when the picket-line was established in the edge of the woods, and the men withdrawn from the side of the hill. Our pickets were soon after relieved by the First Division, and my brigade ordered to occupy the camp of the previous night.

Both officers and men of my command acquitted themselves nobly, and are entitled to all the credit due to brave and gallant soldiers.

A list of casualties is inclosed.*

GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Comdg. Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 466.

Reports of Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 22 and 28.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July [24], 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the engagement with the enemy on the 22d instant:

Receiving an order from division headquarters at 2 p. m. to take my reserves, composed of the One hundred and sixteenth and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois and Sixth Missouri, and report to General Harrow, commanding Fourth Division, the command of the two regiments occupying the works, the Fifty-seventh Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, was turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Mott, the One hundred and eleventh Illinois being in an advanced position as support for the pickets. He being in command during the assault, I beg leave to submit his report of that period of the engagement. I reported with my reserve to General Harrow, and immediately after being assigned to position received a second order to march on the Decatur road and report to General Dodge, which I did, and was again placed in position, soon after which I was informed by General Logan that our lines were broken and you driven back, and ordered to report immediately back to my command. I informed the commanding officers of regiments of the reverse of our division, and gave the command to forward to its support, which was obeyed on the double-quick. On arriving in the open field in front of our first line of works I formed line and charged the works. We were repulsed in the first charge by an enfilading fire from the right, but again reformed, and drove the enemy from our works, recapturing 2 pieces of artillery, taking 1 stand of colors, and some 30 or 40 prisoners. The One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteers was intrenched some distance in front as a support to my picket-line. They held the works against two brigades, fighting nobly until both flanks were turned, when they fell back in good order, and reformed behind the main works. Fifty dead rebels are reported in front of their position.

Officers and men of the entire command did their duty, with a bravery unsurpassed. I must make particular mention of Lieut. Samuel R. Riggs, commanding Company E, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, for his bravery in capturing a stand of colors, and request that same be returned to him.

My staff officers—Capt. Addison Ware, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Edwin H. Moore, acting assistant inspector-general;

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*Shows 4 officers and 20 men killed, 6 officers and 122 men wounded, and 2 men missing; total, 154.

Capt. George M. Crane, Capt. John T. McAuley, and Lieut. Robert Martin, aides-de-camp—deserve great praise for their bravery and efficiency in action.

The enemy's loss in my front, from the dead found, is estimated at about 600. I inclose herewith an official list of casualties of the brigade.*

JAMES S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the engagement with the enemy on the 28th instant:

Early in the morning we broke camp, and advanced by the left flank on the right of the Fourth Division, same being the extreme right. The advance was made through timber with heavy underbrush, over rough and uneven ground. We gained position on a ridge on the extreme right about 10 a. m., and were attacked by the enemy in force at 12 m., the First Brigade being in reserve. It was, however, found necessary to extend our lines, when the same was ordered into position in the front. The engagement lasted from 12 m. till 4 p. m., and for severity is unsurpassed by any of the campaign. My lines were held, and the enemy repulsed in every assault with terrible slaughter. The entire command, with but a single exception, maintained their position and fought heroically, and are entitled to all praise for their good conduct. The right of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers, under the impression that they were flanked, broke, and for a time that part of the line was confused. They were soon rallied, after which their conduct was unexceptionable.

My entire loss of killed, wounded, and missing was 82. The enemy's loss in front of the division in killed [was] 320, from which I estimate the entire loss of the enemy in front of the division would amount to 2,200. The regiments composing First and Second Brigades occupying different parts of the works, it is impossible to estimate the loss in front of each.

Officers and men conducted themselves so well particular mention can hardly be made of any. I will, however, mention, as coming under my particular notice, Captain Windsor, commanding One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, and Captain Jolliff, commanding One hundred and eleventh Illinois. They were at all times during the engagement at their posts, directing the fire on the enemy and holding their respective commands steady and cool. My staff officers were at all times at their posts, and acquitted themselves with credit.

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

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*Shows 3 officers and 31 men killed, 2 officers and 83 men wounded, and 9 officers and 181 missing; total, 309.

No. 467.

Report of Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from May 3, 1864, the commencement of the campaign, up to the fall of Atlanta, Ga., in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 117, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee. There having been no regular journal kept at headquarters First Brigade, the report is made up from private journals and the official reports of actions:

The brigade broke camp at Larkinsville, Ala., May 1, 1864, and marched to Bellefonte, Ala., distance ten miles. May 2, marched to within four miles of Stevenson, Ala., distance about ten miles. May 3, marched to Bridgeport, Ala., distance fourteen miles. May 4, marched to Whiteside's Station, Tenn., distance ten miles. May 5, marched to Lookout Valley, Ga., distance twelve miles. May 6, marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills, Ga., distance fifteen miles. May 7, marched to Gordon's Gap, Ga., distance sixteen miles. May 8, marched fourteen miles, passing through Gordon's Gap. May 9, marched ten miles, passing through Snake Creek Gap, the enemy's pickets being driven during the day. May 10, the brigade moved into position and erected works. Remained in this position during the 11th and 12th instant. May 13, 1864, engagement before Resaca, Ga.

I avail myself of the reports of General Giles A. Smith, then commanding the brigade, of the part taken by this command in that engagement, and covering operations of the brigade up to June 27, 1864.*

The brigade remained in this position until the afternoon of June 26.

Again I avail myself of report of General Smith, giving the operations of the brigade in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.†

From June 28 to July 2 we remained inactive in camp. July 2, the brigade moved some nine miles to the right of the Twenty-third Corps, on the Sandtown road, and occupied a position near Ruff's Mill, on Nickajack Creek. July 3, skirmished with the enemy, driving him beyond Nickajack Creek, and taking up a position near Widow Mitchell's house, on the Green's Ferry road, at which place they were relieved by a portion of the Seventeenth Army Corps, after which we returned to the camp occupied the night before. July 4, moved to the left, crossing Nickajack Creek at Ruff's Mill, to the support of the Sixteenth Corps. The brigade was not engaged. July 5, moved to the right, on the Turner and Mason's Ferry road, and went into camp about five miles from the ferry, and remained until July 8. July 8, moved to the front, and occupied a position in front of the enemy, between the Twentieth and Seventeenth Army Corps, and erected breast-works, in which position we remained until July 11. The enemy evacuated on the night of the

* For Smith's reports of May 22 and June 25 (here omitted) see pp. 190, 192.
† See p. 193.

9th. July 11, marched at 11 a. m. about five miles to the right, on the Sandtown road, taking up a position vacated by the cavalry. July 12, moved to the left, camping within three miles of Marietta. July 13, moved at 2 a. m., passing through Marietta and camping near Roswell. July 14, moved at 3 p. m. across the Chattahoochee River to a position two miles beyond Roswell, where we erected works, remaining in that position during the 15th and 16th July. July 17, moved at 5.30 a. m. on the Decatur road, and encamped near Stony Creek. July 18, encamped about five miles from the Georgia Railroad. July 19, moved toward Decatur, striking the railroad about five miles from that place, and, with the assistance of the Second Brigade, we destroyed it for about two miles. Here we met the enemy's cavalry, with whom we skirmished until arriving at Decatur, where the brigade went into position, the enemy being on the opposite side of the town. July 20, moved toward Atlanta, on the main Atlanta and Decatur road, skirmishing with the enemy until within three miles of Atlanta, where we found the enemy in force. During the evening we got into position and threw up works. July 21, remained in the same position, nothing transpiring but the usual skirmishing. July 22.—I give the official report of operations of the brigade on this date of Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, then commanding.*

The brigade remained in that position during the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of July, constantly skirmishing with the enemy. Early on the morning of the 27th the brigade evacuated its position, passing in rear of the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland, to the extreme right of the army, camping about 12 m. in front of General Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps. July 28.—The part taken by the brigade in action of this date is given in the following report of Colonel Martin, then commanding.†

July 29 was spent in burying the rebel dead and strengthening our works. July 30, the brigade moved to the front and right about 1,000 yards, relieving a portion of General Davis' division, Fourteenth Corps.

July 31 and August 1 and 2, remained in the same position. On the evening of August 2 moved forward to a new line about 1,000 or 1,200 yards in advance. August 3, remained in the same position. August 4, on this day I was transferred from the Second Brigade of this division and assigned to command of the First Brigade. The brigade remained in this position until August 10, new works having been erected some 300 or 400 yards nearer the enemy's line. The brigade moved forward and occupied them, remaining in this position until August 26. In the various positions occupied by the brigade during the month up to this date the whole command was continually under fire, suffering severely. At 8 p. m. August 26 the brigade evacuated their position, and moved, in conjunction with the rest of the army, in the grand movement then taking place, marching all night, halting at 5 a. m. August 27 for breakfast. After the breakfast moved on, crossing Camp Creek, to a fine position a short distance beyond, where we went into camp and erected temporary works. August 28, moved at 7 a. m., and struck the West Point railroad, near Sideling, some fifteen miles from Atlanta; camped in position and erected temporary works. August 29, the command was employed in destroying the railroad by

* Omitted. See Martin's report, p. 195.
† Omitted. See p. 196.

obstructing the cuts with brush, logs, and dirt. August 30, moved this morning toward the Macon railroad, the Second Brigade in advance of us, skirmishing all day with the enemy's cavalry, and driving him before us into their works at Jonesborough. The brigade formed with a front of four regiments on the left of the troops then in position, throwing out pickets, covering the front and left of the division, and during the night erected rail-works. August 31, at 5 a. m. I received orders from General Hazen to advance the picket-line of the division and develop the enemy's position—the entire pickets being from my command, the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers picketing in front of the Second Brigade on the right. The pickets in front of my brigade were detailed from the different regiments composing the command, the brigade being the left of the troops then in position. I found it inexpedient to advance the line of the Second Brigade. The rest of the line I advanced by swinging it to the front and right, forming a right angle with the right of the line, the left resting on the crest of an important ridge. I immediately brought forward the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Captain Schryver, for the purpose of reconnoitering farther to the front, on the left of the picket-line. The enemy making his appearance on my left, the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers was deployed along the crest of the hill on a line perpendicular to the rear of the first line, covering our left flank. The One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Volunteers was then brought up to support that portion of the line. In the mean time I reported the importance of the position to General Hazen, who directed me to move up another regiment and intrench. The Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Mott, was brought forward in obedience to that order, and soon after the Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Deusen, and the Fifty-fifth Illinois, Captain Browne. The enemy about this time could be seen extending his lines beyond our left. The One hundred and sixteenth Illinois was then deployed on the left of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, and soon after I found it necessary to deploy the Sixth Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Deusen, on the left of the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, leaving but two regiments in line, which I at once set to work on the intrenchments. They had but just commenced work when the enemy moved on us a heavy line of skirmishers, but was driven back by our pickets, [but] not before we had lost 2 men killed and 4 or 5 wounded. After a few moment's delay, the work was resumed. At about 12 m. two Wisconsin regiments from the Seventeenth Army Corps, the numbers of which I did not learn, were placed in support of the Sixth Missouri and One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, where they intrenched. Up to this time I had fears of being unable to hold my position should my command have been attacked, but now I felt confident of defending it successfully. At about 3 p. m. the enemy made a vigorous assault with three brigades, under the command of the rebel General Clayton, driving in my skirmishers. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois was quickly formed and placed on the left of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, refusing their left sufficient to give them a fire across the interval between my left and the position of the Wisconsin regiments, in case that Captain Windsor, who was directed to fill the gap with the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, should be obliged to retire. Neither of these regiments had protection, only such as the nature of the ground afforded.

I soon discovered that the enemy was making such headway on my right as to drive the picket-line connecting my command with the Second Brigade, and having fears that they might succeed in getting in my rear, [and] thereby cut me off from support, I withdrew the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois and placed them to the right of the Fifty-seventh Ohio, the position occupied by the pickets, where they did good execution. The attack of Clayton's division, though obstinate, was repulsed in fine style. In front of the Fifty-seventh Ohio the enemy approached to within ten yards of our works. Ammunition running short, bayonets were fixed to receive them. They did not give us an opportunity to use them, for they turned and fled. Half an hour later we were subjected to another assault, this time by General Anderson's division, which, as with the first, was repulsed, they coming equally as near as Clayton's division. Bayonets were fixed by the Fifty-seventh Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, but were not needed. General Anderson led his division, and was severely wounded within thirty yards of our works. This is corroborated by rebel officers accompanying a flag of truce in the evening. The conduct of the four regiments engaged, especially the Fifty-seventh Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, who bore the brunt of the assault, was such as to excite the admiration of all who witnessed it. Too much cannot be said in praise of Lieutenant-Colonel Mott, Fifty-seventh Ohio, who, suffering from a badly sprained ankle, infused his men with such courage and determination that it would have been next to an impossibility to have driven them from their works. To particularize further would be consuming time. All, both officers and men, did all that could be asked of them. Among the results of the day, some 80 or 90 prisoners, unharmed, and 58 badly wounded, also 2 battle colors, were secured. During the night of the 1st of September 120 of their dead were buried, and several were left unburied when we marched in pursuit of the enemy on the morning of September 2.

September 1, demonstrated with our pickets by advancing them, and by cheering and firing from our main line in favor of the Fourteenth Corps, moving down the railroad. September 2, advanced the pickets at daybreak and found that the enemy had evacuated during the night. At 8 a. m. we moved in pursuit of the enemy to near Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon railroad, and at which place the railroad was thoroughly destroyed for half a mile by the brigade. It then went into camp in reserve. September 3, still in the same position. September 4, erected works to the left of the railroad. September 5, at 2 p. m. to-day occupied the works erected yesterday to cover the movement of the corps as it withdrew from the enemy's front. September 6, at 1 a. m., the corps having passed, the brigade was withdrawn and marched to Jonesborough, occupying our old works at 4 a. m. September 7; withdrew from this position at 7 a. m. and marched to Morrow's Mill and bivouacked for the night. September 8, moved to East Point, where we are now encamped.

Accompanying this I send official list of casualties,* also regimental reports, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.]

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* Embodied in table, p. 114.

No. 468.

Report of Capt. Cyrus M. Browne, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 16–September 5.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 117, from headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated September 4, 1864, I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed report of the operations of this command during the campaign ending with the fall of Atlanta.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, arrived at Big Shanty, Ga., June 16, 1864, on return from veteran furlough, and reported to General Giles A. Smith for duty in the field, with a present effective strength of 300 commissioned officers and enlisted men.

The enemy having evacuated their first line of works, the regiment advanced on the morning of the 19th of June, under command of Capt. J. M. Augustin, to the base of Kenesaw Mountain, losing 1 man killed from the artillery fire of the enemy, and on the 20th June fortified their position. Here the regiment remained, constantly skirmishing with the enemy and exposed to artillery fire, until the night of the 26th of June, losing 3 men wounded. On the morning of the 27th—having the previous night marched 4 miles to the right—the regiment participated in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. In this charge the regiment nearly succeeded in gaining the enemy's works, but being subjected to a deadly cross-fire, and its commander, Capt. Jacob M. Augustin, being shot dead while urging on his men, they were compelled to fall back with the remainder of the brigade to the edge of a ravine, and held the position until dark, when they were withdrawn. The loss during the day was as follows: 2 captains killed, 1 captain and 2 lieutenants wounded, 12 enlisted men killed and 30 wounded.

July 2, the regiment, under command of Capt. Francis H. Shaw, marched eight miles to the right to support General Schofield. July 3, they were engaged skirmishing with the enemy, driving their cavalry one mile from their front across Sweet Water Creek. July 4, they supported the Sixteenth Army Corps in the advance, and from July 5 to the 8th remained in reserve. July 8, they moved two miles to the front, on Nickajack Creek, and intrenched on the 9th. July 11, the regiment marched eight miles to Sweet Water Creek, to cover the right flank of the army, and on the 12th moved eight miles to the left, passing through Marietta at daybreak of the 13th, and thence, seventeen miles, to Roswell. July 14, the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee River and fortified their position. July 17, they advanced six miles to Nancy's Creek, and on the 18th marched five miles toward Stone Mountain. July 19, they tore up the track of the Augusta railroad and marched to Decatur, seven miles. July 20, they moved three miles along the railroad toward Atlanta, and intrenched during the night. July 22, the regiment advanced half a mile, occupied the enemy's works, and remodeled them hastily. At 3 p. m. they sustained an assault from the enemy, and, after two hours' action, repulsed them, having been temporarily forced to fall back in consequence of being flanked on the right. The regiment made three distinct charges, and finally suc-

ceeded in regaining the works. The loss sustained in this action was: 1 lieutenant killed, 3 enlisted men killed, 14 enlisted men wounded, and 16 enlisted men missing, including the color bearer and the colors. July 27, the regiment marched twelve miles to the extreme right, and on the 28th advanced one mile and a half, and were attacked at 12 m., repulsing the enemy after four hours' action. Our loss in this engagement was 1 lieutenant wounded, 5 enlisted men killed, and 11 enlisted men wounded. From this date until August 3 the regiment participated in the advance movements on the enemy's works, throwing up three lines of earth-works.

August 3, in an advance of the pickets the regiment was ordered to charge and take possession of a ridge occupied by the enemy; the ridge was taken and fortified at night, with a loss of 1 lieutenant and 2 enlisted men killed and 3 enlisted men wounded. On the 4th of August I assumed command of the regiment, and from that date until August 26 they were engaged in advancing their lines and in constructing earth-works in the face of the enemy, losing during that time 4 enlisted men killed and 5 enlisted men wounded. On the night of the 26th we evacuated our works and marched to the right fifteen miles, and fortified on the 27th. August 28, we advanced and occupied the West Point railroad, threw up works, and destroyed the track. On the 30th the regiment advanced across Flint River, skirmishing with the enemy from Shadna Church, and threw up works by night, and on the 31st moved forward with the brigade half a mile, occupied and fortified a hill, and at 2 p. m. were vigorously assaulted by the enemy in four distinct charges, and repulsed them after two hours' action, losing 3 enlisted men killed and 9 enlisted men wounded, and capturing a large number of prisoners and arms.

September 1, the regiment made demonstrations in aid of attacking columns on the left, sustaining a loss from sharpshooters during the day of 2 enlisted men killed and 4 enlisted men wounded. The enemy having retreated during the night, the regiment on the 2d joined in the pursuit.

Our total losses during the campaign just closed are as follows, viz: Commissioned officers—killed, 4; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 34; wounded, 76; missing, 16. Total, 134.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS M. BROWNE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN T. MCAULEY,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 469.

Report of Capt. John S. Windsor, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 116TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 117, from headquarters Department of the Tennessee, September 4, 1864, I have the

honor to forward the following report of the operations of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry since leaving Larkin's Landing, Ala., May 3, 1864:

With 19 commissioned officers and 363 enlisted men, under command of Lieut. Col. A. Froman, the regiment marched to Resaca, Ga., participated in the assault and fight of May 14, losing Lieutenant-Colonel Froman, mortally wounded, and 2 enlisted men killed and 6 wounded. From here we marched to Dallas, Ga.; was in front of the Second Division on the 26th of May, and drove the enemy's skirmishers back to their main works, with the loss of Capt. Thomas White, then in command of the regiment, who was killed, and Lieut. James H. Glore and 6 enlisted men wounded The command of the regiment then fell upon Capt. J. S. Windsor. Participated in the fight of the 28th of May without sustaining any loss. The regiment then marched to New Hope Church, losing 1 enlisted man on the skirmish line. From there we marched to Big Shanty, Ga. Was on the line in front of Kenesaw Mountain; our loss there was 6 enlisted men wounded. We were engaged in the assault of June 27 against the rebel works. The regiment lost 2 enlisted men killed and 25 wounded, Lieut. John H. Miller receiving a slight wound. In the various flank movements the regiment shared the fortunes of the brigade, finally crossing the Chattahoochee River at Roswell on the 14th of July. Marching thence to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, assisted in its destruction. On the 20th of July took position on the line before Atlanta. Participated in the fight of 22d of July, capturing a stand of rebel colors. The regiment lost 5 enlisted men killed and 16 wounded and 2 missing, Capt. John E. Maddux being captured. From the left flank we moved to the extreme right, and was engaged in the battle of the 28th of July, with a loss of 5 enlisted men wounded. Here we buried in our front 85 dead rebels, and picked up 185 stand of small-arms. Capt. George A. Milmine, Lieut. Samuel R. Riggs, and 2 enlisted men were seriously wounded on the skirmish line on the 18th of August. On the 31st of August we were on the skirmish line near Jonesborough, when the enemy made an assault, driving us back to our support. I was then ordered by Colonel Jones, commanding the brigade, to fill up a gap between our works; this order was promptly obeyed. Our loss during this day's engagment was 2 enlisted men killed and 8 wounded, since which time the regiment has not been engaged.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. WINDSOR,
Captain, Commanding 116th Illinois Infantry.

Capt. J. T. McAULEY,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 470.

Report of Capt. Charles Schryver, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 127TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 117, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, September 4, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the One

hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry since leaving Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3, 1864, up to the present time:

With 212 men, under Lieut. Col. F. S. Curtiss, the regiment marched to Resaca, Ga., via Snake Creek Gap, participating in the assault and fight of May 14, losing 1 killed, 4 wounded, and 1 missing. From here we proceeded to Dallas, Ga., crossing the Oostenaula River one mile and a half from Calhoun Ferry. Were engaged in the fight of the 28th of May at Dallas, and suffered a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded. The regiment next took route for New Hope Church, from there to Big Shanty, and the line in front of Kenesaw Mountain. Were in the assault of June 27 against the rebel works, under the command of Capt. A. C. Little, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss being sick and other senior officers absent.

On the 6th of July Capt. F. A. Raymond, Company I, was dishonorably discharged the service of the United States for "leaving his command without authority while advancing on the enemy June 19, 1864, going to the rear and remaining until sent for, and again on the 27th of June, during the assault on the enemy's works." July 11, 1864, the resignation of Maj. T. W. Chandler was accepted by Special Field Orders, No. 154, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee. In the various flank movements following the One hundred and twenty-seventh shared the fortunes of the brigade, finally crossing the Chattahoochee River at Roswell July 14. Marching thence in a southeasterly direction to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, striking it near Stone Mountain, we assisted in its destruction. On the 20th of July, in the advance upon Atlanta, the loss was 3 wounded, and in the battle of the 22d the regiment had 2 killed and 8 wounded, with 6 missing. Included in this list was Color-Sergt. Alexander Dennis, mortally, and Lieut. E. Percival, severely, wounded. In the engagement of the 28th of July the One hundred and twenty-seventh was detached from the brigade and placed upon the extreme right of the division. Here we lost 4 killed, 8 wounded, and 4 missing.

August 3, in a charge upon the rebel skirmish line, made by order of General Lightburn, our loss was 1 killed and 5 wounded. On the 6th of August, by General Orders, No. 8, issued from department headquarters, Lieut. Col. F. S. Curtiss was dismissed the service of the United States for disobedience of orders and misbehavior before the enemy August 3, 1864.* Command then devolved upon Capt. Charles Schryver, Company F. While in the works to the west of Atlanta, on the Baker's Ferry road, there were 2 men wounded, and on the night of the 26th of August, while leaving them, Sergt. Maj. W. W. Lawton was killed by shell. On the 28th instant reached the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and aided in the work of its destruction. On the morning of the 30th started out in a southeasterly direction, and at night took station in the line near Jonesborough. In the fight of the next day the One hundred and twenty-seventh lost 1 killed, 7 wounded, and 1 missing.

* By direction of the President, on the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, the dismissal of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtiss was (October 4, 1864) revoked, and he was restored to his command with a view to his trial by court-martial. A board of officers having subsequently reported that there were no grounds for charges against this officer, he was restored to duty. (*Vide* Special Orders, No. 36, headquarters Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, April 1, 1865.)

In the skirmishing of September 1 we again suffered a loss of 2 killed and 3 wounded. On the 2d of September joined in the pursuit of the enemy to near Lovejoy's Station, returning to the works previously occupied near Jonesborough on the night of the 5th instant, which position we now occupy.

The total loss of the regiment up to date since May 3, 1864, has been: Officers—wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 14; wounded, 49; missing, 12. Aggregate, 79. At this time there are for duty, present with the regiment, 10 officers and 81 enlisted men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SCHRYVER,
Captain, Comdg. 127th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. T. McAULEY,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 471.

Report of Lieut. Col. Delos Van Deusen, Sixth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH MISSOURI VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the marches, scouts, skirmishes, and actions in which the regiment has been engaged during the last four months, or the spring campaign of 1864, in Georgia, together with the losses sustained and their nature and causes.

The regiment, with an aggregate present for duty of 4 field and staff, 13 line officers, and 286 enlisted men, being attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, left Larkinsville, Ala., with the corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, on the 1st day of May, 1864, and joined the column under Major-General Sherman, then moving against Atlanta, Ga. Marched first day ten miles; on the 2d eight miles; on the 3d twelve miles; on the 4th nine miles; on the 5th twelve miles; on the 6th seventeen miles; on the 7th fifteen miles; 8th, ten miles; 9th, nine miles; 10th, nine miles. 11th, skirmished with the enemy. 12th, fell back two miles and fortified Snake Creek Gap. 13th, advanced four miles. 14th, engaged in the battle of Resaca, Ga., being one of the regiments of the First Brigade which successfully charged the hill in front of the enemy's works, sustaining a loss of 2 commissioned officers and 24 enlisted men killed and wounded. On the 16th pursued the enemy eight miles; 17th, eight miles; 18th, ten miles; 19th, eight miles, to Kingston. On the 23d again advanced eighteen miles; 24th, seven miles: 25th, seventeen miles; 26th, two miles, to Dallas. 27th [28th], dug rifle-pits and lay on our arms, and at 4 p. m. participated in repelling a charge of the enemy, causing him heavy loss. Constantly engaged in skirmishing from that time until the night of the 31st, when we were ordered half a mile to the rear, and constructed works preparatory to taking new position.

June 1, marched seven miles toward the left. 2d, fortified our position. 3d and 4th, lay in the works. On the 5th, the enemy having fallen back, we advanced seven miles, and on the 6th marched five miles to Acworth. Remained in camp until the 11th, then

marched six miles and camped at Big Shanty until the 19th, when we advanced our lines two miles, and remained until the 26th. We then moved with the division five miles toward the right, and on the 27th was engaged in the assault of the enemy's works at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, in which action we lost 1 commissioned officer and 9 men killed and wounded. Although this assault was repulsed, yet the ground charged over was held, and earth-works thrown up in face of a heavy fire, and to this movement was owing, in a great measure, the evacuation of his position by the enemy soon after.

July 2, were ordered to advance toward the right; marched ten miles and fortified. On the 3d the regiment was ordered forward as skirmishers, and after driving the enemy two miles were relieved by the Seventeenth Army Corps, they having the advance. On the 4th advanced three miles; 5th, six miles. On the 8th moved three miles into position. On the 11th, the enemy having evacuated Kenesaw Mountain, we advanced eight miles to Sweet Water Creek, and on the 12th we were ordered to the left and marched twelve miles; 13th, sixteen miles, to Roswell. 14th, crossed Chattahoochee River. 15th, fortified. 17th, advanced eight miles; 18th, nine miles, and destroyed Western and Atlantic Railroad near Stone Mountain. On the 19th marched twelve miles, to Decatur. 20th, advanced three miles, skirmishing. On the 22d, the enemy having retired, we advanced and occupied their first line of works, soon after which the battle of the 22d of July commenced. On this occasion the regiment, being in reserve, was ordered to the left to re-enforce the Sixteenth Corps; afterward still farther to the left and rear to re-enforce the Seventeenth. Returning, we joined in the charges of the First Brigade to retake our own works, which had been carried by the enemy in our absence, two other regiments (One hundred and sixteenth and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois) having been withdrawn with us. This being accomplished, the enemy were repulsed at every point. Our loss was heavy, inasmuch as General McPherson was killed. The loss of the regiment was 3 men wounded and 2 men missing. On the 24th the regiment, with the Eighty-third Indiana, was detailed to conduct and guard prisoners, 900 in number, to Marietta. Returned on the 26th, having marched forty miles. On the 27th marched nine miles to the right, and on the morning of the 28th three miles, and went into position, where we were immediately attacked by the enemy in strong force and with desperate determination. The battle lasted until 4 p. m., they making six distinct charges. He was repulsed every time with great slaughter. The loss of the regiment in this action was 2 killed and 6 wounded. The 29th was occupied in strengthening our position. 30th, advanced one mile and threw up works.

August 1, constructed new line of works one mile in advance, and occupied them on the 2d. Remained in this position, with constant skirmishing and picket-firing and a slight advance of the skirmish line, until the night of the 26th, when we joined in the general movement to the right and rear, and against the enemy's line of communications, striking the Montgomery railroad some fifteen miles from Atlanta on the 28th, having marched twenty-four miles. Having assisted in effectually destroying this road, the regiment, on the morning of the 29th, was ordered on a reconnaissance, and scoured the country for two miles, south and west, without any important discovery. On the 30th advanced thirteen miles, to the Macon railroad, contesting every mile of the way with a large body of the

enemy's cavalry, gradually driving them before us, and going into position after dark near Jonesborough. On the 31st the regiment, being held in reserve, was thrown out as skirmishers to protect the left and occupy a gap between ours and the Seventeenth Corps. From the pits in the field occupied by the regiment the enemy could be plainly seen forming his lines and preparing for the assault which soon followed, but the attack was made farther to the right, and mainly on the First Brigade, thus leaving the regiment out of the action. Our loss for the day was 5 men wounded.

On the 1st of September occupied works in support of section of Company A, First Illinois Artillery; lost 1 commissioned officer, killed in the works by sharpshooter. On the morning of the 2d, the enemy having retreated, pursued him five miles. Remained there until the night of the 5th, when, having destroyed the railroad, we retired and went into camp at East Point September 8.

The regiment has lost during the campaign: Commissioned officers—killed, 3; wounded, 2; missing, 1; total, 6. Enlisted men—killed, 6; wounded, 58; missing, 3; total 67; making an aggregate of 73, which, added to the number mustered out and discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, leaves the present effective strength of the regiment as follows: Field and staff, 4; line officers, 4; enlisted men, 108; aggregate, 116.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

DELOS VAN DEUSEN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth Infantry Missouri Veteran Vols.

Capt. J. T. McAULEY,

A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 472.

Report of Lieut. Col. George H. Hildt, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 21–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp at East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of the action of the Thirtieth Regiment in campaign from May 21 to the present time:

After our return from veteran furlough, joined brigade at Kingston, at which point we remained in camp one day, and marched on the morning of the 23d for Dallas. May 24, passed through Van Wert. May 25, marched and camped this side of Dallas. May 26, formed line of battle in afternoon and went into Dallas, closely following a few cavalry who acted as rear guard. General Giles A. Smith moved forward soon after, and met the enemy in force a short distance from town. We were ordered to support him just before dark. May 27, skirmished all day and dug rifle-pits all night. May 28, the enemy charged our works to-day at 5 p. m., and were fatally repulsed; their dead and wounded left in front of the pit in great numbers. Our opponent was Bate's division, of Hardee's corps. Our losses were 1 officer and 5 men slightly wounded. May 29, at 10 p. m. a rapid fire aroused us, on our left, in front of Osterhaus, and to his left. It was rapid and determined, and continued with very little intermission until 3 a. m. We lost, killed,

during the night, Second Lieut. Thomas K. White, a sergeant promoted, but not mustered. May 30, no change of lines to-day; heavy skirmishing all day; our loss, 2 privates wounded. May 31, moved out of line of works, being relieved by the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and in the evening, with the Eighty-third Indiana and Fifty-seventh Ohio, were formed as a reserve force to support the Fourth Division, on the right, preparatory to the evacuation of the entire line of works.

June 1, moved with entire Army of the Tennessee to relieve Hooker on our left, who, on being relieved, moved still farther to the left, toward the railroad; took our position in skirmish line in front. June 2, were relieved from duty in front by the Forty-seventh Ohio, and fell back in rear to support them; no troops on our right except those of the Army of the Tennessee; all others have gone to the left. June 3, relieved the Thirty-seventh Ohio at the front this a. m. at 4.30 o'clock. June 4, were relieved by Thirty-seventh Ohio at daylight, and took position in rear. June 5, relieved the Thirty-seventh Ohio at the front, and found soon after that the rebels had retreated during the night. Advanced skirmish line to the main line of their works and found a few prisoners and negroes, who stated that the enemy had left at 10 o'clock last night, with five trains of wounded, for Marietta. Commenced following the enemy at 9 a. m., moving around their works, on their right, and camped at 5 p. m. June 6, marched and camped south of the town of Acworth, in position. June 7, remained in position to-day. June 8 and 9, in camp. June 10, marched three miles this morning in direction of Marietta; formed line, and advanced half a mile in line of battle; camped and intrenched ourselves during the night. June 11, remained in position all day. June 12, in trenches. June 13, moved this morning at daylight to the left and front about one mile and a half. June 14, in position. June 15, moved at 2 p. m. toward the left, formed in double column, and remained in full view of the enemy until after dark, when we returned to the position formerly occupied. June 16, moved out to support Osterhaus at 10 a. m., and at 11 a. m. five companies, or left wing of regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hildt, were detached to report at Big Shanty Station, relieving a portion of the Eighth Missouri, their term of service having expired. One of Company B had his leg taken off by a rebel shell, and died during the night. Moved a short distance out of range. June 17 and 18, in camp. June 19, rebels gone—evacuated their works and fell back to the base of mountain. We advanced under a heavy artillery fire to a good position on the last rise of ground this side of the mountain ascent. June 20, weather wet; the left wing joined this evening (was relieved by Second Iowa), and we intrenched ourselves during the night. June 21, still raining; the line of works completed. June 22, in trenches; rebels threw shell very near us from the position on Kenesaw Mountain; has the effect of plunging shot; no protection even in the trenches. June 23, in trenches. June 24, skirmish line advanced to-day to near top of mountain. Company E, being on the line, lost 1 man killed and 3 severely wounded. Fell back during the evening to original position. June 25, a few shots from the mountain; the rebels showing themselves a little more plainly. June 26, moved at 8 p. m. to the ground occupied by the Fourteenth Corps, on our right, and camped closed en masse. June 27, moved at 8 a. m. to the south point of Kenesaw Mountain, where we threw out a company of skirmishers and passed over our works and the

First Division, occupying theirs toward those of the enemy. Moving, as soon as all were over, by the right flank a short distance, then forward, guide right, to the thicket, across a small stream, met considerable fire, both of artillery and musketry, but the losses were small. Formed line in the thicket, and drove the enemy from a rifle-pit near its edge, capturing a few prisoners. Moved forward again to the crest, at which point we received a heavy fire from their works. We halted and returned it for a few minutes, when the Eighty-third Indiana, on our right, moved back to the thicket, and we fell back to the line of rebel pits, a short distance in advance, bringing Lieutenant White, killed, and Lieutenant McIntyre, seriously wounded. At this point we were enfiladed by the enemy's artillery. Captain Chamberlain had his head taken off by a percussion shell, which exploded afterward, taking off both his arms. Capt. E. Warner, wounded in foot, besides a number of non-commissioned officers and men. We again fell back across the run to the edge of the thicket in front of our works, where their fire was more destructive than before, a shot passing through a color-corporal, tearing both arms of the color-sergeant and both legs of another corporal, and pieces wounding men in all parts of the line in the process of being formed. An order was then given to fall back to our line of works by small squads and reform, which was done without any serious loss. An hour afterward an order was received from General Lightburn, commanding brigade, to return to our position in the thicket, which we did without loss, and remained until 9 o'clock, when we were relieved, and returned to the camp left in the morning. A short time before sundown a tremendous artillery fire passed over us both ways from the enemy's batteries and our own, but as few shots were directed at the thicket we suffered but little. June 28, moved to a small stream a short distance in rear of line, and camped to rest. June 29, in camp. June 30, inspection and muster to-day.

July 1, in camp. July 2, marched this morning at 4 a. m. and relieved the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, on right of army, eleven miles from camp. July 3, ordered out at 8 a. m. to support the Fifty-third Ohio, who were feeling for the enemy in our front. Continued skirmishing until 3 o'clock, when we were ordered forward and charged across an open field, with brigade, half a mile in extent. We were badly shelled in passing over it, and the proportion of shell wounds was largely in excess of those of musketry. The enemy fell back, taking with them their battery before we could get across a mill-dam, afterwards ascertained to be Ruff's Mill, on Nickajack Creek. Were relieved by a portion of the Sixteenth Corps at 8 p. m., and returned to the camp left in the morning. July 4, moved at 3 p. m. across the creek at Ruff's Mill, and supported the Sixteenth Army Corps, as they made an advance on a line of works; that night we were not under fire. July 5, moved at 8 a. m. back across the creek to our right, on road to Atlanta, about five miles, and rested. Ordered out in the evening one mile in advance of brigade, with De Gress' battery, and camped with the battery in position, guarding it, on eminence from which we could see the steeples of the city of Atlanta, apparently about eight miles distant, situated on a high level plain. A rebel fort in the valley below, one mile and a half distant, near the ford of the river, to which our battery paid their attention. July 6, the battery made some splendid shots to-day; still in camp. July 7,

moved with battery to a position below occupied by one attached to Seventeenth Army Corps; they went still farther to the front. July 8, moved to the left in afternoon about two miles and a half, passing Twenty-third Army Corps on our route. July 9, moved at 4 p. m., joined brigade in position at the front. Intrenched ourselves during the night. July 10, ordered to move at a moment's notice. July 11, moved at 11 a. m. about five miles to the right, and camped in the woods. July 12, marched at 4.30 p. m. ten miles, and camped at 11 p. m. three miles from Marietta. July 13, marched again at 2 a. m., passed through Marietta before daylight, and camped for the night at sundown in a fine meadow, near Roswell. July 14, moved at 3 p. m. through the town of Roswell, across the Chattahoochee, to an elevated position and one easily defended, upon the crest of which we are now erecting works of great strength. July 15 and 16, in camp. July 17, moved at 5.30 a. m. about eight miles on the Decatur road, and camped near Stony Creek; met with no opposition from the enemy. July 18, marched at 5 a. m., and taking the Stone Mountain road, we advanced to the railroad near the station and demolished a large portion of the track from the station westward. Returning, camped about five miles from railroad, much jaded. July 19, marched for Decatur, and struck the railroad again on our route and destroyed the track as usual. A small squad of the enemy's cavalry tried to interfere with us, but failed; no losses; camped in the town of Decatur about sundown. July 20, advanced this morning in direction of Atlanta; deployed as skirmishers, with support from brigade; were frequently opposed by what was reported to be Wheeler's cavalry corps, but advanced to within three miles of Atlanta at 12 m., where we found them fortified in our front. July 21, lying in reserve to-day behind our batteries, who managed to keep the rebels quiet. July 22, rebel works on our front evacuated during the night, and we possessed them and employed ourselves leisurely during the morning in changing them. At 1 p. m. a heavy [firing] was heard on the left, and the works were ordered to be put in complete order as rapidly as possible. The firing came gradually nearer, and at 3.30 an attack was made upon us by Hindman's division, of Hardee's corps. They occupied the works on the left of our brigade, and each regiment in succession in our brigade fell back. We being partly sheltered by the brick house on our left, remained some time afterward with the hope to save De Gress' battery, in position on our right, but were compelled finally to leave them in the hands of the enemy, and fall back also to the line of works we left in the morning, where we formed and moved forward to retake the battery, but were compelled to again fall back. Another attempt shortly after was successful, and we occupied the works, with the dead bodies of the enemy strewing the ground in front in great numbers. We lost a number of prisoners. July 23, in camp in trenches. July 24, 25, and 26, in camp. July 27, moved this morning at 3.30 a. m. to the right; passed the entire army, and camped on extreme right at 10 p. m. July 28, moved out this morning at 5 a. m. to get into position; met the skirmishers of the enemy two miles from camp and drove them until 8 a. m., when we took position, as he seemed disposed to attack. A few rails were gathered up and arranged to shield the men, and at 11 a. m. his assault commenced and continued until dark, when he withdrew, leaving us in quiet possession of the field and his great numbers of killed and

wounded. During this time four determined assaults were made upon us, all of which were repulsed, with great loss to the enemy. At the first one, the Eighty-third Indiana, on our right, gave way, and we swung the right wing to the rear, giving the enemy a flank fire, which compelled him to withdraw rapidly. The line was then changed to allow the Eighty-third Indiana to give a flank instead of a direct fire, and the line was not again broken during the day. At 4.30 we were relieved by Twelfth Illinois, and took position in reserve; erected rifle-pits during the night. July 29, in trenches. July 30, moved to the front and relieved the Fifty-second Ohio on skirmish duty in front of Davis' division, Fourteenth Army Corps. July 31, relieved at 8 a. m., and moved inside the works.

August 1, dug rifle-pits along the skirmish line, concluding at 9 p. m., and returned to camp. August 2, moved into rifle-pits at daylight. August 3, advanced skirmishers and occupied rebel rifle-pits in our front at 10 a. m., but were driven out at 11; advanced again at 4 p. m.; held them, and commenced intrenching. August 4, a strong work erected during the night; assigned yesterday to First Brigade, Col. Theodore Jones commanding; moved to-day into trenches occupied by One hundred and eleventh Illinois, in First Brigade. August 5, in trenches. August 6, moved to extreme right of brigade, relieving Twenty-fifth Iowa, of First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. August 7, moved out to skirmish line to dig rifle-pits at 10 p.m.; dark, and brush very thick; were relieved at dawn by Fifty-fifth Illinois, and returned to camp. August 8, in camp. August 9, commenced work on a new line of pits still farther advanced. The position a poor one; can be enfiladed. August 10, moved out and occupied the pits in force, and were enfiladed by the enemy's batteries, but protected ourselves by digging traverses and erecting stockades. Sergeant Engle and a private lost of Company E; were killed instantly by shell striking in the ditch. August 11, in trenches; an alarm on the left at 11 p. m. August 12, in trenches. August 13, skirmishers moved forward, in connection with Osterhaus, on our right, and carried the rebel pits. The Twenty-eighth Alabama deserted to our lines. August 14, 15, 16, and 17, in trenches. August 18, made a demonstration, with rapid picket-firing and cheering, from the main works in the morning and another at 4 p. m. August 19, an alarm just after dark, caused by rebel pickets attacking the pioneers at work in front. August 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, in trenches. August 26, marched at 8 p. m., and halted at 5 a. m. for breakfast, having marched all night in direction of Macon railroad. August 27, after breakfast moved on slowly until 3 p. m.; went into camp in position and threw up works. August 28, marched at 7 a. m., and at 4 p. m. struck the West Point railroad fifteen miles from Atlanta; camped in position. August 29, in camp; nonveterans mustered out. August 30, marched this morning toward the Macon railroad; commenced skirmishing a short distance from camp. We were in rear of De Gress' battery (H), with One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, until 8 p. m., when we were ordered on picket duty in front of division. August 31, rebel pickets firing rapidly this morning. At 12 m. a rebel column of infantry was seen moving to our right directly in our front and within range. The pickets commenced firing into them and continued for three hours, when they formed line of battle and attacked us, beginning on our right, but in a few minutes became general along the line. We fell back to the main line of works, and occupied a vacant place

on the left of Second Brigade, between Eighty-third Indiana and Forty-seventh Ohio. In this position we gave the enemy a flank fire as they advanced against the First Brigade, in position on our left, and almost at a right angle with our line. The loss of the enemy here again was quite heavy, ours scarcely nothing; employed the greater part of the night in improving our works, building abatis, &c.

September 1, in trenches. At 5 p. m. an attack was made on the left by the Fourteenth Corps, which extended to our front, by rapid skirmishing, but nothing more. September 2, the enemy gone this morning, and we marched into Jonesborough. Moved down the railroad about five miles and found the enemy occupying an eminence in our front, protecting their train moving from Atlanta. A loud noise, supposed to be an explosion, was heard last night in direction of Atlanta. In reserve to-day. Destroyed the railroad to-night. September 3 and 4, in camp. September 5, occupied a line of works on an eminence in our rear at 2 p. m. Moved again to the rear at 11 p. m., and camped near Jonesborough, behind the works a part of the brigade had occupied during the charge of the enemy August 31. September 6, in camp; formed line at 4 p. m. to repel the enemy, reported to be advancing through town. They did not come within range. September 7, moved at 7 a. m. toward East Point, and occupied a line of works erected by the enemy the night of August 30, at a mill. September 8, moved at 8 a. m. and reached East Point at 11 a. m., camping in line of battle by brigade.

With much respect, I am your obedient servant,

GEO. H. HILDT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Thirtieth Ohio Veteran Vol. Infantry.

Capt. J. T. McAULEY,

A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 473.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott, Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 117, September 4, 1864, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the Fifty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, from May 3, 1864, to the fall of Atlanta, Ga., including the operations at Jonesborough:

May 3, 1864, marched from four miles west of Stevenson, Ala., to Bridgeport, Ala.; distance, fourteen miles. May 4, marched to Whiteside's Station, Tenn.; distance, ten miles. May 5, marched to Lookout Valley; distance, twelve miles. May 6, marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills; distance, fifteen miles. May 7, marched to Gordon's Gap; distance, sixteen miles. May 8, marched fourteen miles, passing through Gordon's Gap. May 9, marched ten miles, passing through Snake Creek Gap, lying on our arms all night, the enemy's pickets having been driven through the day. May 10, moved into position and fortified. Remained in this position during 11th and 12th. May 13.—I can do no better, nor could a more accu-

rate description of our movements be given, than I find in the official report of Col. A. V. Rice, who was then in command of the regiment, whose language and report I adopt without alteration:

Under orders from Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, we moved from Sugar Valley toward Resaca. Arriving at a point where the road forks to Calhoun Ferry, we took position in line of battle on the Calhoun road, on the left of our brigade and division, General Woods' brigade, of the First Division, joining us on the left. A line of skirmishers, under command of Capt. George D. McClure, Company A, were immediately thrown forward. At 1 p. m. an advance was ordered. The skirmishers moved forward in good order over the open field, followed by the line of battle. We gained the crest of the wooded hill and halted for a moment, then moved forward and by the left flank for three-quarters of a mile, being ordered to dress to the brigade on our left, the skirmishers engaging and driving the enemy the while. Again we halted for an hour, when, the skirmishers having driven the enemy off the hills in front, we moved forward over a most rough and rugged country to the edge of the woods fronting the enemy's works, across a partially cleared bottom field, through which ran Camp Creek, our left resting near the main road to Resaca. At this time my adjutant, First Lieut. W. M. Newell, received a painful wound in his left eye while conveying an order to the skirmishers, which deprived me of his valuable services for twenty-four hours. Here I must mention the gallant action of our skirmishers, and those of the First Brigade, First Division, all under command of Capt. George D. McClure, Company A, Fifty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, supported by Company G, Fifty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieut. John Doncyson. On taking the hills last mentioned the skirmishers pushed rapidly forward, driving the enemy closely, taking a section of artillery just to our left, which fell into the hands of General Woods. Company A being out of ammunition, Capt. John A. Smith, with Company K, relieved Company A, and in a gallant manner kept the enemy in check until dark. A picket was now sent out, under command of First Lieut. H. Stone, of Company H, and twelve men of Company C.

We lay on our arms during the night, and were in line of battle at daylight of May 14, when picket-firing commenced briskly. Nothing more of importance transpired in our front until 1 p. m. Mean time, from 9.30 a. m., a furious battle raged on our left, with seeming doubtful results. At this time I received an order from Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith to advance our skirmishers, with the rest of the brigade, across Camp Creek, 150 or 200 yards in front, and to advance our line of battle accordingly. This was promptly obeyed, charging across the open field with arms right shoulder shift, and at double-quick. The Fifty-seventh Ohio starting first, and the movement being so sudden, the enemy was somewhat surprised. Resting here for a few moments, we again pushed forward our pickets through an almost impassable growth of wild roses, thorn, underbrush, and fallen timber to beyond a second creek or bayou. Our line of battle was immediately moved up through these heavy obstacles to easy supporting distance of the skirmish line, all the while under a sharp fire. The efficient manner that Lieutenant Stone conducted his skirmishers in these advances, and during the day, deserves mention. Thus matters remained until 5.30 p. m., when we received orders to charge over the open field and to take and hold the hills 500 yards to our front, the First Brigade, First Division, and First Brigade, Second Division, to take part in the charge. Soon preparations were completed, and the bugle notes sounded "forward." With yells and shouts the enthusiastic troops went wildly over the field, under a terrible shower of lead, shot, and shell. I was instructed to hold my command at the foot of the hill to await further orders, but the war spirit so filled every breast that nothing was thought of but the occupation of the enemy's works on the crest of the hill; on and up the line of battle moved fearlessly and bravely. The enemy fled before us, and the gunners forsook their posts; the work was accomplished, and the position ours. Just at this juncture I received an order from Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith to withdraw my regiment, for now the left of our brigade lapped over and in front of General Woods' brigade, and to report with it to him 200 yards to the right, and at the base of the bald hill, which faced to the southeast. This was immediately done at double-quick and in good order, although the men sullenly left the rich prize of cannon they had captured to fall into other hands. At this moment the fighting was severe, and the whole heavens seemed to be split with bursting shells. Under the immediate direction of General Giles A. Smith and staff, we advanced and occupied the brow of the bald hill. Company C, under command of Capt. John W. Underwood, was now sent forward as skirmishers. Mean time the pioneer corps of the Second Division, which had

promptly followed us with picks and spades, strengthening the line of rifle-pits facing the east just abandoned by the enemy. In a few moments, under the direction of General Giles A. Smith, I half wheeled the right wing of the regiment and advanced it to the line of works being constructed by the pioneers. Lieutenant-Colonel Mott brought up the left wing and formed a continuation of the line to the left. Scarcely had the regiment got into position, when our skirmishers were driven back by overwhelming numbers. Immediately the right wing occupied the slight works constructed, the pioneers retiring, and now commences to us the most critical and eventful portion of the fight. The sun was just setting; onward, and with a determination unequaled, came the enemy, charging us in three lines of battle, of Loring's division, with shouts and yells. Six or seven stand of colors were seen, and as many regiments were confronting us. We had just experienced the wild feeling of the assailing party; now breathless we stood awaiting the coming storm. Capt. John W. Underwood skillfully conducted his skirmishers to the rear and placed them in their proper position, until which time the fire of the regiment was held, when, by command, the rear rank raised and delivered a most effective volley; this was followed by a volley from the front rank, and so on alternately, until the attacking force was hurled back. The enemy approached to within thirty or forty yards of our position. It was now growing dark, but nothing daunted by his failure, the enemy formed and charged again, and also a third time, only, however, to meet the fate of his first approach. A portion of the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, fifty or sixty in number, was formed to the rear of our rear rank and did good execution. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois on the hill to our right, delivered a left oblique with telling effect. My entire command was cool and collected and seemed determined to repel the foe or die at their posts. During the action General Smith sent five companies [of the] Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers to our support, but there being no break in the line their services were not needed and were not used. The fighting closed about 8.30 p. m., when a beautiful moon shone brightly on the terrible scene of death, and the deep groans of the wounded and dying made us realize the horrors of war.

Immediately after the battle the pioneer corps, whose services I now wish to mention, and whose work no doubt saved many casualties in the regiment, with the assistance of heavy details from my regiment, under command of First Lieut. R. W. Smith, went to intrenching, and before morning strong works were constructed, behind which we could have defied the enemy. The loss of the enemy must have been heavy. During the night most of his dead and wounded were taken away. In the morning blood, clothing, &c., told how terrible had been the slaughter. Companies E and K were advanced cautiously a short distance, under the command of Capt. A. J. Sennett and Lieut. S. H. Carey.

On Sunday, May 15, 1864, we were in line of battle at 3 a. m. At daylight, by order of Brig. Gen. G. A. Smith, [the skirmishers] were advanced, but the whiz of bullets showed that the enemy was near. We remained in position behind our works, and all day long we lay in the trenches, with a heavy picket-firing in front, with nothing to break the monotony save the rumor that a charge was expected from the rebels. After dark Companies B and G, under command of Lieutenant Doncyson, relieved Companies E and K on the picket-line. At 11 p. m. a heavy attack was made on the left, which brought us in line of battle, but which proved only a cover for the retreat of the enemy.

At 3 a. m. of the 16th of May, 1864, a bright light toward the town attracted our attention, and soon a crash told us that the railroad bridge was burned. At daylight our skirmishers advanced to the Oostenaula River, but found no force this side. Our brigade and regiment now advanced, under direction of Brig. Gen. G. A. Smith, to the rebel works at the town of Resaca, and the colors of the Fifty-seventh Ohio were the first to be placed upon the strong works, just abandoned by the enemy. A few prisoners fell into our hands, who were sent to the rear.

And thus ends our part of the telling and important battle of Resaca, planned and fought with that skill and ability so eminently characteristic of our commanding general and his subordinate generals over us, but we have to grieve the loss of many of our best officers and men, which always seems to be the case.

The action of officers and men was all that could be desired, and I hereby openly and gratefully give them the praise their noble bearing and conduct deserves. For the individual services of Lieutenant-Colonel Mott, for his sound judgment under fire, and for his brave and intrepid action, I must acknowledge myself largely indebted. Also to my adjutant, William M. Newell, who is ever prompt and efficient, and to Lieuts. E. A. Gordon and John D. Marshall, for carrying orders and for valuable assistance on the afternoon and night of the 14th, am largely indebted. The line officers did their whole duty, and the non-combatants in ministering to the wounded discharged their duties well.

May 17, marched to the extreme right of the army, the advance of the army driving the enemy to Adairsville and occupied the place. May 18, marched to near Kingston and encamped for the night. May 19, crossed the Etowah River and remained in camp until May 23; moved southwest from camp to within twenty miles of Kingston. May 24, marched through Van Wert, distance six miles. May 25, marched five miles, to a point near Dallas, Ga. May 26.—In relation to this action I use the report of Col. A. V. Rice, who then commanded the regiment:

At 11 a. m. of the 26th, under orders from Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, we left our camp near Pumpkin Vine Creek, and moved toward Dallas about one mile (the Fifty-seventh Ohio being in the rear of the brigade), when the brigade formed line of battle, my command, by orders, remaining 200 yards to the rear, with Batteries A and B, First Illinois Light Artillery. As the line of battle advanced we followed, supporting the batteries. At 3 p. m. our forces occupied Dallas, Ga., and at 3.30 p. m. we marched into town. At 4.30 we moved in a southwesterly direction on the Villa Rica road one mile and a half, to where the road forks to Marietta, Ga. The First Brigade, Second Division, having the advance, met the rebel pickets and engaged them. We remained with Battery A during the night at the forks of the road, supplying the picket-line with ammunition from the ordnance train.

At 7 a. m. of May 27, by orders from Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, I moved my command up to the brigade, and was placed in reserve to the rear of Battery B, having orders through the day to be ready to move at a moment's notice. May 28, remained in same position occupied yesterday until 4.30 p. m., when the rebels fiercely attacked Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps (the Fifty-seventh Ohio being still in reserve). I was first ordered to move to the right to the support of General Harrow, of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. We had moved in this direction but a short distance when the Second Division was furiously assaulted, and I then received orders to assume the position I had left. In a short time I received orders from General Giles A. Smith to move to a hollow or ravine in our front, to the rear of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, our right to rest on our own brigade and on the main Marietta road. This was immediately done, all the movements being done under a sharp fire. An attack being anticipated at midnight, by orders, we were in line of battle at 11.30 p. m., and we so remained for two hours. May 29, remained in position behind our works; heavy picket-firing all day. Nothing further of importance transpiring until 9 p. m., when there seemed to be a general attack by the enemy on our entire line; this firing continued until daylight. May 30, remained in same position as yesterday, nothing transpiring of importance. May 31, our position remained unchanged until 1 p. m. An attack being anticipated on the right, the Fifty-seventh Ohio, Thirtieth Ohio, and Eighty-third Indiana, the remaining reserve regiments of the division, were ordered to the right and rear of the Fourth Division, all under command of Colonel Spooner, of Eighty-third Indiana. In the evening three companies (E, K, and B) of Fifty-seventh Ohio and three companies from Thirtieth and three from Eighty-third Indiana, under command of Lieut. Col. S. R. Mott, Fifty-seventh Ohio, were sent out as pickets. Lay on our arms during the night.

June 1, at daybreak, by order of Colonel Spooner, we withdrew half a mile to temporary works constructed the night before. At 7 a. m., by orders from General Giles A. Smith, we moved by the left through Dallas to near New Hope Church, to the position occupied by the Twentieth Army Corps, where we remained

until June 4. June 5, started for Acworth, where we arrived on the 6th, where we remained until June 10, 1864, when we started for Big Shanty. June 11, moved forward one mile; continued advancing slowly until June 27, when Second Division of Fifteenth Army Corps was selected to storm Kenesaw Mountain, and, at 7 a. m., moved a short distance to the right and forward to within 600 yards of the rebel line of works, under cover of timber, where the line was formed (the Fifty-seventh Ohio occupying the right of the advance of the First Brigade); skirmishers were thrown forward, and the line moved in close supporting distance. Through the first 150 yards the ground was thickly covered with underbrush, rendering it very difficult to keep the alignments perfect. This distance being passed we came to an almost impassable swamp, thickly covered with wild shrubbery and vines, rendering the advance in line a very difficult matter. Passing on for a distance of 150 to 200 yards through this swamp we came to the foot of the mountain proper, the enemy's pickets being driven before us, and many of them captured. Here a short halt was made and the line reformed, and then [moved] forward through a rough, broken country, covered with thick undergrowth and heavy timber, for a distance of 250 or 300 yards, when we found ourselves within 75 to 80 yards from the enemy's works. The natural growth of timber was, from this point to the enemy's works, felled, forming a species of abatis, the difficulties of which to move troops over can never be known, save to those who were there and participated in that hard-fought action. The men were eager for the fray, and pressed onward through a terrible storm of shot and shell, grape and canister, to within about fifteen or twenty yards of the main line of works. At this juncture Col. A. V. Rice, who was commanding the regiment, was severely wounded in the right leg, the left foot, and forehead. I was at this moment at the left of the regiment, and the regiment joining us on the left commenced falling back. I ordered my men to lie down but to hold their places, which they did (that is, Companies G, B, E, K, and H). Companies C, F, D, and I, owing to the severe fire on their front, the little protection afforded them, and the absence of the cheering of our beloved colonel in this trying moment, slowly fell back to the woods and there reformed. Not understanding why these companies had taken this position, I went down to inquire why a portion of the regiment was left under this terrible fire and the other withdrawn. When I learned that they had done so under orders brought by an orderly of Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, who was repeatedly told to deliver his order to me, as Colonel Rice was wounded, I then brought Companies G, B, E, K, and H back to the position occupied by Companies C, F, D, and I; Company A, being within ten or fifteen steps of the enemy's works, could not at this moment be withdrawn, except at too fearful a sacrifice. They remained until night-fall, and crept out singly and alone, as best they could, joining the balance of the regiment. Under orders from General Giles A. Smith we intrenched ourselves and remained until about 10 p. m., when we left and assumed the position we occupied in the morning. I cannot complete my duty without making special mention of Capt. George D. McClure and Lieut. John D. Marshall. Sergeant Heaton, of Company D, Sergeant Francis, Company A, and Sergeant Winegardner, of Company C, deserve, for their action, some substantial acknowledgment from the Government. June 28, 29, 30, all quiet.

July 1, still occupying same position. July 2, moved nine miles to the right of the Twenty-third Corps. July 3, the enemy evacuate Kenesaw Mountain; pursue the enemy; moving on the Green's Ferry road, across Nickajack Creek, in support of Sixteenth Army Corps, and remain there during July 4. July 5, move on same road. July 6, take position on the right of the Twentieth Army Corps. July 11, moved to the right, on the Sandtown road, in support of General Stoneman, remaining there during the 11th. July 12, march to Marietta, and arrive at Roswell July 13. July 14, cross Chattahoochee River and fortify within two miles of Roswell, and remain there until July 16, when we start for Decatur, via Stone Mountain, arriving at Decatur July 18, having assisted in destroying the Augusta railroad, and remain here during the 19th. July 20, move toward Atlanta, three miles, skirmishing with enemy, where we built works, and remained during 21st. July 22, about 1 p. m. fighting could be heard on left, continuing for some time, with seeming doubtful result, when three regiments, Sixth Missouri, One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, of First Brigade, Second Division, were ordered to support of Sixteenth Army Corps, leaving but two regiments (Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-seventh Ohio) in line of battle, the One hundred and eleventh Illinois being in front, supporting skirmish line. About 3 p. m. the enemy attacked the picket-line, driving it back on the support (One hundred and eleventh Illinois), and finally forcing all back upon the line formed by Fifty-seventh Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois. On came the enemy, moving on us in column by regiment, four or five regiments deep, extending as far to the right and left as I could see. The picket-line being well in, and the enemy within easy range, I ordered my regiment to commence firing, and continued with such effect as to compel the enemy to withdraw from our front, with the exception of a small number, who had succeeded in gaining the outside of the works, when I ordered the firing to cease. I now observed that the firing was not so heavy on the right, and started in that direction to ascertain the cause. From the position I occupied, I could see that the enemy had succeeded in gaining the works to the right of the railroad, having compelled the Second Brigade to leave the works, and were now forming, to the number of, say, 500, a line of battle, partially facing my right, when they opened upon my right and rear, and at a distance of not more than twenty-five paces. Thus placed, I deemed it expedient to change front, which fact I communicated to the commanding officer of Fifty-fifth Illinois, both regiments being under my command. Between my right and the left of the Second Brigade ran the Augusta railroad, and at this point was a cut of from five to fifteen feet deep. When I commenced the movement of change of front I found a large number of the enemy had passed through this cut in the railroad, and were now on my rear. Believing the movement impracticable, under this state of facts, I ordered both regiments to fall back. Reaching a ravine, I attempted to reform the line. The command being in some confusion, and the density of the underbrush being so great, I could not determine with any degree of certainty to what extent I was surrounded. I continued to fall back to the line of rifle-pits occupied before the advance, where I reformed my line. Here I found Generals Smith and Lightburn urging some men forward. At this juncture Colonel Martin came up with the regiments that had been detached and sent to the support of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The

whole line being reformed, we advanced, and after some sharp work, retook our works. I desire here to state that the action of men and officers of both regiments, under my command, was all that could be desired, as every man remained at his post until ordered to fall back. I am of opinion that we could have held our line, if the brigade on my left had held their position. I shall now mention the manning of the section of artillery of Battery A, First Illinois Artillery, that was on the left of the railroad. I would that I knew the name of every man, that future generations might know to whom they are indebted for their liberties. July 23, 24, and 25, spent in burying dead, &c. July 26, started for the right of the enemy, and got there on the 27th. July 28, taking position on the extreme right of the army, at 10 a. m. we commenced advancing. Soon the skirmishers were engaged, and the enemy driven slowly until 11.30 a. m. Having succeeded in getting possession of a hill, we here found the enemy in force, advancing to meet us. Making hasty preparations to receive him, with a few rails and loose stones, we soon had what protection could be received from a line of works of this kind, only eighteen to twenty inches high. Assault followed repulse for seven long hours. The carnage was fearful, and the dead and wounded on the field told a tale that must clothe many hearthstones in mourning and sorrow. Officers and men behaved more nobly, if such a thing could be, than usual. To attempt to name specific acts of particular persons would enlarge this report to an unwieldy extent. I must, however, be permitted to mention the action of Corpl. Marion Beemer, of Company C, in supplying the regiment with cartridges, under the circumstances and dangers attendant, as being deserving of special mention. July 29, reformed lines and buried the dead. July 30 and 31, continual skirmishing all the time.

August 1, 2, 3, and 4, continue skirmishing and advancing slowly. On the 4th the regiment took part in a charge, carrying rebel rifle-pits, and fortify the position, where we remain until August 26. Moved to the right in the evening, marching all night and until 12 m. of 27th, reaching the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad ten miles southwest of East Point. Remained here until morning of August 30. Moved on Macon railroad, where we arrived at 8 p. m., after continual skirmishing all day. August 31, met the enemy in force near Jonesborough, Ga., on the Macon railroad. Taking position on a fine range of hills, threw up slight works. The enemy, massing in front of our division and regiment, attacked us in four lines of battle. Owing to the conformation of the ground, the rebels could approach to within sixty to eighty yards of our line under cover. Here they formed their lines and came into full sight, when we opened upon them. Many fell, but with a stubbornness and determination that showed no value was attached to human life, the gaps were soon closed, as if by magic. Onward they came, with firm step and compressed lip, until they reached, in many places, five paces of our lines. Believing they were determined to come over, I ordered my command to fix bayonets. This command, together with its execution, they saw, and this, more than our shot, seemed to bring them to a realizing sense of their situation. To turn and retreat now to them was certain death. So I, twice during the engagement, ceased firing to enable them to come in as prisoners.

Having already exhausted my limited knowledge of descriptive words of praise in the many engagements in which the officers and

men of this regiment have won for themselves imperishable names, I can now only say, in commendation, that they are heroes, patriots, and war-worn veterans that a nation in her most beneficent gratitude can never repay. This closes the action that resulted in the fall of Atlanta, in which it has been the honor of the Fifty-seventh Ohio to participate. I feel that I have not done the regiment justice in this hurried and much lengthened report. As they have borne with my frailties on former occasions for my remissness of duty, I can but hope they will do so again. The short space of time allowed would not permit that the half should be told.

Casualties: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 22; wounded, 101; missing, 74. Total, 206.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

A. A. A. G., 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS.

No. 474.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 9–June 27 and July 28.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the advance upon and occupation of Resaca, Ga.:

On the morning of the 9th instant I marched from camp near Snake Creek Gap to the head of Sugar Valley, at a point where the Dalton road crosses the Resaca road, took position, and deployed skirmishers. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th my skirmishers were engaged, which lasted until 1 p. m. without any change in our position. On the morning of the 11th, pursuant to orders, withdrew from my position, leaving my skirmish line supported by Col. Benjamin J. Spooner, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers, to a partially intrenched position one mile and a half to the rear, formed my line, and completed the intrenchment in my front. On the morning of the 12th moved forward and took up my former position, where I remained during the day and night, with no signs of the enemy in our immediate front. On the morning of the 13th moved forward to another cross-road, two miles from Resaca, formed line of battle at 10 a. m., advancing in line of battle in the direction of Resaca, driving the enemy's skirmishers, until we arrived at Camp Creek, overlooked by a ridge in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's main works, and occupied by a strong line of skirmishers protected by logs and temporary works. Finding Camp Creek and the ground on the opposite side impracticable to advance in line, I ordered the Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, comprising my first line, to cover themselves as best they could, but, owing to the elevated position of the enemy, the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-third Ohio were exposed to a galling fire. About this time I received instructions from the general commanding the division to withdraw my line to a more covered position in the woods if I thought

I could do so without greater loss than remaining in my present position until after dark. Upon consulting Colonel Jones, Fifty-third Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, Thirty-seventh Ohio, I thought best for these regiments to remain until after dark. When firing ceased I withdrew them to a covered position in the woods, leaving a strong line of skirmishers on the line of Camp Creek. Skirmish firing commenced on the morning of the 14th at daylight, and was briskly kept up all day, my command remaining in the position taken the night before until 6.30 p. m., when I received orders to support Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, who had taken possession of the ridge in our front and across Camp Creek, which I did, moving my command in double-quick time across the creek, and forming on General Giles A. Smith's right, with the right of my skirmish line resting on the Oostenaula River, which position I intrenched during the night. Skirmishing commenced at daylight on the morning of the 15th, which was kept up all day without any change of position.

The enemy having evacuated Resaca on the night of the 15th, I moved forward on the morning of the 16th to the enemy's works, from whence, pursuant to orders, I marched in the direction of Rome, and crossed the Oostenaula. The 17th, 18th, and 19th were occupied, without anything special occurring, in marching to this point, where we arrived in the afternoon of the 19th. During the entire march and skirmish all the officers and men of my command behaved handsomely. Our rapid advance to the support of General Giles A. Smith was under a heavy fire of musketry, canister, and shell, but none faltered or fell back, and, with the exception of two or three privates who fell in the creek, wetting their ammunition, all were in their places when the line was formed.

Casualties: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 7; wounded, 75.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Big Shanty, Ga., June 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command from the time of leaving Kingston, Ga. (up to which time my last official report included) to the present date:

Pursuant to orders, I marched from Kingston on the morning of the 23d of May, in the direction of Rome, Ga. On the 23d, 24th, and 25th I was employed in marching from Kingston to near Dallas, meeting with little or no resistance by the enemy. On the 26th encountered the enemy's pickets near Dallas, formed line of battle, and advanced into Dallas without resistance, the enemy's pickets falling back. Marched through Dallas, on the Marietta road, encountered the enemy's pickets again, making a stubborn resistance one mile south of Dallas; formed line of battle, and, during that night and the next day (27th), covered my entire front with rifle-pits, which were connected on my left by Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith's (First)

brigade, and on my right by Colonel Oliver's brigade, of the Fourth Division, my skirmishers being warmly engaged during the day. On the 28th skirmishing commenced at daybreak, and was briskly kept up during the day until 5 p. m., when the enemy made an assault upon my command, which was repulsed with heavy loss on the part of the enemy, the assault lasting but twenty-five minutes. During the 29th, 30th, and 31st remained in the same position, with nothing occurring except brisk firing by skirmishers and sharpshooters.

June 1, withdrew from my position and moved in the direction of New Hope Church, and relieved a brigade of General Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, near said church, where I remained during the 2d, 3d, and 4th, with nothing occurring except skirmishing. The enemy having evacuated his position in our front on the night of the 4th, on the 5th I moved in the direction of and encamped near Burnt Church. On the morning of the 6th moved to Acworth Station, where I remained in camp, all quiet, until the morning of the 10th, when I moved in the direction of Big Shanty, formed line of battle, and constructed a rifle-pit in my front. Remained in line until the morning of the 12th, when I moved in rear of the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps, in reserve. Remained in reserve until the night of the 16th, when I moved to the right and relieved Colonel Hall's brigade, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, in which position I remained, briskly skirmishing with the enemy, until the morning of the 19th, when, it being ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his works in our front, I moved forward and took my present position immediately in front of Kenesaw Mountain, in which position I remained up to date (June 23), having almost constant skirmishing with the enemy since taking my present position.

During the entire time embraced in this report my officers and men (with one exception) have evinced the highest character of soldierly bearing. Under fire, on the march, and in camp, during the hot weather and almost incessant rains, I have not heard a murmur or complaint. The exception referred to above is the case of Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Myers, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, who, during a crazy fit of drunkenness, threw himself, in violation of orders, beyond the skirmish line and was killed.

My casualties are as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 7; wounded, 89.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GORDON LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Big Shanty, Ga., June 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by [my] command in the assault upon the enemy's works on the 27th instant:

Pursuant to orders, I marched from my bivouac at 7.30 a. m., formed in two lines in rear of a battery in Brigadier-General Os-

terhaus' lines, and at ten minutes past 8 moved forward. My advance was a part of the way through an open field under a raking fire of artillery obliquely on my right and left, also a musketry fire from the same directions. After passing through this open field, crossing a small stream into low ground covered with underbrush and interwoven with vines, through which I advanced a distance of 150 yards to another open field in my front and immediately in front of the enemy's main works. The edge of this field was occupied by the enemy with a heavy intrenched skirmish line, which I could not see until the front line was within twenty paces of it. A few volleys were fired, and my men dashed forward with clubbed muskets and succeeded in carrying this work, and advanced 150 yards into the open field. Finding this position exposed to a complete flank fire of artillery from the left and musketry from the right, the line fell back under cover of the woods, where I remained with my command until after dark, when, by order, I withdrew to the bivouac left in the morning.

During the advance my officers did all that could be done, but the underbrush through which we advanced was so thick that it was impossible to preserve a line; the consequence was the entire line was broken (this accounts for the heavy loss in officers), which was impossible to reform in the woods, on account of the thick underbrush, or in the open field in front, on account of the raking fire to which they were exposed. Some regiments fell back and reformed in the open field in the rear, only to be broken again in advancing. I, however, reformed the line as well as I could under the circumstances, and held my position, pursuant to orders, under a heavy fire of artillery until dark.

My casualties are as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 13. Enlisted men—killed, 16; wounded, 140. Total, 171. A full list will be forwarded soon.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GORDON LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report [of the part] taken by my command on the 28th instant:

About 8 a. m. I formed on the right of General Harrow's (Fourth) division with my entire brigade front, refusing my entire line. About 9 a. m. the line moved in the direction of the Sandtown road to a position on a ridge, near a road running parallel with the Sandtown road, with open ground in nearly all my front, my line on the prolongation of General Harrow's line, with my right refusing to correspond with the conformation of the ridge, throwing up a temporary cover of rails and logs for a part of the line. A short time after taking the described position I threw forward two regiments, the Forty-seventh and Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Wells S. Jones, to drive the enemy's skirmishers from a ridge in an open field in my front. Colonel Jones reporting the enemy's line too heavy for him, I sent the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to his assistance, replacing these three regiments

in the main line by three regiments from First Brigade. About the time the Fifty-fourth reached Colonel Jones the enemy appeared advancing in line of battle from the woods in his front, driving the command back, and engaging my whole line. In the first advance the enemy turned my right, forcing my men from the top of the ridge. At this time two regiments of the Fourth Division were sent to my assistance, when the ridge was retaken and held during the engagement and subsequently intrenched. The engagement, as well as I recollect, commenced at 11.30 a. m, and lasted until 5.30 p. m., most of which time the firing was incessant.

The officers and men behaved well; the regiments sent out to occupy the ridge in the open field came back broken, but were rallied in the main line and fought well.

My loss was light. From the number of dead found the next day in our front, the enemy's loss was heavy.

A list of casualties giving name, rank, and nature of wounds will accompany this report.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Comdg. 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th A. C.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 475.

Reports of Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In Front of Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade in the action before Atlanta on the 22d of July:

About 3 p. m. I received an order from General Lightburn placing me in command of the brigade. I was at that time about half a mile in front of the main line of works, supporting one line of skirmishers, who were not more than 500 yards from the enemy's works, and in plain view of Atlanta. My instructions from General Lightburn were that I would soon be attacked, and that I could either retire to the main line of works there or wait until I was compelled to retreat. I gave orders to the two regiments under my command, the Fifty-third Ohio and One hundred and eleventh Illinois Volunteers, together with the section of artillery, to remain in the position they then occupied until our skirmishers were driven in, and then to open fire on the enemy, and hold their position until the enemy appeared to be flanking us. We had fired but a short time when I saw the enemy to our left and rear advancing in heavy force. I ordered the artillery to fall back to the main works and followed it with the infantry. When I entered our works I found the Second Brigade in the works on the north side of the railroad, with its left resting on the railroad. All the regiments were placed in the

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 1 officer and 61 men wounded, and 6 men missing; total, 71.

front line but seven companies of the Fifty-third and two companies of the Forty-seventh Ohio, which were placed in reserve. Very soon the entire front line became engaged. The enemy were found to be steadily approaching our works and the reserve companies were all ordered forward into the works. The enemy soon seemed to fall back from the right and center of the brigade, but about this time moved a heavy force up the road, and got another column into the railroad cut. The smoke from our battery, it being near the road, entirely hid them now from our view until they were crossing the works on each side of the battery. Soon after this the head of their column began to emerge from the railroad cut, about seventy-five yards in our rear. The men near the road being no longer able to hold their position fell back in considerable confusion. I attempted to form a line on my right, but I could not succeed. After failing in that I tried to form line in the low ground, about 400 yards from the works, but could succeed in getting but a few men together. I determined then to not attempt to reform until we reached the works we had left in the morning. I gave orders accordingly. After gathering up all men we could find we advanced again to retake our works. I advanced part of my line nearly to the works, but was driven back some 400 yards. We soon again advanced and retook our works, turning the artillery that the enemy had taken from us on them, and capturing some 80 prisoners. Our loss is as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 1; enlisted men, 20; commissioned officers wounded, 4; enlisted men, 90; commissioned officers missing, 6; enlisted men, 204. Most of the missing were undoubtedly taken prisoners. About 600 muskets were picked up by my brigade in its front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GORDON LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade in the campaign against Atlanta:

On the 1st day of May this command left its winter quarters at Larkinsville, Ala., and marched toward Chattanooga, Tenn., following the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Arrived at Rossville, Ga., on the 6th of May. Nothing worthy of notice occurred on this march. Here we received orders to turn over all extra baggage, and have it sent to Chattanooga. On the afternoon of the 6th of May we marched again, having left behind all the tents and almost all the camp and garrison equipage belonging to the command (the transportation having been reduced to three teams to the regiment), camped at Lee and Gordon's Mills. May 7, marched again and went into camp at night near Taylor's Ridge. May 8, marched fifteen miles and encamped near Villanow. Here we first saw indications of the enemy being near. May 9, marched through Snake Creek Gap, and went into camp in rear of the Sixteenth Army Corps. May 10, moved forward into works constructed

the night before. Here our skirmishers first met the enemy. May 11, we remained in works. May 12, marched one mile to Sugar Valley, formed line of battle, and bivouacked until morning. May 13, marched at 6 a. m. without transportation or knapsacks; were in advance of the entire army, except Kilpatrick's cavalry, which marched just before us. Marched about two miles, when the cavalry having been engaged and repulsed by the enemy near where Dalton and Calhoun Ferry road crosses the Resaca road, and were ordered forward on the double-quick, and formed line of battle, with the left of the brigade resting on the Resaca road, fronting southeast. Skirmishers were thrown out in front and on the right flank. Remained in this position, skirmishing with the enemy until about 12 m., when a division of the Sixteenth Army Corps formed on our right, relieving our skirmishers on that flank. At 1 p. m. advanced in line of battle, with two regiments in reserve; drove the enemy's skirmishers about a mile through very thick woods. Just as our line of battle emerged from the woods the regiment on the right was fired into by the enemy, who were about 400 yards distant, on the south side of the Oostenaula River, and behind temporary railworks. The enemy were soon driven from their works, and our line again advanced until we came near Camp Creek, which was less than a mile from Resaca. The line halted at the edge of a field, which extended to the creek bottom, charged across this field, with skirmish line supported by the Fifty-third and Thirty-seventh Ohio Regiments, and drove the enemy out from among the fallen timber and behind the trees to their rifle-pits on the opposite side of the creek. May 14, brigade charged across Camp Creek bottom and formed on the right of the First Brigade just at dark, and intrenched during the night not more than 500 yards from the fortifications at Resaca. We remained in this position, skirmishing with the enemy, until the morning of the 16th of May, when the enemy were found to have evacuated Resaca during the previous night. The brigade lost in this action: Killed, 2 commissioned officers and 19 enlisted men; wounded, 5 commissioned officers and 104 enlisted men. May 16, after marching into Resaca, the brigade marched to Lay's Ferry, crossed the Oostenaula River, and went into camp in rear of the Sixteenth Army Corps. May 17, marched early in the morning, being the advance of the Fifteenth Army Corps; soon came upon a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, which retreated in the direction of Rome, Ga. Followed them all day, skirmishing with them. Bivouacked at night twelve miles north of Rome. May 18, marched through Adairsville, and bivouacked ten miles north of Kingston. May 19, marched to Kingston and went into camp, where we remained until May 23, when we marched again in direction of Dallas. May 26, encountered the enemy near Dallas, formed line of battle, threw forward skirmishers, and advanced line until the enemy entirely disappeared from our front. Marched through Dallas by the flank, following the Marietta road. Came up with the enemy about one mile east of Dallas, when skirmishers were thrown out, and two regiments of the brigade were formed in line of battle, the other four regiments being placed in reserve. May 27, constructed rifle-pits near the skirmish line, and moved forward three regiments into them. The other regiments were formed about 200 yards in rear of this line as a reserve. Our skirmishers were engaged with the enemy's all day. May 28, about 3 p. m. the enemy charged on our works with very heavy column, but were repulsed with great loss.

The officers and men engaged deserve great credit for the courage and coolness they exhibited in repulsing this charge. May 29, skirmished all day with the enemy, and about 10 p. m. the enemy again charged our line, but were very easily driven back to their work. We remained in this position until June 1, when, with our corps, we withdrew. Our loss in action near Dallas was: Killed, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 14; wounded, commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 64.

June 1, marched through Dallas to the position occupied by the Twentieth Corps, near New Hope Church, where we relieved a brigade of that corps, placing three regiments in the rifle-pits and the remaining three in reserve. Remained in this position, skirmishing with the enemy every day until June 5. The enemy having evacuated during the night of the 4th, our skirmishers occupied his works at daylight. Loss of the brigade near New Hope Church was: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 5 enlisted men. June 5, marched in northeasterly direction and bivouacked in an open field. June 6, marched directly east, reached Acworth about 12 o'clock, and went into camp about one mile south of it. Remained in this position until June 10, when we marched toward Big Shanty, where we encountered the enemy's pickets; formed line of battle on the right of First Brigade, threw forward skirmishers, and advanced line about half a mile and occupied a ridge, where we constructed breast-works. Remained in this position until June 13, when we were ordered into line at daylight and marched two miles to the left, and formed in rear of the Seventeenth Corps. Remained in this position until June 15, when we marched about a mile to the left, to support the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps; formed in column of regiments. Remained in this position until night, when we returned to the camp we had left in the morning. June 16, marched about one mile to the right, and formed in rear of General Osterhaus' division. In the evening relieved a brigade of the Seventeenth Corps in the front line. Remained in this position, skirmishing with the enemy, until June 19. The enemy having evacuated his works in our immediate front our skirmishers advanced and occupied his works at daylight. About 10 a. m. the brigade moved forward by the flank to the works evacuated by the enemy. While this movement was being made the enemy shelled us vigorously from their batteries on the top of Kenesaw Mountain. In the evening we advanced our line about half a mile to near the base of the mountain and constructed works in that position. Remained in this position until June 24. June 24, skirmish line was ordered to advance; Fifty-third Ohio was ordered out to support it. We advanced skirmishers to within 200 yards of the crest of Kenesaw Mountain, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers. Finding it impossible to drive the enemy farther we were ordered to remain in the position gained until night and then retire to old line. June 26, marched about 8 p. m. toward the right of our line; bivouacked about midnight, one mile west of Little Kenesaw Mountain. June 27, received orders to stack knapsacks and be ready to march at 8 a. m. Marched to position occupied by General Osterhaus. Were ordered to form line and prepare to charge the enemy's works on Kenesaw Mountain; formed in two lines, the Fifty-third Ohio, Eighty-third Indiana, and Thirtieth Ohio being placed in the front line, Forty-seventh, Thirty-seventh, and Fifty-fourth Ohio in reserve line, the brigade being on the extreme right of the division.

At 8.30 a. m. moved forward double-quick through an open field to a creek under a terrible fire from the enemy's artillery and skirmish line. Halted at creek to rectify line, being partially sheltered from the fire of the enemy. As soon as the line was dressed crossed the creek and advanced through the thickly timbered low ground, the underbrush being so thick it was almost impossible to get through it. About 200 yards from the creek, at the edge of a field, we came upon a line of rifle-pits occupied by the enemy, which were taken after a hand-to-hand contest, in which bayonets and the butts of guns were used. After driving the enemy from this line we advanced about 200 yards, to near the main line of rebel works, on the west side of Little Kenesaw Mountain, the ground being cleared and our line enfiladed from both flanks. We received orders to fall back to the rifle-pits that we had taken at the edge of the woods, it not being thought advisable to again charge the enemy's works in our front. We were ordered to remain in this position until night, when we were relieved by General Osterhaus' division, having remained all day under the fire of the enemy's artillery. At 9 p. m. returned to the position left in the morning. The brigade lost in action near Kenesaw Mountain: Killed, 2 commissioned officers and 16 enlisted men; wounded, 11 commissioned officers and 134 enlisted men; missing, 5 enlisted men. Brigade remained in camp near Little Kenesaw Mountain until July 2, when it marched south about ten miles to the position occupied by the Twenty-third Army Corps; we relieved a brigade of that corps and immediately constructed breast-works.

July 3, the enemy having withdrawn from our front, General Smith ordered that two regiments from the brigade be sent to reconnoiter the country in our front as far as Ruff's Mill. This party came upon the enemy about one mile from where it left the brigade. Finding a large force of the enemy, supported by artillery, the four regiments left back in the works were ordered up. Line of battle was formed, which was immediately advanced double-quick against the enemy. When it had advanced about 1,000 yards through a cornfield, under a destructive fire from the enemy's artillery and skirmishers—when within about 300 yards of the enemy's artillery, and 100 yards of his infantry, who were posted behind rail-works in the low ground near the creek in front of his artillery—it came to Nickajack Creek, and was compelled to halt, being unable to cross at this point. We opened fire from our line and soon drove the enemy from our front, when we crossed the creek at the fords and occupied the works that the enemy had left. Remained in this position until dark, when we returned to the works we had left in the morning. Our loss in this action was: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 35 enlisted men. July 4, marched two miles east, crossed Nickajack Creek and formed line on right of the Sixteenth Corps, and constructed works during the night. July 5, marched about five miles in a southwesterly direction, and went into camp near the Seventeenth Army Corps, where we remained until July 8, when we marched about three miles in a northeasterly direction, where we formed line on left of the First Division. Remained in this position, our pickets skirmishing with the enemy's, until July 11, when we marched five miles to the right and camped on Sandtown road. July 12, marched about 4 p. m. in the direction of Marietta; bivouacked at 11 p. m. July 13, marched at 2 a. m., passed through Marietta at daylight, bivouacked at night near Roswell. July 14, marched

in the afternoon; passed through Roswell and crossed to the south side of the Chattahoochee River and went into camp, where we remained constructing works until July 17, when we marched seven miles toward Decatur. July 18, marched in the direction of Stone Mountain, supporting General Garrard's cavalry; reached Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, near Stone Mountain, about 3 p. m., being the only infantry that reached the road. Destroyed about three miles of railroad and returned to our corps, which was about three miles west from the road. Marched on Decatur road, and bivouacked at 9 p. m. July 19, marched again to railroad and drove the enemy from it, and destroyed about two miles of it. Returned to Decatur road and marched in direction of Decatur, reaching there in evening. Went into camp near town. July 20, marched at 7 a. m. on Atlanta road, being the advance of the Army of the Tennessee, and came upon the enemy's pickets about two miles west of Decatur. Two regiments were deployed as skirmishers, and the remainder of the brigade formed in line of battle. We drove the enemy slowly for about two miles in the direction of Atlanta, when we received orders to halt and construct breast-works.

We constructed works and remained in this position until July 22, when the enemy, having withdrawn from our front, our skirmish line, supported by a regiment, was pushed forward until they had passed the line of works he had evacuated, and came up to his main works near Atlanta. About 10 a. m. the remaining regiments of the brigade were moved up to the old line of rebel works and formed in line, their left resting on Atlanta road. As soon as line was formed each regiment was ordered to turn the old line of rebel works and prepare them for our defense. About 3 p. m. the skirmishers were driven in and the enemy was seen advancing on our front in heavy column. As soon as he came within range our line opened upon him a very destructive fire, which threw into confusion his first line, which, however, was soon replaced by another more determined than the first. This, too, was driven back, and our entire line seemed perfectly secure. On the left of the line, near the Atlanta road, there was a battery which fired over the temporary works; to the left of the dirt road there was a deep railroad cut which was open. After the brigade had been firing about forty minutes, and the enemy seemed to be driven from our entire front, a heavy column approached the battery unperceived, under cover of the low ground and smoke, which came over the works and through the dirt road in force sufficient to overpower the few men placed between the pieces of artillery. About this time another column of the enemy began to emerge from the railroad cut in our rear, which caused the brigade to fall back from the works in considerable confusion. It reformed in a few minutes back at the works we had left in the morning, and, supported by a brigade of the Sixteenth Corps, charged upon and drove the enemy from our works, turning our recaptured artillery upon the retreating enemy. Our loss in action here was: Killed—commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 34. Wounded—commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 125. Missing—commissioned officers, 11; enlisted men, 257. July 27, marched twelve miles to the right, bivouacked at 11 p. m. July 28, marched at daylight and formed line of battle on the right of the Fifteenth Corps, it being the extreme right of the army. Marched two miles in line of battle, gradually wheeling to the left until we fronted south. About 11 a. m. we halted on a ridge and threw forward our skirmishers. The

regiments threw up logs and rails in their fronts. Three regiments were thrown forward as support to skirmish line. At 11 a. m. we were attacked by the enemy in tremendous force, who repeatedly charged our line, but was each time repulsed with terrible loss. The battle lasted until about 5 p. m., when the enemy retired from our front, leaving his dead and wounded to fall into our hands. Our loss in this action was: Killed—enlisted men, 3. Wounded—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 48. Missing—enlisted men, 12. We fortified and remained in this position until July 30, when we advanced half a mile and occupied the works begun by the Twentieth Corps. Finished the works and remained in them until August 2, when we captured the enemy's skirmish line and advanced our line half a mile, where we constructed works and remained until August 9, when we advanced about 500 yards to a line of works which we had constructed the night before, this line of works being in the open field and only about 800 yards from the enemy's main line. Remained in this position until August 26. Our loss in this position: Killed—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 9. Wounded—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 86. Missing—1 enlisted man. August 26, we withdrew from our works at 9 p. m.; marched in direction of Fairburn, a point on the Columbus and Atlanta Railroad; marched all night. August 27, went into camp about 12 o'clock near Camp Creek. Constructed works and remained in this position until August 29, when we marched again in direction of the railroad, which was about five miles distant. Struck the railroad about two miles north of Fairburn, where we built works of rails and remained until August 30, when we marched toward Jonesborough, a point on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, being the advance of the Army of the Tennessee. When we had marched about three miles we encountered the pickets of the enemy's cavalry, who had obstructed the road. Two regiments were thrown forward as an advance guard, one deployed as skirmishers and the other as support. The cavalry were soon dislodged from their position, and we again slowly advanced, driving the enemy before us until we came to a large plantation, at the opposite side of which the enemy had posted his men behind rail-works, and from which he opened fire from a battery of artillery. The brigade was formed in line here, and the skirmishers thrown forward to the left of the plantation, followed by the brigade; soon compelled the enemy to again retreat. Several other stands were made by the enemy during the day, but he was driven from them, and night found us not only across Flint River, but within half a mile of the railroad at Jonesborough, having driven the enemy (two brigades of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, supported at Flint River by a brigade of infantry) nine miles during the day. The brigade was now formed in line, with the right resting on Jonesborough road, about half a mile from the town, fronting directly east. Four regiments were placed in the front line, with orders to construct rifle-pits during the night; the other two regiments were placed in line about 100 yards in rear of the main line. August 31, about 10 a. m. the two reserve regiments were moved into a position on the left of the brigade, which had been occupied by the First Brigade. At about 11 a. m. the enemy was discovered moving by the flank toward the right of our corps. This he continued until about 2 p. m., when a line of battle was formed in our immediate front about 800 yards from our line. About 3 p. m. our skirmishers were driven in by

the enemy, who could be seen advancing along our entire front in two lines of battle. Our line fired on them when they were about 300 yards from our works. They were soon thrown into confusion, and never succeeded in coming nearer than 100 yards of our works. The firing continued about one hour and forty minutes, when the enemy disappeared from our front, having fallen back to his rifle-pits. Many of his dead and wounded were left on the field and fell into our hands. Our loss during the actions of the 30th and 31st was: Killed—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 9. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 41.

September 1, remained in works, strengthened skirmish line in the afternoon, and made demonstration on the enemy's line while the attack was being made on his right by the Army of the Cumberland. Loss during the day: 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded. September 2, advanced our skirmish line to the railroad at daylight, the enemy having retreated during the night. Brigade marched at 7 a. m., passed through Jonesborough, and followed the retreating enemy four miles southward toward Lovejoy's Station, and camped. Remained here until the night of the 5th, having constructed a strong line of works. September 5, at 12 o'clock (midnight) marched back through Jonesborough to our old works, where we remained until the morning of the 7th, when we took up the line of march for East Point, where we arrived on the afternoon of the 8th.

The following is the total loss of the brigade during the campaign: Commissioned officers—killed, 11; wounded, 38. Enlisted men—killed, 95; wounded, 680. Commissioned officers—missing, 11; enlisted men, 273. Aggregate, 1,108.

It is impossible to give in this report the number of prisoners captured, or the number of muskets picked up; no correct account of either having been kept in the brigade.

Too much credit cannot be given to the brave officers and men who compose this brigade for the patience and courage that they have exhibited during this long and arduous campaign. Their conduct well deserves the admiration and gratitude of every lover of our country.

I transmit herewith reports of regimental commanders and full list of casualties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. JONES,
Colonel, Comdg. 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

Capt. GORDON LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 476.

Reports of Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 111TH REGT. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Kingston, Ga., May 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command at the battle of Resaca, Ga., on the 13th and 14th instant:

From the position taken by our corps early on the morning of the 13th I advanced with the main column and, after sharp skirmishing,

gained position on the ridge in front of Resaca, on the right of our brigade and on the left of General Lightburn; soon after securing this position I was ordered to advance, and, if possible, drive the enemy from and hold a small stream at the foot of the ridge and in our front. I advanced my entire command down the ridge until I ran upon my skirmish line, when I was informed by Captain Peirce, commanding, that there was a strong line in his front protected by the timber on the stream; that to gain the stream he had to cross an open field, and that he could not advance without fearful loss. I ordered him to hold his position and the regiment to lie down, which partially protected them from the fire of the enemy. I immediately sent Lieutenant-Colonel Black to report the condition of affairs, when I received instructions to advance my skirmishers to the creek, if possible to do so. I immediately ordered Captain Peirce to advance his line to the stream and drive the enemy out, and that I would re-enforce him, which I did with Companies A, B, and G. I re-enforced the skirmish line with three companies for the reason that the captain had informed me that a column of the enemy, of at least five companies, had taken position under cover and beyond the stream. The four companies ordered made a gallant charge across the field and took position, partially protected, on the west bank of the stream, which they found to be impassable. Upon receiving a report from Captain Peirce I ordered him to hold his position; finding I could advance the regiment no farther, and my entire line being exposed, I asked and obtained permission to fall back to our first position on the ridge. This closed our operations on this day, with a loss of 7 killed and 9 wounded. The officers and men of the companies engaged did their whole duty and exhibited cool bravery and determination, honorable alike to themselves and the regiment.

At 2 o'clock on the 14th I was ordered to advance with four companies, push forward my skirmish line, and gain and hold both banks of the stream. I formed line, composed of Companies F, G, I, and K (E and H being already thrown out as skirmishers), and advanced, under cover of timber, to the field which lay between my position and the stream. I ordered a charge, and we gained the creek with a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded. I immediately ordered my skirmishers to advance to the next range of hills, which they did, driving the enemy before them. While in this position I was notified that a general advance of the entire line was anticipated, and to hold myself in readiness and await orders. I immediately pushed my entire command across the stream, and ordered the skirmishers to make a still farther advance if practicable. In the mean time I received orders that our brigade, with Woods' brigade, of Osterhaus' division, at the sound of the bugle, would make a grand charge for the purpose of gaining the range of hills in our front, and that my position was on the right of the Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and that I would take and hold the bald hill to the right. My command had already advanced and was under cover to the left of the hill I was to occupy. At the bugle sound to advance, through a misunderstanding, we crossed to the left of our proper position and to the next range beyond; meeting a much larger force than ours we slowly fell back and occupied a position to the left of the bald hill; being hard pressed and in danger of being flanked, I sent to General Woods, who was on the left, for re-enforcements; they failing to arrive, I went myself and obtained four companies, which enabled us to hold our position. Brave hearts and strong arms forced the

enemy back to their works, they leaving numbers of their dead and wounded on the field. I dispatched a messenger to inform you of our position and say that the hill to our right, where I should have been, was not occupied. Night closed the conflict. Our loss was 4 killed and 32 wounded.

Officers and men did their duty so well, fought so nobly and bravely, that I can make particular mention of none.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Comdg. 111th Regt. Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. ADDISON WARE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 111TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of my command during the present campaign:

Sunday, May 1, broke camp at Larkinsville, Ala., at 7 a. m., marched ten miles in the direction of Chattanooga, Tenn., and encamped near Bellefonte at 4 p. m.; weather fine. Monday, May 2, broke camp at 7 a. m., passed through Bellefonte, and camped near Crow Creek, making ten miles; nothing of interest transpiring on march. Tuesday, May 3, broke camp at 7 a. m., marched eighteen miles, and encamped at Bridgeport, Ala.; men fatigued but in fine spirits. Wednesday, May 4, broke camp at 6 a. m., marched ten miles, crossed Tennessee River, halted one hour at Nickajack Cave, and encamped near the "Narrows" for the night. Thursday, May 5, broke camp at 6 a. m., marched ten miles, and encamped at the base of Lookout Mountain. Friday, May 6, broke camp at 7 a. m., passed over Lookout Mountain, halted at Rossville at 1 o'clock; ordered to turn over extra baggage and teams; detailed Lieut. David Nichols, of Company I, and squad of six men to take charge of same and store at Chattanooga; marched at 2 p. m. and encamped near Lee and Gordon's Mills; twelve miles. Saturday, May 7, broke camp at 6 a. m., marched eight miles, and encamped near Taylor's Ridge at 4 p. m. Sunday, May 8, broke camp at 9 a. m., crossed Taylor's Ridge, halted one hour for lunch at Gordon's Springs, made a long evening's march, halted for supper; broke camp again at dark, marched three miles, and encamped on mountain; indications are that the enemy are near; fifteen miles marched; men fatigued but in fine spirits. Monday, May 9, broke camp at 6 a. m., passed through Snake Creek Gap, Sixteenth Army Corps in advance; heavy skirmishing with the enemy; ordered to be ready to resist cavalry charge; encamped at 4 p. m. at cross-roads near Resaca, Ga. Tuesday, May 10, ordered in line at 8 a. m., where we remained during the day; heavy skirmishing in our front; ordered to be ready to move to-morrow morning at 2 o'clock; heavy rainstorm during the night. Wednesday, May 11, broke camp at 2 a. m. and took position in Snake Creek Gap behind strong works. Thursday, May 12, ordered to be ready to march at 6 o'clock; broke camp at the hour and formed line near cross-roads; ordered to be ready to move on Resaca to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. Friday,

May 13, broke camp at 6 a. m., marched three miles, and formed line; heavy skirmishing in front; advanced on Resaca at 2 p. m.; gained ridge in front of Resaca; threw out Companies A, B, C, and G to drive enemy's skirmishers from creek in front; gained the bank, the enemy holding position on opposite side; formed line on ridge; loss during the day, 7 killed and 8 wounded; being the first time under fire officers and men proved their bravery and daring. Saturday, May 14, ordered at 2 p. m. to take four companies and charge the enemy's skirmish pits and drive them from the opposite bank of creek; ordered out Companies F, G, I, and K, charged across field and creek, drove the enemy from their pits, and held the same; loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded; ordered to advance at 4 p. m. with the brigade and take hill in my front; advanced in accordance with orders and gained position; was attacked in heavy force by the enemy near sundown; held our position and fortified same during the night; loss, 6 killed, 26 wounded; the behavior of the regiment was all that could be desired. Sunday, May 15, remained in position during the day; heavy skirmishing in front. Monday, May 16, Resaca evacuated by the enemy; marched into town and halted until 2 p. m.; took up line of march and crossed the river west of town, and encamped within the lines of the Sixteenth Army Corps; five miles. Tuesday, May 17, broke camp at 6 o'clock; marched in the direction of Rome, Ga., without opposition until 3 p. m., when we came upon the enemy's rear guard; formed line, exchanged a few shots, and encamped for the night; no casualties. Wednesday, May 18, broke camp at 6 o'clock and marched in the direction of Adairsville, Ga.; reached same at 2 p. m.; found the entire army at this point; marched at 4 p. m. and bivouacked at 11 o'clock on Rome and Kingston road near gothic house. Thursday, May 19, broke camp at 7 a. m.; halted at noon near Kingston, Ga., and went into camp. Friday, May 20, remained in camp. Saturday, May 21, remained in camp. Sunday, May 22, remained in camp. Monday, May 23, broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched in direction of Dallas, Ga., making twenty miles; encamped near creek at 5 p. m.; water scarce; hard day's march. Tuesday, May 24, detailed as rear guard; broke camp at 4 p. m. and marched until 3 a. m.; train all in; encamped for the remainder of the night; rained incessantly during the march; disagreeable march. Wednesday, May 25, broke camp at 7 o'clock, marched until 5, and encamped for the night; had supper; struck camp and marched two miles and again encamped for the night. Thursday, May 26, broke camp at 11 a. m.; formed line near Dallas, Ga.; skirmished with the enemy; drove them out and marched through town; found the enemy in strong force one mile beyond town; again formed line and threw out skirmishers; drove the enemy back, gained a ridge, and encamped for the night; threw up fortifications; 1 killed, 2 wounded. Friday, May 27, threw up additional fortifications; heavy skirmishing in front; loss, 6 wounded. Saturday, May 28, were attacked by the enemy at 4 p. m.; repulsed them with heavy loss; loss, 2 wounded. Sunday, May 29, in position, with heavy skirmishing in front; casualties, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Monday, May 30, in position; casualties, 4 wounded. Tuesday, May 31, no change in position; Lieutenant-Colonel Black wounded severely in leg; 2 enlisted men.

Wednesday, June 1, evacuated our position at 5 o'clock and marched to the left, relieving a portion of the Twentieth Army

Corps near New Hope Church; my regiment in reserve. Thursday, June 2, in reserve during the day. Friday, June 3, in reserve during the day. Saturday, June 4, in reserve during the day. Sunday, June 5, enemy evacuated during the night; broke camp at 10 a. m.; marched in northeast direction; encamped at 4 p. m. in sight of Lost Mountain. Monday, June 6, broke camp at 6 o'clock; marched in direction of Acworth; reached same at 12 m.; went into camp. Tuesday, June 7, remained in camp. Wednesday, June 8, remained in camp. Thursday, June 9, remained in camp. Friday, June 10, broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched on Marietta road; found the enemy at Big Shanty Station; skirmished with them during the day and found them in force; intrenched near Kenesaw Mountain. Saturday, June 11, remained in camp during the day, in reserve. Sunday, June 12, remained in position occupied yesterday. Monday, June 13, ordered in line at daylight; marched two miles to the left, and took position in woods. Tuesday, June 14, remained in position taken yesterday. Wednesday, June 15, ordered to be in line at daylight; also at 11 o'clock; no change in position. Thursday, June 16, ordered into line at 10 a. m.; marched to the right to support Osterhaus' division; encamped in rear of his lines. Friday, June 17, remained in camp until 3 p. m., when we were ordered out in line to make demonstration; accomplished without loss. Saturday, June 18, in camp in yesterday's position. Sunday, June 19, enemy evacuated their works in our front; ordered to be ready to march; moved at 8 o'clock, threw out skirmishers, and gained position within half a mile of the base of Kenesaw Mountain. Monday, June 20, threw up works on line gained last evening. Tuesday, June 21, remained in works. Wednesday, June 22, remained in works. Thursday, June 23, remained in works; killed, 1. Friday, June 24, impression prevails that the enemy are evacuating; skirmishers ordered to advance; found the enemy still in force; no change in position; casualties, killed, 1; wounded, 4. Saturday, June 25, no change of position; heavy skirmishing in front. Sunday, June 26, received orders to be ready to march at dark; marched three miles to the right, and encamped for the night. Monday, June 27, was ordered to be ready at 8 o'clock to charge the enemy's works; Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with one brigade of Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to be the assaulting column; formed line at the hour, charged the works, found them impregnable; was repulsed; fell back a short distance from enemy's works; threw up intrenchments; remained in them until dark; marched to the rear and went into camp; casualties, killed, 1; wounded, 16; missing, 2. Tuesday, June 28, remained quietly in camp during the day. Wednesday, June 29, remained in camp during the day. Thursday, June 30, remained in camp during the day.

Friday, July 1, in camp during the day; received orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Saturday, July 2, broke camp at 4 o'clock, and marched eight miles to the right, our brigade relieving a brigade of the Twenty-third Army Corps; my regiment placed in position on the extreme left; threw up fortifications. Sunday, July 3, ordered in line at daylight, expecting an attack; no enemy appearing, remained quiet until 3 p. m.; ordered to feel the enemy in front; marched one mile, skirmishing with the enemy; returned to camp for the night. Monday, July 4, remained in camp until noon; ordered out with division to support the Sixteenth Corps; marched two miles, and encamped for the night.

Tuesday, July 5, broke camp at 6 o'clock, and marched four miles to the right; encamped in rear of the Seventeenth Corps. Wednesday, July 6, in camp in reserve. Thursday, July 7, in camp in reserve. Friday, July 8, ordered to be ready to march at 4 p. m.; marched three miles to the left, and formed line in the woods, connecting on the left with the Twentieth Corps; threw out skirmishers. Saturday, July 9, remained in position. Sunday, July 10, pickets report enemy across the river; remained in camp all day. Monday, July 11, marched five miles to the right, and encamped on Sandtown road. Tuesday, July 12, remained in camp until noon, when I received orders to be ready to march in a quarter of an hour; broke camp, and marched ten miles in the direction of Marietta; bivouacked, with orders to be ready to march at 2 a. m. Wednesday, July 13, marched at 2 a. m.; passed through Marietta, Ga., took the Roswell road, and encamped within one mile of town. Thursday, July 14, remained in camp until 4 p. m.; broke camp, and crossed the Chattahoochee River, and encamped on the south side. Friday, July 15, remained in camp. Saturday, July 16, remained in camp; orders to be ready to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. Sunday, July 17, broke camp at 6 o'clock, and marched seven miles on Decatur road; encamped for the night on creek. Monday, July 18, broke camp at 6 o'clock, and marched on road in direction of Stone Mountain, supporting a cavalry force cutting railroad; cavalry succeeded without opposition; marched three miles to the right, and encamped for the night. Tuesday, July 19, broke camp at 5 o'clock, and marched on Decatur road; left main road and struck the railroad east of Atlanta; was formed in line along same; received orders to destroy same in my front, which was cheerfully performed; marched at 12 m. for Decatur, and encamped for the night. Wednesday, July 20, broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched for Atlanta, Second Brigade in advance; found the enemy in force two miles and a half east of the city; formed line and [built] intrenchments. Thursday, July 21, remained in position during the day. By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, I was placed in command of the brigade. Friday, July 22, enemy evacuated their works; we took possession of same; my regiment placed in position half a mile in front of main line, to support the picket-line; was attacked by the enemy in heavy force at 2 p. m., Maj. W. M. Mabry being in command; made a desperate stand, but was compelled by the numbers against them to fall back to main works. The enemy pushed on and took the main works, and the regiment, with the division, fell back to the second line of works. They, with the division, were rallied and retook the works. Loss, killed, 18; wounded, 40; missing, 85; Major Mabry slightly wounded in left arm. Too high praise cannot be bestowed on the regiment for this day's work. Seventy dead rebels were found in front of their position. Saturday, July 23, remained in position on the line. Sunday, July 24, same position. Monday, July 25, same position. Tuesday, July 26, in same position; received orders to be ready to move at 12 o'clock tonight. Wednesday, July 27, broke camp at 4 a. m. and marched to the right; encamped at 11 p. m. Thursday, July 28, broke camp at 6 o'clock; marched still to the right; gained position at 11 o'clock on ridge; heavy skirmishing in front; was attacked by the enemy in force; repulsed them with heavy loss; men and officers deserve credit for their coolness and bravery; loss, 10 wounded, 1 missing.

Friday, July 29, threw up works on line occupied yesterday. Saturday, July 30, moved at 12 m., and occupied new line of works one mile in advance. Sunday, July 31, in fortifications.

Monday, August 1, in fortifications. Tuesday, August 2, advanced our line some three-quarters of a mile; heavy skirmishing in front; regiment in reserve. Wednesday, August 3, regiment in reserve. Thursday, August 4, regiment transferred to Second Brigade; took position on the line; 1 wounded. Friday, August 5, remained in same position. Saturday, August 6, remained in same position. Sunday, August 7, remained in same position. Monday, August 8, remained in same position. Tuesday, August 9, moved to new line of works in front; heavy skirmishing. Wednesday, August 10, in the trenches, with the usual amount of skirmishing; 2 wounded. Thursday, August 11, same position; 2 wounded. Friday, August 12, same position. Saturday, August 13, same position. Sunday, August 14, same position; 2 men, Company B, killed by cannon-ball. Monday, August 15, same position. Tuesday, August 16, same position. Wednesday, August 17, same position. Thursday, August 18, made a demonstration; charged across a field to our skirmish pits; received a shelling; no casualties. Friday, August 19, remaining in same position in the works; 2 wounded. Saturday, August 20, same position. Sunday, August 21, same position. Monday, August 22, same position. Tuesday, August 23, same position; 2 wounded. Wednesday, August 24, same position. Thursday, August 25, same position. Friday, August 26, same position; received orders to be ready to move at 8 o'clock; evacuated works at the hour; marched all night; encamped at creek at 12 m. Saturday, August 27, broke camp at 6 o'clock; marched for Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad; reached same at 2 p. m.; was formed on line on north side of road; fortified. Sunday, August 28, remained in same position. Monday, August 29, remained in same position; 1 wounded. Tuesday, August 30, broke camp at 7 a.m.; marched on Jonesborough road; found the enemy two miles from our camp; regiment ordered out on the skirmish line; skirmished with the enemy, driving them before us until 1 o'clock, when we were relieved by the Thirty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; marched until dark, gaining position within half a mile of Atlanta and Macon Railroad; threw up works; 2 wounded. Wednesday, August 31, heavy skirmishing in our front; ordered the works to be strengthened; was attacked at 3 p. m. by a heavy force massed in six columns; they were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss; the conduct of officers and men was all that could be desired, and for cool bravery and determination unsurpassed; killed, 1; wounded, 8. Thursday, September 1, remained in position; made sundry demonstrations in favor of Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, who were coming around on the left. Friday, September 2, enemy reported to be retreating; ordered to be ready to march; broke camp at 7 o'clock; marched through Jonesborough, taking road leading south; met with no opposition until 12 m.; found the enemy intrenched on hill; encamped for the night; in reserve. Saturday, September 3, in camp, near Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; received copy of General Sherman's order, announcing the evacuation of Atlanta, Ga., by the enemy, its occupation by our troops, and the close of the campaign.

For a more full and perfect report of the conduct of the regiment during the greater part of the campaign, I would refer you to the reports of my old brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith.

Casualties during the campaign: Total, killed, 37; wounded, 144; missing, 88; aggregate, 269.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. MARTIN,

Colonel 111th Regt. Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

Capt. A. C. FISK,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 477.

Report of Capt. Benjamin North, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers in the present campaign, commencing May 1, up to and including the occupation of Atlanta:

Moved from Larkinsville, Ala., May 1, via Chattanooga, to Snake [Creek] Gap, Ga.; arrived on the 9th. On the 10th had slight skirmish; no loss. 13th, 14th, and 15th, engaged the enemy at Resaca; loss, 7 wounded. May 17, had a slight skirmish; no loss. May 26 and 27, skirmishing and digging rifle-pits near Dallas; 4 men wounded. May 28, skirmishing until 12 m.; enemy charged our works in afternoon, and were repulsed with great slaughter; 7 men wounded. [May 29], skirmishing still going on; the enemy charged our works repeatedly during the night, but with no success. 30th, still skirmishing; Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Myers killed about daylight; 1 man killed and 4 wounded during the day.

June 1, skirmishing near New Hope Church until the 5th; 1 man wounded on the 3d. Skirmishing 10th, 11th, and 15th, near Big Shanty. [17th], made demonstration on enemy's works; enemy evacuated on the night of 19th, and 20th we advanced to the foot of Kenesaw Mountain and kept up constant skirmishing until the 26th, with loss of 1 man, wounded. 27th, made an unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's works on Little Kenesaw Mountain; Col. Benjamin J. Spooner was severely wounded (had left arm amputated), Lieut. Nelson Johnson severely wounded, also 18 men wounded. Evening of 4th July, skirmished and threw up rifle-pits. 8th and 9th, skirmishing near Chattahoochee River. Rebels crossed the river on the morning of the 10th. 12th, moved, via Marietta, to Roswell on Chattahoochee River. Crossed the river on the 14th and threw up works. 17th, moved toward Stone Mountain and struck the Georgia Railroad near that point; destroyed several miles of the road and marched to Decatur. 20th, marched toward Atlanta; skirmishing all day, also 21st. Enemy fell back on the night of 21st, and we occupied their works on 22d. During the day were ordered to the rear to guard hospital and supply train; skirmishing with rebel cavalry. 24th, detailed to guard prisoners to Marietta; arrived there on the 25th, and reported back to the brigade on the 26th. 27th, moved to the right, and at 12 o'clock, 28th, the enemy attacked our lines and were repulsed; they made several attacks during the day, but were each time driven back, with terrible slaughter; loss, 13 men wounded and 4 missing. Skirmishing every day from July 31 to August 26; lost 1 man killed, and 4 wounded; we then moved again to the right and struck the West Point railroad seven

miles below East Point, and spent one day in destroying it. 30th, moved toward Jonesborough on Macon railroad, and skirmished from 12 m. until dark, driving the enemy to within half a mile of the railroad at Jonesborough; 2 men wounded. 31st, enemy assaulted our works in afternoon, and were repulsed with heavy loss; 3 men killed, and 5 wounded, during the day.

September 1, skirmishing all day; 1 man killed; enemy evacuated during the night. 2d, moved to Lovejoy's Station and encamped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. NORTH,
Captain, Comdg. Eighty-third Indiana Vol. Infantry.

Capt. A. C. FISK.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 478.

Reports of Capt. Carl Moritz, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the following report of the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry of the battle on the 28th day of July, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga., participated in by said regiment:

The regiment marched to the right of our line, and took position about 10 a. m. on the right of the brigade, which was at the same time the extreme right of the army. By verbal order of General Howard, commander of the Department of the Tennessee, six companies of the regiment were deployed as skirmishers to cover our right flank, and soon after two more companies were advanced as advanced pickets on the several by-roads leading to our line. The enemy soon appeared in heavy force in our front and flank, and drove in the skirmish line. Maj. Charles Hipp, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded at this time, and Capt. Carl Moritz, Company B, took command of the regiment. The regiment fell back from the ridge previously occupied, rallied on the next in rear of the former, and advanced in line of battle to its first position, driving the enemy. By gathering fence rails it erected light breast-works, which were held during the remainder of the day against the fierce and incessant assaults of the enemy, which were repulsed at each time with heavy loss to him. In the mean time the regiment was supported by detachments from other army corps, and ordered in the reserve position for about three hours, when it reoccupied its position in the front line. When night broke in the enemy ceased his assaults, and the regiment was enabled to throw up substantial breast-works on its line.

The following are the casualties of the regiment:* Officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 2.

I have the honor, respectfully, to remain, your obedient servant,

CARL MORITZ,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

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*Nominal list omitted.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Near Jonesborough, September 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the following report of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry of the battle near Jonesborough, Ga., August 31, 1864, participated in by said regiment:

On the night of August 26, 1864, the regiment marched out of the intrenchments near Atlanta toward the railroad which leads from Atlanta to West Point, Ga. After the same was completely destroyed, it resumed its march and advanced in an easterly direction against the railroad leading from Atlanta to Macon, and came to a position about half a mile west of said railroad, after having pressed back the skirmishers of the enemy during the whole day. August 30, the regiment marched in line of battle as support of the skirmishing line of the brigade. On the 31st of August the forenoon was occupied with erecting breast-works to strengthen the position. At about 2.30 p. m. the enemy advanced in heavy force, and endeavored, by several charges, to take our gained position, but was repulsed at each time with severe loss to him.

The casualties of the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the 30th and 31st of August were as follows: Officers wounded, 1; enlisted men wounded, 8.

I have the honor, respectfully, to remain, your obedient servant,
CARL MORITZ,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 5, 1864.

Detailed report of the operations of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the campaign commencing May 3, 1864, up to and including the occupation of Atlanta.

I have the honor to transmit the following report of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as required by Special Field Orders, No. 117, dated September 4, 1864:

The regiment, which on its return from veteran furlough in Ohio, arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of May, 1864, met on its journey to the front with a serious railroad accident near Munfordville, Ky., by which it suffered a loss of 1 killed and 30 wounded enlisted men. Arrived in Nashville on the 3d, and in Chattanooga on the 6th of May, at which place it received new muskets. On the 8th of May it marched from the latter place toward Resaca, Ga., escorting the train of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and joined its brigade on the 10th of May in Sugar Creek Valley. It participated in the battle at Resaca on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, and marched with the brigade, by the way of Calhoun, to Kingston, where it bivouacked until the 23d of May. Lieut. Col. L. von Blessingh, commanding the regiment, left the same on the 23d on sick leave, and Maj. Charles Hipp took command. On the 23d of May the regiment marched with the brigade to Dallas, Ga., which place was reached on the 25th of May, and participated in the actions near said place on the 28th and 29th of said month.

On the 1st of June the regiment marched via Pumpkin Vine Creek toward New Hope Church, took position in the lines previously occupied by the Twentieth Army Corps, which were held and defended against the enemy until the 5th of June, when the latter retreated. The regiment then marched with the brigade to Acworth, in which vicinity it bivouacked until the 10th of June, when it advanced, with the brigade, against Big Shanty, which place was reached on the same day. From the 10th to the 14th the regiment held, with the brigade, the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps, when it advanced more southeast, and near the position of the enemy on Kenesaw Mountain.

On the evening of the 16th of June the regiment occupied a part of the thus advanced lines, sent out its skirmishers, and remained in this position until the 19th, when the enemy retired more to the summit of the mountain, and was followed by our advancing forces. The regiment remained directly in front of Kenesaw Mountain until the 26th of June, all the time engaged in sending out skirmishing parties and supporting the skirmishing lines of the brigade. On the 26th of June the regiment moved, with the brigade, more to the right of the line previously occupied, and participated, on the following day, June 27, in the assault on the works of the enemy, but which was repulsed by the same. The regiment remained under the artillery fire of the enemy until 11 p. m., when it retired. On the 28th it went in our reserve lines, where it bivouacked, engaged in making out its regimental and company reports for muster and inspection.

On the 2d day of July the regiment marched, with the brigade, to the extreme right of the army, taking the Sandtown road, and arrived at its position at 1 p. m., and intrenched itself there. On the 3d day of July the regiment, with the brigade, supported part of the Sixteenth Army Corps in its attacks on the enemy's lines near Nickajack Creek, which he was forced to abandon, and continued in the same service on the 4th July. From the 5th to July 12 the regiment confronted, in various positions, the enemy, who was intrenched on the northern bank of the Chattahoochee River, when the regiment marched, with the brigade, to the extreme left of our army, and crossed, on the 14th, the Chattahoochee River at Roswell Factory, where it threw up intrenchments, but which [it] left on the 17th July, when it marched in a southeastern direction toward the railroad which leads from Augusta to Atlanta. The same was reached on the evening of the 18th, and completely destroyed for five miles, in which destruction the regiment took an active part. On the 19th the regiment reached Decatur, after having assisted in the destruction of another portion of said railroad on the same day. On the 20th it advanced along said railroad toward Atlanta, and, the enemy appearing in front, advanced in line of battle to a point about three miles and a half east of Atlanta, where it took position and threw up breast-works, in which it remained during the next day. The enemy left his intrenched position early in the morning of the 22d July, and the regiment, with the brigade, took possession of the same and turned them in some manner to use them against the enemy, but not sufficiently, as was shown afterward. At about 3.30 p. m. the enemy attacked the position in force, and having been successful on the left of the brigade, the regiment being posted on the right, advanced on our flank and rear, and the regiment was forced to fall back to the intrenchments occupied in the morning, though it was successful in repel-

ling the attack of the enemy in its immediate front. The regiment advanced again, and, in about one hour from the time it retreated, re-entered the intrenchments, which were retaken from the enemy by the timely support of First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and one brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps. From the 23d to July 26th the regiment was engaged in fortifying the regained position and throwing out strong skirmish parties, when it marched at daybreak, on the 27th July, with the brigade, toward the extreme right of the army. On the 28th July, about 11 a. m., the regiment took position on the right of the brigade, which was at the same time the extreme right of the army. It deployed six of its companies as skirmishers to our right flank, and afterward two more companies were advanced as pickets on the several by-roads leading to our position. The enemy soon appeared in heavy force on our right flank and front, which forced the skirmishers to fall back, who afterward formed again and took position in the line of battle. At this time, Maj. Charles Hipp, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded, and Capt. C. Moritz, Company B, took command. The enemy made continuous charges for about four hours, endeavoring to break our lines, but was always repulsed with heavy loss, and, as soon as night broke in, he desisted from his assaults and disappeared from the front. The time from July 29 to August 26 was occupied by the regiment in repulsing the enemy's advanced forces, taking his rifle-pits, and advancing our main fortified position toward and near the enemy's fortifications, which were erected in front, and running parallel with, the railroad which leads from Atlanta to East Point.

On the evening of August 26 the regiment marched out of the intrenchments and took, with the brigade, the direction toward Sandtown. On the following day it resumed its march until it reached, on the 28th, the railroad leading from Atlanta to Montgomery, Ala. On the 30th the regiment resumed its march in an easterly direction to the railroad leading from Atlanta to Macon, and the enemy having appeared in front about 9 a. m., advanced in line of battle as support of the skirmishers during the remainder of the day, driving the enemy within half a mile of the railroad, when night broke in, and the regiment took its position established by the army. The regiment occupied the center of the brigade, and fortified its line by throwing up breast-works on the morning of the 31st of August. The enemy appeared at about 2.30 p. m. in heavy force, attacked our position, and, by repeated charges on our lines, tried to break our lines, but was repulsed at each time with heavy loss to him.

September 1, the enemy, though still occupying his intrenched position in front, made no further attacks on the line occupied by the regiment. During the day it threw out heavy skirmishing lines, engaging the enemy all the time, who disappeared on the following night entirely from the front of the regiment, and about daybreak the skirmishers crossed said railroad and entered Jonesborough, pursuing the retreating enemy. On the 2d the pursuit was continued toward Lovejoy's Station, the regiment, with the brigade, being in rear of the army corps, and went in bivouac near said station.

I certify that the above report is correct.

CARL MORITZ,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 479.

Report of Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations May 10–19.

CAMP OF THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFY.,
SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the following report of the late engagement participated in by the Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry:

On the 10th instant, at 6 p. m., I reported with my regiment and rejoined the brigade. At Sugar Valley took position on the right center, in rear of the battery, where it remained until May 11, 2 a. m., when it was ordered to march back to Snake Creek Gap, where it took position and was engaged in throwing up intrenchments. On the 12th instant, at 8 a. m., the regiment was ordered to move forward, and took its same position which it had on the 10th instant. On the 13th instant the regiment was ordered to advance on the Resaca road, and took position of the right center of the brigade south of said road and about one mile west of Oostenaula River. At 1 p. m. this day the regiment advanced, and threw forward one company as skirmishers. With little skirmishing the regiment arrived in sight of the enemy's works at 3 p. m. this day. The regiment was then ordered to advance and occupy a strip of woods on Camp Creek, where severe skirmishing occurred. The regiment remained in its position until night break when it was ordered to fall back about 300 yards, leaving two companies on picket. The casualties this day were as follows: Killed, 1 officer; wounded, 1 officer and 8 enlisted men. May 14, the regiment occupied the same position; two companies were ordered forward as skirmishers at 5 p. m. to assist in protecting the right of the First Brigade. At 7.30 p. m. the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, was ordered to re-enforce the forces who took a position from the enemy, taking position on the left of the brigade, and remained in that position on the 15th. The casualties this day were as follows: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer and 1 enlisted man. May 16, at 3 a. m. the regiment was ordered to relieve the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the rifle-pits in front of the brigade, throwing one company forward as skirmishers. At 3.30 a. m. this day the enemy evacuated his fortified position. The regiment remained in its position to protect a battery until 8 a. m., when it joined the brigade within the enemy's works. At 10 a. m. the regiment was ordered, with the brigade, to march on the Calhoun road in pursuit of the enemy, crossing the river at Lay's Ferry, and encamped one mile east from the river, on the Rome road. The regiment marched thence toward Kingston, and arrived near said place on the 19th instant, 1 p. m., without further casualties.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

L. VON BLESSINGH,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-seventh Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

[Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.]

No. 480.

Report of Maj. Thomas T. Taylor, Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers since May 3, 1864, until September 8, 1864, in pursuance of orders heretofore received:

May 3, the regiment, returning from veteran furlough, rejoined the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, between Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., at 2 p. m., and encamped at Bridgeport at 6 p. m. From this day until the 10th May the advance was steadily maintained, having marched, via Bridgeport, Chattanooga, Rossville, Gordon's Mills, and Gordon's and Snake Creek Gaps, to Sugar Valley, where the enemy were found in considerable force. A line of battle was formed, and a spirited skirmish ensued, in which four companies of the regiment were engaged. During the afternoon a light line of works was constructed in our front. May 11, retired about one mile, to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, and assisted in the construction of light field works; the following day returned to the position formerly occupied at Sugar Valley. On the 13th May, at 6 a. m., again moved forward, and, being in the advance, were continually engaged in skirmishing. At the intersection of the Calhoun Ferry and Resaca and Sugar Valley roads the enemy was encountered in such force as to render it impossible to proceed farther with skirmish line. Accordingly, a line of battle was formed along the Calhoun Ferry road, the regiment on the left of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with four companies, deployed as skirmishers, and relieved throughout the afternoon. At 1 p. m. the advance was resumed, and the enemy driven from ridge to ridge, until forced behind their works at Resaca, where, at 5 p. m., the line halted on the slope of a ridge facing the enemy's works. In the engagement 5 men were wounded. Saturday, May 14, details were engaged in heavy skirmishing. At 12 m. assisted in making a demonstration, which continued until 4 p. m. At 6 p. m. again made a demonstration, which continued until 7.10 p. m., when we advanced under a very heavy artillery fire to the support of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which had stormed a hill occupied by the enemy. During night assisted in fortifying the new position. The day following was occupied in skirmishing. On Monday, the 16th, the skirmishers advanced and found the enemy had evacuated. At sunrise advanced to the railroad bridge across the Oostenaula River. The loss in this entire engagement was 10 wounded. The same day at 9 a. m. began the pursuit; moved, via the Calhoun and Lay's Ferry road, across Lay's Ferry, and encamped two miles east of the river. On the 17th, being in the advance, was engaged the entire day in skirmishing, and drove the enemy steadily until near McGuire's, when they made a stand in a dense wood and opened a battery. The division was then deployed, and the entire line advanced, when the enemy retired. Encamped at sundown about one mile from McGuire's, on the Adairsville and Rome road. Arrived at Kingston on the 19th, and encamped on the Connasene Creek, near its confluence with the Etowah River. Resumed the advance May

23, and marched, via Blacksville and Van Wert, to Dallas, at which place the command arrived on the 26th, having experienced no opposition except light skirmishing. The same day, about one mile east of Dallas, the enemy were found strongly posted on the Powder Springs road. During night the regiment was placed in position in the second line, and details therefrom were occupied on the 27th and 28th in skirmishing and constructing rifle-pits. At 4 p. m. on the 28th the enemy opened with a heavy cannonade, and at 4.50 p. m. made a terrific assault upon our line, which lasted until 5.15 p. m., when they were completely repulsed. The charge was followed by heavy skirmishing, which continued until the 1st day of June.

On the 1st day June, at 5 a. m., moved out of the works to Dallas, and from thence at 9 a. m. to New Hope Church, where we relieved Major-General Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and was engaged in continual skirmishing until the morning of the 5th, when it was discovered the enemy had evacuated. At 10 a. m. marched, via Burnt Church, to and one mile beyond Acworth, Ga., where we arrived on the 6th, and remained until the 10th, when the advance was resumed. A short distance south of Big Shanty the enemy were encountered in force. Immediately we formed line, erected light works, re-enforced the skirmish line with details, and pressed the enemy. The 11th and 12th were likewise occupied in skirmishing. On the 13th moved in reserve to support the Seventeenth Army Corps, and remained in this position until the 15th, when we moved to the support of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, then engaged on the left in a demonstration against the enemy. At dark returned to old position. On the 16th June relieved Gresham's division, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and was placed in the second line of works on the right of Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, where we remained until the enemy retired from their works and occupied a position on Kenesaw Mountain, when we advanced to the vicinity of Green's Station, went into line, assisted in constructing works and participated in the daily skirmishing until the night of the 26th June, when we moved to the front of Little Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th June the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, was formed behind the exterior line of the Federal works in two lines, the Forty-seventh Ohio on the right of the second line, and supporting the Fifty-third Ohio. At 8 a. m. the brigade, thus formed, advanced to storm the works of the enemy upon Little Kenesaw Mountain. Crossing the open field, completely swept by the enemy's artillery, in the most excellent order, and passing through an almost impenetrable morass, came unexpectedly upon the first line of the enemy's works, which was occupied by Georgia volunteers. The Fifty-third Ohio was already engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand conflict with these troops, and the Forty-seventh, to a limited extent, likewise became engaged with the same troops. This line was quickly carried, and the charge continued up the bare knoll beyond, but on account of the exposed position, murderous front and flank fire of the enemy, was unable to proceed, and finally retired to the morass, where we remained until dark, when we moved to the rear of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and encamped. In this assault Col. A. C. Parry, commanding the regiment, received a severe wound, and was borne from the field, as the regiment was returning to the morass, from which time the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. John Wallace.

July 2, marched with the division to the vicinity of Ruff's Mill, and relieved Colonel Strickland's brigade, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and completed works on the front. The following day at 12 m. was sent out to re-enforce a detachment of the Second Brigade then engaged in making a reconnaissance. The entire detachment was then ordered forward. After advancing about three-quarters of a mile through a wood thick with undergrowth, we came upon an extensive field almost half a mile in width, beyond which the enemy with one battery were strongly posted behind hastily constructed works on the east bank of Nickajack Creek. A brief rest, and we again advanced, crossing the field on the double-quick, under a severe fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry. Upon reaching the creek was ordered to cross over. Having crossed and made connection with the Fifty-fourth Ohio on the left, we advanced and occupied the works of the enemy, and continued in the possession of them until relieved by the Sixteenth Army Corps. On the 4th July supported the Sixteenth Army Corps in attack upon the enemy's works. At 7 a. m. on the 5th, marched, via Sandtown road, to the intersection of the Turner's Ferry road, thence down the ferry road to within three miles and a half of the Chattahoochee River, where we encamped and remained until 4 p. m. of the 8th, when we again moved forward, halted in front of the enemy's works, and went into line on the west side of Nickajack Creek, near its mouth, where we constructed light works, and engaged the enemy's skirmishers until the morning of the 11th, when the enemy retreated beyond the river, and were pursued by skirmishers from all regiments to its north bank. At 11 a. m. of same day marched, via the ferry and Sandtown road, within a short distance of Sweet Water, and camped at 5 p. m. The day following, at 5 p. m., resumed the march, and proceeded, via Marietta and Roswell Factory, to the south side of the Chattahoochee and encamped at 6 p. m. On the 14th and during the next two days assisted in the construction of works. Sunday, 17th, marched at 7 o'clock on the road to Cross Keys, and, crossing Nancy's Creek and passing Cross Keys, struck the Augusta railway, two miles west of Stone Mountain, and destroyed between a quarter and half a mile of it. After one hour's labor on the railway rejoined the division and encamped on Peach Tree Creek. The day following, at 5 a. m., took up the line of march to Decatur, at which place we arrived at 3 p. m.; at 5 p. m. formed line of battle and halted for the night. On the 20th advanced upon the direct road toward Atlanta, deployed on the north side of the railroad, connecting on the left with the Thirtieth Ohio, driving the enemy's force, which consisted of mounted infantry and cavalry, steadily back a distance of about three miles and a half, when a halt was ordered. During night was relieved by a regiment of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, went into line, and on the 21st assisted in the construction of rifle-pits.

On the morning of the 22d, nothing but a mere skirmish line of the enemy having been found in our front, our skirmish line moved forward, driving the enemy from their skirmish-pits, their main works, and compelling them to retire under cover of the guns of the principal works on the east part of the city of Atlanta, within a very short distance of which our line halted. The entire division then advanced and occupied the works abandoned by the enemy. A few minutes after 4 p. m. the skirmish line was driven in by an assault of the enemy. Upon arriving within the works occupied by the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I saw the regiment

first in the following order: Three companies behind the works on the right of a section of artillery on the right of the Decatur road. Subsequently Company K was ordered to support a section of artillery between the wagon and rail roads, posted behind a low earthwork, terminating a few feet from the right bank of a cut in the railway. Said cut is about fifteen feet deep, dry and firm at the bottom, and on the 22d was open and clear, neither occupied by troops nor blockaded. The wagon road on the right of said section and company is about twenty-five feet in width, and was likewise open and unoccupied by troops. The distance between the wagon road and railway is four rods. One platoon of said company, consisting of sixteen men, was ordered between the guns composing the last-named section, the other platoon to lie down in rear of it. The remainder of the regiment was in a few moments ordered into position behind the works on the right of the artillery on the right of said wagon road. Two columns of the enemy advanced up a ravine in front of the works, but were repulsed and retired behind a house and some outbuildings a short distance therefrom, while, apparently, a third advanced by the flank, concealed by the dense smoke of the artillery, up the rail and wagon roads. This advance was not discovered until the head of the column was about to enter the gap made by the open wagon road in the works, mount the works in front of and pass around the last named section of the artillery. The platoon between said guns fought desperately, and all except four were killed, wounded, and captured. The other platoon of said company being in rear of said guns could not fire without killing our men in their front, but received a heavy fire in front and on the right flank, and when the enemy debouched from the said cut in their rear, to avoid capture, they retired. Simultaneously the entire line began moving back. At the works a fierce struggle and hand-to-hand conflict occurred over our colors, in which the enemy were punished most severely. In this struggle Corporal McCarthey, of the color guard, was captured; Corpl. Abraham T. Craig, of the color guard, wounded and captured, and Henry Beckman, color-sergeant, wounded. Lieut. Col. John Wallace, commanding the regiment, and Capt. H. D. Pugh were captured while bravely laboring to form a new line. Upon the arrival of the regiment at the second line of works, by an order of the division commander, I was relieved from duty as picket officer of the division to take command of it.

Behind these works I reformed the regiment, and, in accordance with orders from the corps and division commanders, advanced in line of battle with bayonets fixed to recapture the works taken by the enemy. After proceeding a short distance, one small company and men from various regiments joined my line, swelling the number to about 250, with whom, wholly unsupported, I charged, and succeeded in approaching within a few feet of the works, when, such was the storm of fire which swept over this gallant band, that both flag-staffs were shot off and the regimental standard torn from the staff by the fragment of a shell. One of the color bearers, Corpl. Joseph Ludborough, was killed, Corporal Roemhild, of the color guard, wounded. Finding my command flanked, both on the right and left, to avoid capture I retired. In retiring over an entanglement and through the dense undergrowth, the command became to some extent separated. Meeting a line upon a ridge in the rear advancing, I halted, and, with them, made a second assault. Captain Pinkerton, Company D, and Lieutenant Brachmann, Company G,

with a portion of the right wing, moved forward on the right of the railway, while I, with men from both wings, moved on the left of it, but, being again outflanked, all were again compelled to retire. This time we withdrew to an open field and reformed as rapidly as possible, and a third time advanced upon works. Captain Pinkerton and Lieutenant Brachmann, as before, moved on the right of the railway and I on the left of it, pouring a continuous and deadly fire into the enemy, driving them from the works, and retaking a section of artillery, standing upon the left of the railroad, which the enemy had turned upon us, and which, with the assistance of Sergeant Seidel, Sergt. Maj. Henry Bremfoerder, and Privates Lewis Walker, Company K, and Isaac N. Sliver, Company D, and other men of the Forty-seventh, with a few from the Fifty-third Ohio, I turned upon and served against them until they withdrew from range. In the third assault the regiment captured 17 prisoners of war. Capts. Charles N. Helmerich and Joseph L. Pinkerton and Lieutenants Brachmann and Wetterer, the only commissioned officers present with the regiment unhurt, rendered efficient aid in the various assaults. Owing to the reasons already stated, it was impossible to preserve organizations intact in such a rapid advance, and regiments were completely intermixed and mingled, but everywhere, on all sides, the men and officers exhibited the greatest gallantry and most daring courage, fighting in whatever organization they found themselves and doing their whole duty as soldiers and as American citizens.

From this time until the morning of the 27th we were engaged in skirmishing and destroying the railroad. At daylight on the 27th marched, in rear of the army, to the right, which point was reached on the morning of the 28th, when the division took up a position on a ridge near Ezra Chapel. At 10 a. m. of the 28th were ordered to support the Fifty-third Ohio in an attack upon a force of the enemy posted on the ridge in front of the one occupied by the division, and moved on the left of Fifty-third, and deployed Companies B, D, and K, as skirmishers, which advanced to the summit of the ridge. The enemy then moved in considerable force to the right and threatened that flank of the Fifty-third Ohio, when the remainder of my command moved to the right, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced to the Sandtown road. By this joint advance of the two regiments the enemy were driven from the greater portion of the ridge into the wood beyond. At 12 m. a column of the enemy moved from the wood, by the flank, across our front, as though designing to drive us back, but were easily repulsed by our fire. In about half an hour the enemy were discovered massing in the wood and moving to the right. In a brief space they advanced from it in line of battle, but, quickly breaking into columns, swept like an avalanche over the field, attempting by columns on the right and left, the heads of which were converging in a hollow in our rear, to completely envelop us, when, to avoid capture, Colonel Jones ordered us to march in retreat, which movement we executed with the utmost dispatch, and in the best possible manner. When the enemy perceived the movement, a body of cavalry, moving on their extreme left, also charged upon us. The fierceness and impetuosity of the charge of the column on the immediate left of the Fifty-third Ohio rendered it impossible for us to rejoin the line of the division, and we came into position a considerable distance therefrom on the right. Against this point the columns which had charged against us made

a combined assault, driving us beyond the ridge, and occupying it. Halting again on the side of the ridge, we reformed, and with loud and prolonged huzzas advanced against the enemy, driving them more by noise than numbers from the ridge into the adjoining wood. Immediately upon gaining the hill, Colonel Jones, of the Fifty-third Ohio, assumed command, and by his judicious orders the troops were most advantageously posted, and although many gaps intervened between regiments, the line of battle was so formed as to enable us to cover with our fire every inch of the ground in our front. Four times during the afternoon the enemy charged our line, and each time was repulsed with heavy loss. At 3.30 p. m. the Eighty-first Ohio relieved us, but at 5 p. m. we again entered the line. During the engagement there were no works of any description in front of my regiment, but the following night we assisted in the construction of an excellent line, which we completed on the 30th. At 11 a. m. of the 30th marched to the ridge occupied by regiment as skirmishers on the 28th, and relieved a division of the Twentieth Army Corps, and completed and strengthened the works.

The following days until August 2 were engaged in light skirmishing. On that day, at 3 a. m., we moved forward, occupied a new line, and constructed another line of works. August 3, five companies of the regiment were engaged in a very heavy skirmish incident to advancing the line and repelling the repeated attempts of the enemy to recapture their pits. The following day engaged in making demonstration. From this day until the morning of the 9th were occupied in constant skirmishing, when the regiment was ordered to take an advanced position, and complete a line of works. From this day until the 26th August remained in same works, occasionally making demonstrations and continually engaged in lively skirmishing. August 26, about 9 p. m. evacuated works and marched, via Sandtown road, crossing Utoy Creek, the north and south forks of Utoy, to the Fairburn road, and thence by neighborhood road to the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, and encamped near the road, on Camp Creek on the 28th, and held the left flank until a considerable distance of said road had been demolished. On the 30th moved from camp upon the Flat Shoals road, on which the column marched, until it intersected the Jonesborough and Fayetteville road, on which the column moved toward Jonesborough. During the morning the enemy appeared in considerable force and contested the advance. Three times during the morning the division was forced to deploy, and by regular line drive them back from our front. At about noon I was ordered to move forward and deploy on the right of said road, and was supported by the Thirty-seventh Ohio, two companies of which I caused to be deployed on the right flank; on the left I connected with the Eighty-third Indiana. We then advanced, driving the enemy steadily before us, until they had crossed Plain Creek, when they halted and opened a battery upon the line. We were then halted until a regiment was sent around on the right. When this was accomplished, the line again moved forward, driving them steadily back until they had crossed Flint River, when they attempted to make another stand; but the crossing being comparatively good, with the assistance of the cavalry a crossing was quickly effected, and the advance resumed. Again the enemy were compelled to retire, and when once started were driven steadily back until we had approached within half a mile of Jonesborough, when, night coming on, the darkness

rendered it impracticable to proceed farther. During the afternoon the enemy were driven over seven miles. At 10 p. m. the regiment was relieved by the Thirtieth Ohio, and placed in reserve to the Second Brigade. At 10 a. m. of the 31st, on account of the movements of the enemy, the regiment was again ordered forward and placed into line on the left of the brigade. At 3 p. m. the columns of the enemy moved from the woods along the Jonesborough road, and made an impetuous assault upon our line. We reserved our fire until their columns were moving in the open field in front, to our right, when, at the command, an unceasing sheet of fire and lead was hurled to the right-oblique, with splendid effect, into their ranks. The force of the assault was broken in half an hour, but the firing was continued much longer, as they were in range during the entire line of retreat.

September 1, was occupied in skirmishing and making demonstrations to aid our left. During the night of the 1st the enemy retreated from Jonesborough, and in the morning were pursued to Lovejoy's Station, where they were found strongly fortified. Encamped a short distance northwest from the station, and remained in reserve until the afternoon of the 4th instant, when the regiment assisted in constructing a line of rifle-pits a short distance in the rear, which was occupied by the division on the night of the 5th instant. At 10 p. m. of the 5th the regiment marched to Jonesborough, at which place we remained throughout the 6th, and on the 7th marched, via Morrow's Mill, to East Point, at which place we arrived at 12 m. and encamped near the station on the Macon railway.

I herewith append a list of casualties of the regiment throughout the campaign in the operations hereinbefore specified.*

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. TAYLOR,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. ARCHIE C. FISK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 481.

Report of Col. Augustus C. Parry, Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations May 11–20.

HDQRS. FORTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
In the Field, near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

SIR: Upon my return to the regiment, on the afternoon of May 11, I found it intrenched at or near Snake Creek Gap. We moved out of our intrenchments at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with the brigade, to the Calhoun Ferry road, where we remained in line of battle during the night. We moved forward on the morning of the 13th, having the advance of the brigade, throwing out skirmishers and flankers. Upon meeting the enemy in line of battle, we halted until the army was concentrated, when we again advanced in line of battle with our skirmishers in advance. We moved forward, continually skirmishing with the enemy, when, just

* Casualties embodied in table, p. 114.

at dusk, we were ordered to halt at the edge of a woods. Here we were exposed to a severe cross-fire, and in such a situation that we could not damage the enemy, and, after having 5 enlisted men wounded, we were ordered to fall back some thirty yards, where we found shelter and rested for the night. We were under arms on the 14th, and at 6.50 p. m. we moved across Camp Creek, with the rest of the brigade, to the support of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. We took position in line of battle in rear of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, awaiting an attack from the enemy. At 10.20 the enemy, not showing a disposition to attack us at once, we commenced to throw up intrenchments. Before daylight our works were finished, and we placed in position as reserve of the brigade, where we remained during the day and night of the 15th. On the morning of the 16th we advanced our skirmishers and found that the enemy had retreated during the night, and we at once marched into the town of Resaca. At 9 a. m. we took up our march in pursuit, and camped for the night on the Calhoun road two miles east of the Oostenaula River. On the morning of the 17th, at 7 o'clock, we continued on our march, having the advance. Taking the Rome road we met the enemy at 4 p. m. near a small creek. We skirmished with them for some time, and after opening upon us with artillery, they were forced to retire, and we went into camp for the night upon the ground lately held by the rebels. On the 18th we were ordered to march in the rear of the corps train, and at 3.20 a. m. of the 19th we halted for a few hours, then rejoined the remainder of our division, and with them went into camp at 1 p. m. near Kingston, Ga., where we now remain.

Our total loss thus far is 8 enlisted men wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. PARRY,
Col., Comdg. Forty-seventh Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty.

Capt. A. C. FISK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 482.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 22d instant the Fifty-third Regiment, under my command, was ordered to advance with the One hundred and eleventh Illinois to support the skirmishers to reconnoiter the position of the enemy near Atlanta. We advanced in line of battle about half a mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us to their outer line of fortifications, which were abandoned at our approach. We then again advanced about half a mile to the top of the hill near Atlanta and halted and remained until about 3 p. m., when, finding a superior force of the enemy advancing upon us from their works and about to flank our position, we retired, according to orders, to the line of fortifications held by the enemy in the morning, and then seven companies of the regiment were formed in the rear of the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer

Infantry as a reserve, and were scarcely in position when the enemy charged the works. The Fifty-third was ordered up to the works. They promptly obeyed, and engaged the enemy and opened a brisk fire on them as they advanced, and the lines of the enemy in their front fell into confusion and were retreating, when another column of the enemy, by a concealed approach by the rail and State roads, got in the rear of the battery and the Forty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiments, who were on the left of the Fifty-third Regiment, and attacked them in the flank and captured the battery and turned the left of those regiments, and they retreated in disorder; and the Fifty-third then also fell back in confusion to the second line of fortifications, when the whole line rallied and charged the enemy, but were compelled to fall back a few rods through a chaparrrl or thicket, when they were again rallied and returned to the charge and assisted the re-enforcements in driving the enemy from the works, and captured quite a number of prisoners, probably 200, who were taken charge of by other regiments and sent to headquarters. We then went into position occupied by the battery. Companies A, F, and D, who had been detached to the support of Battery H, First Illinois Artillery, remained until the guns were spiked and most of the horses killed before they retired. It would be impossible to make a distinction in the conduct of the officers, who all acted with gallantry and bravery and used every exertion to rally and encourage the men, and I saw no indication of cowardice or hesitation in returning to the charge in any, but we became separated during the battle.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. A. FULTON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 53d Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

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HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near East Point, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late campaign, commencing on the 1st of May, 1864, and ending on the 8th of September, 1864, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, Ga.:

In obedience to orders from headquarters Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, the regiment marched from Scottsborough, Ala. Nothing of interest occurred until the 12th of May, when my regiment was (by order of Major-General Logan) transferred from the Fourth to the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and assigned to the Second Brigade of said division. On the 13th, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, marched about four miles, formed in line of battle, and moved forward about 12 o'clock; halted on a ridge in sight and in good range of a rebel fortification on the opposite side of the Oostenaula River, from which we received an enfilading fire, wounding quite a number. Seeing that it would not do to remain in this position, I, by order of Colonel Jones, immediately changed front of two companies to the rear, so as to front the enemy and return the fire. Soon after I was ordered to move by the left flank; marched about half a mile to the left, and formed a new line on the ridge; moved forward

across an open field and on to a high hill in sight of the enemy's works; halted here for a few minutes, when the Fifty-third charged down the hill through an open field, driving the enemy from their position; remained here until dark and moved back, taking our place in the line; remained here all night, and until the evening of the 14th, when we were ordered (with the rest of the brigade) to the support of the First Brigade in charging across Camp Creek. Took position on the south side and intrenched ourselves during the night, thinking we would be attacked early in the morning, but were not; remained in this position on the 15th, skirmishing with the enemy. On the 16th, the enemy having evacuated, were ordered to move. The loss of the regiment in this action was 3 enlisted men killed and 39 wounded. We marched about six miles and crossed the Oostenaula River, and advanced about two miles to where our forces were engaged, but the fighting ceased as we arrived. On the 17th we advanced, and marched to the enemy's defenses, and they abandoned them, and we continued to the rear of Spring Hill, when our advance was fired upon. We formed in line of battle, charged them, and they retreated. We again marched several miles, and were again fired upon by artillery. We halted, and our artillery being brought into position, opened fire, and the enemy fled. We then encamped for the night. On the 18th my regiment was guard to wagon train. On the 19th marched to Kingston; remained in camp at that place until the 23d, when we marched nineteen miles to Wharton Creek. On the 24th and 25th to Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas. On the 26th to the east side of Dallas, and the First Brigade engaged the enemy and fought until dark. On the 27th skirmished with the enemy all day and night. On the 28th the enemy charged our line with Finley's brigade of Florida troops, formed in column of regiments, and, owing to the nature of the ground, directed their attack against the Fifty-third principally, and were repulsed with heavy loss, estimated at 600. On the 29th they again charged our lines and were repulsed. On the 30th and 31st skirmished all day.

On the 1st of June marched to New Hope Church, and remained until the 6th, when we marched toward Acworth, and then to Big Shanty until the 15th, skirmishing most of the time. On the 15th the Fifty-third supported the Fourth Division in making a charge and taking a position in advance, and capturing nearly two regiments of prisoners. On the 16th advanced to the first breast-works at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 17th made a feint or demonstration on the enemy's lines. On the 18th skirmished all day, and advanced picket-lines in the night. On the 19th the enemy evacuated their works in our front, and the troops advanced to the foot of the mountain and remained, skirmishing with the enemy, until the 27th, when the Fifty-third, with other regiments of our brigade, charged the enemy's works. We formed line, the Fifty-third Ohio, Eighty-third Indiana, and Thirtieth Ohio forming the front line, supported by the Forty-seventh Ohio, Thirty-seventh Ohio, and Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiments. Our line was formed behind the works occupied by the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. At 8 a. m. the signal was given, and we moved forward over the works, charged through an open field, under a galling fire from the enemy's musketry and artillery, reached the edge of the woods, and crossed the ravine. Here we halted

and reformed the line, the enemy keeping up a continuous fire of musketry and artillery from their works. In about fifteen minutes the bugle sounded "forward." In an instant the line moved forward with a yell through the woods and underbrush, over logs and ravines, and mounted the enemy's rifle-pits, situated at the outer edge of the woods, and occupied by the Sixty-third Georgia Regiment. After a desperate hand-to-hand fight, in which the bayonet and butts of muskets were used, we succeeded in capturing their works. We captured about 40 prisoners, killing and wounding more than that number. The rebels fought with a desperation worthy of a better cause. The conduct of our soldiers and officers on this occasion needs no comment. Never did men show more gallantry, mounting the works, shooting the enemy, and beating them over their heads with the butts of their guns. While this desperate struggle was going on the enemy, from their main works, kept up a very destructive fire of musketry and artillery. Their main line of works was in good musket-range, and they did considerable execution. After their first line was taken, we pressed forward toward their main line. After charging through an open field, we reached the crest of a hill in front of their works, which afforded us but slight shelter. Here we were ordered by Colonel Jones to lie down. After lying here about ten minutes, our flank exposed to a terrific cross-fire, and a report that the enemy were trying to get in our rear, we received orders to fall back to the woods, which we did, holding the first line of works we took. We remained in this position until night, when we were relieved by a portion of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Our loss was 3 commissioned officers, Lieutenants Shoop, Bradley, and Misner, wounded, 7 enlisted men killed, and 57 enlisted men wounded.

We went into camp that night and there remained, nothing of interest transpiring until about 3 a. m. of the 2d of July, when we moved to the right and relieved a portion of General Schofield's command. On the 3d the Fifty-third marched toward Ruff's Mill, and found the enemy in position with artillery. After being reenforced by the remainder of the brigade (except the Eighty-third Indiana) charged across an open field, under a heavy fire of grape, canister, and musketry, and drove the enemy from his intrenchments, and remained in position until dark, and were relieved by a portion of the Sixteenth Corps. On the 4th supported the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, when it charged the enemy's position one mile east of the mills. On the 5th marched six miles. On the 6th and 7th remained in position (in reserve). On the 8th marched about four miles and encamped near Nickajack Creek. On the 9th advanced half a mile and fortified. The enemy evacuated during the night. Remained here until the 11th, when we marched on the road to Sandtown. On the 12th and 13th marched past Marietta and encamped near Roswell. On the 14th crossed the Chattahoochee River; remained during the 15th and 16th. On the 17th marched about ten miles toward Atlanta. On the 18th marched to near Stone Mountain, and destroyed about one mile of railroad. On the 19th marched six miles, and after driving the rebel pickets, destroyed one mile of railroad, and then marched to Decatur; formed in line, when the rebels opened fire with artillery, but they retired before we engaged them. On the 20th marched on the Atlanta road, supported the skirmishers, who encountered the enemy's pickets, but

we drove them steadily before us to within two miles and a half of Atlanta, and halted and fortified. On the 21st remained in position. On the morning of the 22d it was ascertained that the rebels had evacuated their works. The Fifty-third was ordered out to support the skirmishers. We advanced to within three-quarters of a mile of Atlanta on the east side, where we threw up a few pieces of timber as a temporary protection. There were no troops on our right, the One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry lay on our left; two pieces of Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, occupied a position on the left of the Fifty-third. With the exception of skirmishing and occasional shots from Battery A, there was nothing of importance transpired in our immediate front until about 2 p. m., when our skirmishers reported the rebels preparing to charge us. Colonel Jones, commanding Fifty-third Ohio, One hundred and eleventh Illinois, [and] Battery A, First Illinois Light, sent them word to be ready to fall back in case they should come upon us in strong force. We were at that time some 600 yards from the main line, formerly the rebel line. It was not long, however, before the officer in command of the pickets reported that they were advancing. The battery was ordered to retire, which they did promptly. On came the rebels with their well-known yell. My regiment poured one volley into them and retired as ordered. We fell back to the frame house on the outside of our main line, halted, reformed our line, marched by the right flank through the works, and took position in rear of the Thirty-seventh Ohio. It was not many minutes, however, before the fighting became general, and I received orders to move my regiment forward to the works. The rebels fought desperately, coming up to within a few yards of our works, but every time they came up in our front we sent them back in confusion, but by a concealed movement on the railroad they got in the rear. The left flank of the Forty-seventh was first turned, then followed the Fifty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-third, &c. The troops becoming somewhat confused and mixed up, fell back to our next line of works, where we rallied and moved forward. We charged through the woods to near the railroad, but were repulsed. We afterward formed in an open field on the south side of the railroad, and with the aid of one brigade of fresh troops retook and occupied our works. The rebel dead in my front numbered about 40. My regiment brought off the field about 25 mortally wounded. Our loss was 1 commissioned officer (Lieut. S. McMillen) wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, 13 enlisted men wounded, 25 enlisted men missing.

Nothing of interest occurred from this time until the 27th of July, when we marched around the rear of the army to the right. On the 28th marched, and formed line of battle on a ridge near the Lick Skillet road, and halted, throwing up a few rails for defense. Were then ordered to charge a position held by the rebel skirmishers, and drove them. The enemy were then re-enforced. The Fifty-third was also re-enforced by the Forty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiments. The enemy advanced in force and we retired to our reserve; fighting all day; repulsed several charges of the enemy. On the 29th remained in camp and buried the dead. On the 30th advanced to new line about half a mile distant.

On the 1st day of August we advanced our picket-line and worked at fortifications on new line, moving into them on the 2d. On the 2d Companies B and G charged the enemy's rifle-pits, driving the

rebels from three of them and capturing some 30 prisoners. The enemy being re-enforced drove our skirmishers back. In the afternoon our skirmishers were re-enforced; charged and retook the works and held them. On the evening of the 26th we left these works and moved, with the army, to the right, marching all night and the greater part of the next day (the 27th). Arrived at the Montgomery railroad on the 28th, and encamped for the night. The Fifty-third Ohio and Eighty-third Indiana, under my command, were ordered out to reconnoiter, but returned without finding the enemy. On the 29th four companies, under Captain Parrill, were ordered out for the same purpose, but found no enemy. On the 30th marched on the Jonesborough road about five miles. Encountered the enemy's skirmishers and skirmished with them all day, driving them eight miles, the Fifty-third and Thirty-seventh Ohio Regiments supporting the skirmishers. Charged the enemy several times, the last time from the bridge over Flint River about one mile toward Jonesborough, through dense thickets, fields, &c. On the 31st the enemy charged us several times, but were repulsed without loss to us, but suffered from our fire. About 80 dead and a large number of wounded were found within range of our guns.

The enemy evacuated on the night of the 2d instant. The Fifty-third brought 8 prisoners and 58 guns, and marched in pursuit of the enemy to near Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon road, and was placed in reserve. On the evening of the 6th we marched back through Jonesborough to our old works. On the 7th marched about ten miles to the fortifications east of Lee's Mills, and on the 8th to this place and encamped.

I cannot close without complimenting the brave and gallant officers and men of this command, who, under all circumstances, stood up to the work like men. It would be invidious to make distinctions where all acted so nobly.

To Adjt. George W. Cavett, who aided me in all engagements, I am particularly indebted, and also to Major Dawes, Captains Parrill, Galloway, Crumit, Lewis, and Fulton, and Lieutenants Shoop, Bailey, Long, Cake, Gilbert, Earles, and Stalder.

Great credit is due Sergt. James D. Roberts, Company H, acting sergeant-major, who, on the 28th of July, grasped the colors from the color bearer, and with a small squad of men, headed by the lamented First Lieut. James H. Boyce, moved forward and planted them on the brow of the hill amidst a storm of bullets and shell, and staid with them until the enemy withdrew from the field.

I deeply regret to report the loss of the brave and gallant dead who have fallen in this campaign, among whom were the most gallant officers and men of my regiment. Capt. James R. Percy, Capt. Jacob W. Davis, First Lieut. Stafford McMillen, and First Lieut. James H. Boyce, and to the wounded, too much credit cannot be given.

Casualties: Killed, 19; wounded, 201; missing, 16; total, 236.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. FULTON,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 53d Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

[Capt. A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.]

No. 483.

Report of Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations May 13–16.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment in the actions [of] 13th, 14th, 15th May, near Resaca, Ga.:

On the morning of May 13, by order of General Lightburn, I formed my regiment in line of battle along the road running from Dalton to Calhoun. Being on the extreme right of the Second Brigade, I immediately threw out a company in my front as skirmishers, and deployed another down the Calhoun road some 200 yards to my right. At this time I received an order from General Lightburn to send two companies forward to reconnoiter a hill some 600 yards in front of the right of my line. I immediately ordered Major Dawes to take Companies A and D, and advance them to the foot of the hill, throwing his line of skirmishers to the crest. This order was promptly executed by Major Dawes, who soon reported to me that his men were occupying the top of the hill and exchanging shots with the skirmishers of the enemy on the opposite bank of the river. About 12 o'clock General Veatch formed his division on my right, when I received an order to retire my companies from the hill, and also the company on my right. At 1 p. m. advanced in line of battle, on the right of the brigade, toward Resaca, my skirmishers driving slowly the rebel skirmishers. Advancing in this manner for near a mile, the brigade halted to rectify its alignment. My regiment was fired upon from rifle-pits on the south bank of the Oostenaula River some 400 yards distant. In a moment I discovered that the fire was enfilading my line, and sent my adjutant to inform General Lightburn of the situation and request permission to change the front of my right wing to escape the enfilade and better return the fire. Receiving the order, changed front of the right wing to rear on fifth company and opened fire upon the rifle-pits, and in a few minutes almost entirely silenced them. Again moved forward in line of battle with the brigade. Just after crossing the crest of the hill west of Camp Creek, received an order to halt and rectify alignment, almost simultaneously an order to advance to the edge of the field at the base of the hill; moved forward, first strengthening the skirmish line. The moment the skirmishers emerged from the woods there was a fire from the enemy, posted behind trees and logs near the creek, which checked their farther progress. I determined to advance to their support with my entire regiment, and, if possible, drive the rebels across the creek. Gave the order to advance at double-quick, the Thirty-seventh, at the same time, moving forward on the same line, and had the satisfaction of seeing the coat-tails of a regiment or more of rebels leaving Camp Creek bottom for their rifle-pits on the opposite hill. Halted in the bottom and delivered a few volleys, when the firing on their part subsided to the scattering shots of a skirmish line. With the Thirty-seventh Ohio remained in this position, with no support on the right until after dark, when I received orders to leave two companies as skirmishers, and retire a company at a time, to the edge of the field and join the brigade. Remained in this position till about 7 p. m. of

the 14th, when I received an order to move my regiment across Camp Creek, and form on the right of the First Brigade, sharply engaged with enemy on the range of hills opposite; moved by the flank double-quick and formed on the right of the Eighty-third Indiana in position to enfilade the front of the First Brigade, throwing up a rifle-pit. Remained in position till early in the morning of the 16th, when I received an order from General Lightburn to advance my skirmish line cautiously toward the enemy's works. Sent the order to Captain Fulton, commanding the skirmish line, who advanced the line promptly, and I believe he and his men were the first to enter the works of the enemy.

My losses during the engagement were as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 5; wounded, 42; total, 47.

I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration of the courage exhibited by both officers and men of my command. Major Dawes, whose coolness and courage did much to inspire the men, is worthy of particular mention, as are also Lieutenant-Colonel Fulton, Captains Crumit, Davis, Galloway, and Lewis; Lieutenant Stephenson, my adjutant, rendered me valuable and efficient aid.

Respectfully,

W. S. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 484.

Reports of Maj. Israel T. Moore, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, of date July 23, 1864, I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by this regiment in action with the enemy on the 22d instant:

At 8 a. m., in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, we left our works and moved to the front one mile, taking possession of the enemy's works, forming line of battle facing west. Procuring implements we at once went to work reversing and strengthening his works, and by 2 p. m. we had good works completed. Immediately a heavy fatigue party was set to work completing the works from our left to the dirt road. About 2 p. m., and when the works were nearly finished, this party was relieved by the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteers moving up and taking position on our left at nearly right angles with us. About 2.30 p. m. heavy columns of the enemy were seen approaching our works. We reserved our fire until they were within 150 to 200 yards of us, when we fired by rank, keeping up a continuous fire for about thirty minutes. The enemy in our front broke and ran in much confusion. About this time the regiments on our left broke to the rear, and when discovered, the enemy, with banners flying, were marching in through the works by the dirt road, which was open. Receiving a fire in rear and left our regiment "changed front to rear on right company," taking shelter in

woods and rear of large brick house on our right. A column of the enemy coming rapidly through a deep cut of the railroad enfiladed and compelled us to abandon this position. We fell slowly back through thick woods toward the works we left in the morning. Meeting a portion of the regiment that had been formed in rear advancing we formed line of battle, moved forward, retook our works, and pursued the foe, taking about 40 prisoners. Our casualties, a list of which is hereto appended, is 3 killed, 23 wounded, 3 officers and 65 enlisted men missing. The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, not one leaving his post until the regiments on our left had retired and the enemy were firing in our rear not three rods distant from us. Capts. John Bell and Edward B. Moore, with many enlisted men, remained in the ditch and were either killed or captured. It is but justice to the men to say that they were all at their posts doing their duty and that there was no skulking.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. T. MOORE,
Major, Comdg. Fifty-fourth Ohio Infty. Vols.

Capt. A. C. FISK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near East Point, Ga., September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report as the part taken by Fifty-fourth Ohio in the campaign from May 1 until the occupation of Atlanta:

Leaving Larkinsville, Ala.. May 1, 1864, we marched via Bridgeport and arrived near Chattanooga on evening of 5th May. After turning all surplus transportation and baggage over, in charge of Lieut. J. W. Shockey, to be stored in Chattanooga, we moved forward May 6, and arrived at Lee and Gordon's Mills at 8 p. m. and bivouacked for the night. Early on the morning of the 8th we moved forward and passed through village of Villanow, and halted near it at 11 p. m., where we supplied ourselves with three days' rations, and rested until 4 a. m. of 9th, when we moved on, passing through Gordon's Gap, halting for the night within three miles of Resaca. Made temporary works, and skirmished with the enemy on 10th. Took position on hills in rear on 12th. Moved forward again on 13th and formed line of battle. Advanced rapidly, driving the enemy's pickets before us, till within musket range of his principal works. Charged over open field on evening of 14th, under heavy fire of enemy's artillery. We lost killed 2, wounded 4. Skirmished with rear guard of retreating enemy on 16th, lost 2 men wounded. Moving to our right, crossed Oostenaula River on pontoon bridge, and bivouacked at dark. Moved forward on 17th at 7 a. m., skirmishing with the enemy all day. 18th, moved forward at 7 a. m., passed through Adairsville at 10 p. m., and bivouacked at 2 on morning of 19th; moved at 7 a. m., arriving at a point near Kingston at 1 p. m., where we rested 20th, 21st, and 22d. Moved forward at 7 a. m. on morning of 23d, and arrived at and passed through Dallas on evening of 26th, and formed line of battle, facing east. Skirmished with enemy on 27th, losing 3 men wounded. 28th, moved by left flank two rods in rear and in support of Thirtieth

Ohio, which occupied the trenches. 4 p. m. the enemy charged us in large numbers, but are everywhere defeated and driven back, with great loss. Our loss, 1 commissioned officer and 13 enlisted men wounded. Kept up skirmish fire during the 29th, 30th, and 31st.

June 1, evacuated our works and moved back through Dallas and to our left, taking position evacuated by General Hooker's corps near New Hope Church, holding these works and skirmishing with the enemy 2d, 3d, and 4th. He evacuated his strong works in our front. On the morning of the 5th we marched about seven miles farther to our left. Continued the march on 6th, passed through Acworth about 12 m. and camped one mile south of it. 7th, 8th, and 9th, resting in camp. 10th, moved forward at 6 a. m., passing through Big Shanty at 12 m.; one mile south of this place came up and skirmished with enemy during the afternoon. At dark formed line [of] battle facing south and dug rifle-pits, finishing them at midnight. Remained in this position 11th and 12th. At daybreak on morning of 13th moved one mile to our left, forming line of battle facing northeast. Remained here until 2 p. m. of the 15th, when we moved half a mile farther to our left; moved back same evening. At 10 a. m. of 16th moved to our right one mile, and halted in woods until 9 p. m., when we relieved an Iowa regiment of Seventeenth Army Corps, we supporting Battery H, First Illinois Artillery. Remained in this position until morning of 19th. The enemy left his works during the night and retreated to Kenesaw Mountain; at 9 a. m. we moved forward and occupied his works; as we advanced he shelled us from top of Kenesaw Mountain. During afternoon we moved forward within a few hundred yards of foot of Kenesaw Mountain and made substantial works. Held our works and skirmished with the enemy till Sunday, June 26, 1864, when we were relieved and moved at dark to our right, around on right of Kenesaw Mountain, and bivouacked at midnight. June 27, in obedience to orders, we left our knapsacks and marched one mile to our right, forming line of battle in rear of our works. At sound of bugle we scaled our works and moved forward over open field under destructive fire of shell, entering thick underbrush; the left of regiment was cut off and moved to left, while the right moved forward within fifty yards of his main works, a few going much closer. Finding it impossible to storm his works, after remaining two hours, were ordered back, forming line 300 yards in rear, where we remained till 11 p. m., when, being relieved, we marched back to place we left in morning. Our loss to-day: Commissioned officers wounded, 3; enlisted men wounded, 15; enlisted men killed, 3; enlisted men missing, 2.

Rested here until July 2, when moved at 6 a. m. ten miles to our right, taking position on right of Twenty-third Army Corps and south of Kenesaw Mountain.

At 12 m., July 3, moved forward within 1,000 yards of rebel works, which are across Nickajack Creek, when they opened on us with shell. Forming line in edge of woods, we charged through open field under terrific fire of shell and musketry, driving him from his works, and occupying them ourselves. Lost to-day commissioned officers wounded, 2; enlisted men killed, 2; enlisted men wounded, 9.

July 4, moved several miles to our right, and on the 5th to within three miles of Chattahoochee River, where we remained till 8th, when at 4 p. m. took new position within one mile of river and nine of Atlanta, made strong works, working most of the night.

Remained here till 11th. Enemy left his strong works in our front on the morning of 10th; moved four miles to our rear, and camped on Widow Mitchell's farm. July 12, moved 5 p. m., passing through Marietta at daybreak, and Roswell on 14th; crossing the Chattahoochee, went into camp same evening and made strong works. July 17, moved toward Stone Mountain where we arrived on evening of 18th, completely destroying Atlanta and Charleston Railroad for many miles; moved in direction of Decatur; halted at 10 p. m., and rested till morning. At 6 a. m. on 19th again on move, striking railroad few miles east of Decatur; destroyed it and moved forward to Decatur. July 20, deployed my regiment in line of battle on left of railroad; deployed four companies as skirmishers, under command of Captain Kili, in my front and left flank; moved forward, driving the enemy rapidly before us, till within three miles of Atlanta, when we halted and made works, working all night. July 22, 8 a. m., advanced about one mile, taking possession of works evacuated by enemy last night. Reversed and strengthened works in our front. Also made heavy detail, and nearly completed works from our left to dirt road, when [about] 2.30 p. m. this detail was relieved by Forty-seventh Ohio, taking position on our left, and at nearly right-angles to us. At 3 p. m. our pickets were driven in and heavy columns of the enemy seen approaching us. When within 150 yards we fired by rank, keeping up a very heavy fire for thirty minutes; the enemy broke and ran in confusion in our front. Just at this time we saw the regiments on our left had given way and were falling back, closely pursued by the enemy, who were rapidly coming through dirt road, which was left open, and had already gained our rear. The left of my regiment fell back, changing front to rear on first company, taking shelter behind large brick house and in woods; we tried to check the advance of the enemy, but were enfiladed by a rebel column which had moved through deep cut in railroad, which was also open and undefended. Falling slowly back several hundred yards, met portions of regiment which had formed at old works; we joined them and moved forward, retook our works, taking 40 prisoners; 74 dead rebels were found in our front. Our loss: Commissioned officers missing, 3; enlisted men killed, 3; enlisted men wounded, 24; enlisted men missing, 64. Strengthened our works and remained here till 4 a. m. of 27th, when we moved to extreme right of army. 28th, advanced to gain a position, which we did at 12 m. facing south, having driven the enemy several miles. He opened on us with shells, with but little effect; 10 a. m. moved my regiment by right flank 500 yards, and formed line of battle facing west, open field in front; 11 a. m. moved to front to re-enforce Colonel Jones, who had his regiment deployed as skirmishers. Deployed my regiment in heavy line of skirmishers, advanced, and took position on right of Colonel Jones, being extreme right of army. Four hundred yards in front the enemy were forming their lines in edge of woods, we keeping up an effective fire for thirty minutes. He began to advance with two heavy lines; when within good range, we fired and fell back to house and some temporary works of rails, which we held half an hour, when we were flanked on our right, and fell 150 yards farther back in ravine, which we held till re-enforced, when we advanced, taking possession of house and temporary works, which we strengthened and held, although the enemy frequently charged, but was as often repulsed and driven back with great loss.

Our loss: Enlisted men wounded, 4; enlisted men missing, 2; worked all night making strong works. 30th, advanced 1,000 yards, and completed works in open field in less than two hours. 31st, 2 men severely wounded, 10 more or less injured by lightning.

August 2, advanced one mile and built very strong works. Remained here, skirmishing with the enemy, till August 8. Our loss from August 2 till 8, enlisted men 6. At 3 a. m. of the 8th advanced 500 yards and made works in open field. Enemy's sharpshooters have good range and cross-fire on us; we dig caves for protection. We remained here, fighting and skirmishing with the enemy, till Friday, August 26. Our loss in this position is: Enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 8. At 10 p. m. of 26th moved back, evacuating our works, traveling all night and part of next day, we arrived at a point within a few miles of Montgomery railroad; formed line facing south, and made works. Moved forward at 7 a. m. of 28th, and took position on Montgomery railroad; made temporary works of rails and logs. We remained here, effectually destroying railroad, till 30th, when we moved at 7 a. m. for Atlanta and Macon Railroad, my regiment being in advance. About 10 a. m. came up with enemy. Deployed my regiment in line of battle, left resting on dirt road leading to Jonesborough. Being well protected by skirmishers in front and on flank, moved forward some distance, when I deployed the regiment as skirmishers, left resting on same road, advancing to edge of woods, where halted. The enemy were behind works of rails and houses, about 300 yards in our front and over open field. At command, we moved forward with a yell, driving him rapidly from his works, and rapidly pursued him. A few miles farther on he had stronger works in open field, from which he kept a continual fire on us as we advanced. Forming line under cover of woods and cotton gin, we moved forward at double-quick, driving him from his works and occupying them ourselves. The enemy opened with shell from a battery on our right, with not much damage to us. Waiting till skirmishers on our left came up, we again advanced and rapidly drove them before us till 3 p. m., when we were relieved and took our place in brigade, very much exhausted. At dark arrived at point three-quarters of a mile from railroad; formed line and made works during the night. Our loss to-day is 1 mortally wounded, since died, and 8 severely wounded. August 31, about 3 p. m. our pickets were driven in, and soon we saw the enemy approaching with three heavy lines of infantry, over open fields, on our left and front. When within good musket-range we opened on them, firing left oblique. They continued to advance under our destructive fire till within 150 to 200 yards of our works, when the first line broke and fell back. Its place was supplied by a line in reserve, but soon all the lines began to waver and fall back in great confusion. Our loss to-day is 1 killed and 4 wounded. We remained here till September 2, the enemy retiring during the night, pursuing him to near Lovejoy's Station.

General Sherman announced, September 3, our present task was done and the campaign ended.

I cannot speak in terms of too much praise of the conduct of both officers and men of this command. Heroically did they endure the rapid and fatiguing marches of the entire campaign. In action, when every one behaved so well, I would be doing injustice should I particularize any one, yet I cannot close this report without expressing

my thanks to George F. Kili, the senior captain, for his untiring zeal in all the operations of the campaign, and his conspicuous bravery in battle.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. T. MOORE,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. FISK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 485.

Report of Lieut. George Echte, Second Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, FIRST ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY,
In the Field, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by this battery in this campaign, commencing May 1, 1864, but it is impossible for me to give a minute detail of the part taken from May 1, 1864, to July 24, 1864, as I was not in command of the battery at that time, and no books or papers were found on my taking command.

The battery marched from Larkinsville, Ala., under command of Capt. P. P. Wood, with the division commanded by Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, to Chattanooga, Tenn., and took an active part in the battles of Resaca May 13; near Dallas from May 26 to 31; Big Shanty, June 10; Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, and fought more or less until July 2, 1864. When the enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain the battery moved, with the division, through Marietta, Ga. July 12, Batteries A and B were consolidated, and First Lieut. Samuel S. Smyth assigned to command. The cause of this consolidation was the expiration of the term of service of most of the men of the two batteries, and they, with all the officers, were sent to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out of the service of the United States. July 22, the battery was engaged in the battle near Atlanta, Ga. The enemy made a successful assault on our left, which was held by the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, succeeded in taking our line of works and with it the consolidated battery of Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery. This was a dear-bought victory for the enemy. Battery A lost heavy in men and horses. The casualties of the company were 32 men killed, wounded, and missing; 55 horses were killed and captured, mostly killed; Second Lieutenant Raub was killed; First Lieut. Samuel S. Smyth was taken prisoner and reported killed, while being taken to the rear, by one of our own bullets.* Shortly afterward our line advanced and drove the enemy from the works they had taken, and recaptured 2 of the six guns of the battery. The enemy succeeded in drawing away four of them.

It was at this time, July 23, that I was assigned to the command of the battery by general orders from Fifteenth Army Corps headquarters, dated July 23, 1864. After having received, from the First Iowa Battery, two more guns, with horses and equipments, and from

*A mistake. Lieutenant Smyth was mustered out of service March 20, 1865.

regiments of the First Brigade thirty-three infantrymen, the battery, July 24, was again in "fighting trim." On the night of the 26th of July marched from the extreme left to our extreme right, a distance of fifteen miles. Arrived at our destination July 28. At noon the enemy's skirmishers were found and fighting began. After our forces had driven the enemy about one mile they were found in strong force. Preparations were immediately made to fight the enemy. Only one section of the battery was engaged, but as no shots could be used with effect the section was withdrawn, by order of Major Maurice, chief of artillery of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

The battery was in different positions before Atlanta, Ga., doing good execution with shot and spherical case-shot, until August 26, when at night our army left the works and marched on the Sandtown road toward Jonesborough.

We arrived in the vicinity, near Flint River, and the battery was engaged in the battles on the 31st of August and 1st of September; three horses were killed during the two days.

The battery at this time is in a very needy condition, and a quantity of ordnance and quartermaster's stores are required to fill up deficiencies in order to put the battery in complete condition. At the same time I beg leave to report that sixteen men belonging to this battery are on detached service in different places within the department, and as these men are needed to complete the required number of a four-gun battery, I respectfully request that the same be returned to the battery or other men in place of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. ECHTE,

First Lieut. Company F, Second Missouri Light Artillery, Commanding Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 486.

Report of Capt. Francis De Gress, Battery H, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY H, FIRST ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a report of the part taken by my battery during this campaign.

My battery arrived at Larkinsville, April 30, from veteran furlough, and started on this campaign, May 1, poorly supplied with horses and material. Passing through Rossville on the 6th, we marched without opposition through Snake Creek Gap, and went into position at the cross-roads, about three miles from Resaca. On the 9th we fell back and took up position on a ridge at Snake Creek Gap. Advanced again on the 12th, and took up position at the cross-roads. On the 13th our army started for Resaca, and I was placed in position on Bald Hill, with the First Division, to fire at the railroad bridge. A rebel battery of eight guns, in a fort 1,100 yards off, opened on me, and after a lively duel I succeeded in silencing it; had 3 men wounded by pieces of shell—Private John Olson, in arm;

Private August Johnson, in foot; Private William H. Case, in breast. Remained in position on the same hill, supporting our advancing infantry by firing at the rebel batteries, rifle-pits, and railroad bridge, until the morning of the 16th, when we went into Resaca, which the enemy had evacuated the night previous. Started again at 11 a. m., marching on Calhoun road, and crossed the Catahoula [Oostenaula] River at 4.30 p. m; marched until the 19th of May, when we went into camp one mile and a half south of Kingston, where we remained until the 23d.

Crossed the Etowah River, and marched without much opposition until we arrived at Dallas on the 26th; then, after changing position several times during the day, and having 1 man (John A. Anderson) wounded in knee, on the 27th I was placed in position by Colonel Taylor, with the Fourth Division, to engage a rebel battery of eight guns 1,200 yards off. Fought several brisk duels during the day, and on the 28th the enemy charged along our whole front, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Had 3 men wounded—Corpl. John J. Buckland, in shoulder; Artificer Frederic Dohmeyer, in shoulder; Private John C. Haggerstrom, shoulder. On the 29th, 8 p. m., took battery to the rear, in a new line of works, to protect our corps, which was to swing back that night; but this was not done until the 1st of June, when we marched to the left and relieved the Twentieth Army Corps. Went into position on the 2d in the center of our division. Withdrew on the 4th, and took up a position with the Fourth Army Corps, relieving the Eleventh Indiana Battery.

The enemy evacuated during the night, and we marched for Acworth on the 5th, where we arrived on the 6th, and remained until the 10th, when we advanced on Kenesaw Mountain, passed Big Shanty 9 a. m., and went into position. Remained in reserve with division until the 15th, when I was ordered to assist the Seventeenth Army Corps batteries. On the 16th went into position, with the Second Brigade, in front of Kenesaw Mountain and fought the the enemy's batteries until he evacuated on 19th. Following him up, we went into position on a knoll with the Seventeenth Army Corps to engage rebel batteries on top of Big Kenesaw. Fought duels every day; also fired at their camp at long range until the 30th, when I withdrew my battery and parked with our corps, then in reserve.

July 2, marched with the division to the extreme right of our line, and went into position, relieving a battery of the Twenty-third Army Corps. July 3, went into position to engage rebel battery while the Second Brigade, of our division, charged their line at Nickajack Creek. July 4, moved to the front, with the division, to support the Sixteenth Army Corps, which charged about 5 p. m. July 5, marched on Sandtown road, and went into position on a high hill with the Seventeenth Army Corps; fired at a rebel fort and battery 3,500 yards off with good effect. July 6, seeing a dust supposed to be made by a column marching and crossing Chattahoochee River on a pontoon bridge, about 5,000 yards distant, we shelled them all afternoon, and as prisoners afterward said, with very good effect. July 7, went into position in the advanced line, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, and engaged the rebel batteries. Withdrew on the 8th in the evening and remained in camp until the 12th, when we marched, passing through Marietta on the 13th, and parked again near Roswell, on the Chattahoochee River. Crossed

the river on the 14th and went into position, while our infantry threw up very strong works. Remained here until the 17th, when we started for the Augusta railroad. Struck the road on the 18th and went into position at night. Advanced again the following morning and took up position in Decatur about 4 p. m. Advanced on the 20th, taking up position several times during the day and engaging rebel batteries. At 1 o'clock fired three shells into Atlanta at a distance of two miles and a half, the first ones of the war. On the 21st went into position (under protest) with a range of only ten yards, and in front of our line of works, by order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith. July 22, advanced again, and occupying the works evacuated by the enemy the night previous. I went into position at the extreme right of our division to engage three rebel batteries which were firing at our advancing columns; was ordered to keep up a continuous fire. There was a gap of at least 800 yards between my battery and the First Division, which fact I reported several times. The enemy charged our works about 4 p. m.; was repulsed in my front, but broke through our center, and changing front charged my battery, which I was obliged to leave after spiking the guns, and after all my support had left me. As soon as my battery was recaptured I had the guns unspiked and fired again at the retreating enemy. One of my guns, injured since the 25th of June, burst at the third round. My losses* on that day were very heavy—14 men, 39 horses, 1 limber, ambulance, and harness. Replaced lost horses and harness from Battery A, and had battery in marching order by 9 o'clock the following day. July 27, withdrew the battery and marched all night, with division, to the extreme right of our line; went into position in rear of our line, and advanced into position July 31, firing at the rebel forts and city.

Took up position again in our new line of works August 3, and fired considerable at rebel batteries, rifle and skirmish pits; had 2 men wounded on the 13th. Remained in same position until the night of the 26th, when we withdrew, and, marching all night, went into camp August 27. Started again the following day, and went into camp about 2 p. m. on the West Point railroad. Started again on the 30th, and although our infantry was skirmishing continually, marched twelve miles. Battery crossed Flint River about 9 a. m. on the 31st, and went into position to protect the flank; fired considerable at the rebel columns moving and rifle-pits. The enemy charged our line about 4 p. m., and, moving one gun to the rifle-pits, fired twenty-seven rounds of canister; had 1 man wounded by shell, Private Henry Rahmeyer.

September 1, moved one section to the extreme left of our line to engage the enemy's batteries firing at the Fourteenth Army Corps, which was advancing; lost 1 man killed, Corpl. Frank Whistler. September 2, marched through Jonesborough, following up the enemy who had evacuated the night previous, and went into camp at 6 p. m., in reserve, with the division. September 5, left camp and returned to Jonesborough.

This campaign has been a very severe one on my battery, especially as I started out unprepared, caused by circumstances, and being continually in the field and in position, could not supply my horses with such forage as the country would furnish, and was often without forage altogether.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 3 men wounded, and 8 men captured.

I cannot help but speak in the highest terms of Lieut. Robert S. Gray, Sergt. John McGeorg, and in fact of every man belonging to my battery. They have done no more than their duty, but they did it cheerfully, and the cases of Sergt. Peter S. Wyman, who was killed while spiking the last gun, [and] Private Richard Ray, who was shot because he refused to surrender, certainly speaks well for their bravery.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS DE GRESS,
Capt., Comdg. Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery.

Capt. G. LOFLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 487.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of affairs (May 17) at Madison Station, Ala., and (August 15) near Tilton, Ga.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., May 18, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the recent movements of troops under my command for your information:

Learning that the enemy had crossed the river and was concentrating near Florence, on the 12th instant I telegraphed Brig. Gen. W. Q. Gresham, stationed at Athens, to direct Colonel Rowett to move with his command and Ninth Ohio Cavalry on Florence, and ascertain the amount of force gathered there, and, if he was not sufficiently strong to drive him across the river, to learn all facts connected therewith and report as soon as possible.

About 9.30 a. m. yesterday, the 17th instant, a man belonging to the detachment of Fifth Iowa Infantry, stationed at Indian Creek, came in and reported that Madison Station had been attacked, and that heavy cannonading was heard in that direction. Soon after, a man belonging to the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry reached town, stating that the station had been attacked from all directions by a large force, estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 men, with four pieces of artillery, and that as the regiment was entirely surrounded it would no doubt be captured. He also stated that the attack was made at 8 a. m., while mounting guard, and that the first that was known of the presence of the enemy they were firing into their camp. Upon hearing this report, and learning that a train of cars which started out in the morning had just returned, I immediately ordered out the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and also ordered up from Whitesburg the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and directed Col. G. B. Raum, commanding Second Brigade, stationed at Larkinsville, to send by train one regiment of his command. While waiting the arrival of these regiments, proceeded to arm all detachments, convalescent soldiers, teamsters, &c., unarmed, in order that every man could be made available, and at the same time made preparations for defense in and around town by placing cotton in position, and also putting ammunition, &c., in secure and accessible places. About 10 o'clock I started by train the Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, toward Madison, with intention to hold the balance of the force in town, having heard that the enemy had

made his appearance near town on road leading southwest, until the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Seventeenth Iowa reached this place. About the middle of the afternoon Colonel Alexander, with the Forty-eight Indiana and one battery, left here by rail for Madison. On reaching there they found that the Fifty-ninth Indiana, a part of the Thirteenth Illinois, with the Fifth Ohio Cavalry—125 men—had already recaptured the station, and were then following the enemy in their retreat toward Triana, near which place they had crossed the river the night previous. The enemy being mounted and our cavalry being insufficient, the infantry could hardly be expected to do them much damage. They did, however, manage to overtake their rear guard, with whom they skirmished, killing 1 man, wounding several, and captured 4 prisoners and some 30 or 40 horses. Our loss during the skirmishing was 2 or 3 wounded. At present, having received no official report from Colonel Gorgas, I am unable to give his losses, but they are supposed to be some 40 or 50 missing, but a few wounded, and I am unable to learn of any one having been killed. They burned the station-house, cut the telegraph wire, but it was repaired and in running order the same night; the railroad unharmed. All the regimental property of the Thirteenth Illinois was captured and carried off or destroyed, including regimental train, camp and garrison equipage, men's clothing, blankets, &c. A full report has been ordered of Colonel Gorgas, and will be forwarded as soon as received. The Fifth Iowa Infantry Veterans returned to Decatur Saturday, and were ordered to take position along the railroad at and near Madison Station to strengthen that line. Preparatory to moving there the regimental baggage, camp and garrison equipage, and records of the regiment, which had been stored at this place, were taken by cars to Madison Station on Monday, the 16th instant. The whole of this property was destroyed, and 6 of the men left in charge of it were taken prisoners.

I have just received a dispatch from General Gresham, stating that Rowett on his return reports having driven the enemy across the Tennessee at Florence, killing several and capturing 24 men, whom he has with him. We have reports of the enemy gathering in several places throughout the country on this side of the river, who have crossed the river in small squads. It is also reported that those on the south side are moving up in the direction of Bridgeport or Chattanooga, no doubt to strike at the weakest place in our line of communication. From the force I have, extended as it is along the line, it is totally impossible for me to operate against them successfully, but must content myself in endeavoring to secure the line of communication.

I learn that I was misinformed in regard to the telegraph line being cut near Winchester, as per telegram of this date to Major-General McPherson. There is, however, a considerable force of the enemy in the vicinity of Winchester and Fayetteville.

Since writing the above, Colonel Gorgas' official report has been received, which is herewith inclosed,* and from all the information obtained I am led to believe that he was culpably negligent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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*See of May 17, p. 271.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., September 14, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with your directions of date August 25, 1864, I have the honor to transmit the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Archer, commanding Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, stationed at Tilton, Ga.; also report of Captain Snodgrass, commanding detachment of same regiment, stationed at water-tank, north of Tilton. From the reports it will be perceived that there were no casualties previous to the surrender of the stockade at water-tank, and that little or no defense was made. How far this was justifiable it is impossible for me to determine. It is evident they thought there was an overwhelming force, and in the absence of any other information, take it for granted that the officers are correct in their reports. The regiment has always behaved well since being in my command (previous to which I have no knowledge of it), and unless I should see it could not believe it would be otherwise.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. S. B. MOE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 488.

Reports of Col. Green B. Raum, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of attack (May 19) *on train near Bellefonte, Ala.; capture of train (July* 5) *near Tilton, Ga.; combats (August* 14–15) *at and near Dalton, Ga., and affair (August* 15) *near Tilton, Ga.*

LARKINSVILLE, *May* 19, 1864.

At 1 o'clock this morning 8 cars were thrown off the track two miles east of Bellefonte by the removal of a rail. The train was attacked by about forty men. Colonel Hall and Major Welsh each sent two companies to relieve the train. After some firing the rebels withdrew. The engine went to Stevenson.

GREEN B. RAUM.

Lieut. C. L. WHITE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

RESACA, *July* 5, 1864—12 p. m.

A train of 16 cars has been captured and burned three and a half miles south of Dalton to night. Colonel Murray sent 200 men out in that direction this evening. The enemy is reported to be 300 strong. I have advised Colonel Murray to send out an additional force.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. L. WHITE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Resaca, Ga., July 14, 1864.

In compliance with the order from your headquarters, referring a communication from the headquarters of the district to the general

commanding the division, of date July 8, 1864, in reference to the capture and destruction of a train on the evening of the 5th instant, and the conduct of the commanding officer at Tilton in connection therewith, I have the honor to report that I have thoroughly investigated the case, and find that about 6 or 6.30 p. m. of the 5th instant a party of the enemy, estimated at from 200 to 300 dismounted cavalrymen, attacked and captured a loaded train, going to the front, at a point on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about six miles north of Tilton, Ga. After firing one or two rounds the enemy set fire to the train. None of my command being on the ground, the above facts are obtained from a report made to Col. C. R. Wever, at Tilton, by the engineer in charge of the train. No firing was heard at Tilton. The first information at Tilton of the capture of the train was the light from the burning mass, which was supposed by some to be northern lights. Soon after the light became visible the patrol from Tilton, north, returned to that place, and reported that a train had been captured and was being burnt. Four companies of the Seventeenth Iowa were immediately sent to the scene of disaster, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Archer. He arrived about 9 p. m.; found no person with the train, which was still burning. As no means were at hand to extinguish the fire and save the property not already consumed, Colonel Archer made a reconnaissance on each side of the railroad for a considerable distance without discovering the enemy. He then moved north about one mile to the water-tank, where he found a detachment of the Seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, numbering about ninety men, encamped. He then learned that fifty men had been sent to the scene of disaster from the Seventh Illinois detachment, on the train following the one which was captured; that they encountered the enemy, about twenty-five strong, in possession of twelve cars, which had become detached and which were burning. The enemy being fired upon, withdrew to the woods, and the detachment of the Seventh Illinois returned to the water-tank. Lieutenant-Colonel Archer left his command at the tank in charge of Captain Hicks, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers, and went to Dalton, where a construction train was obtained, with which he returned the next morning, and with his command reached Tilton early on the day of the 6th instant. It is difficult for me to estimate the loss, which was complete. The train consisted of a locomotive, tender, and 16 cars, loaded with commissary stores. The enemy must have had possession of the railroad about one hour and a half.

I express it as my opinion that Col. C. R. Wever, commanding at Tilton, sent troops to the relief of the train as soon as he had any definite information of the disaster, and that the capture and destruction of the train is not chargeable to any neglect on his part. At 10 p. m. of the 5th instant I received a dispatch from him informing me of the disaster and the steps he had taken to assist the train. The report "that no steps were taken by him to disturb the depredators or to arrest the further destruction of the road and property, and secure the safety of the other trains then due until ordered to do so on the following morning," is entirely untrue.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. L. WHITE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH CORPS,
Resaca, Ga., September 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order referring a communication from the headquarters of the District of the Etowah to the general commanding the division, of date August 25, 1864, and herewith returned, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

On the evening of the 14th ultimo, having received reliable information of the strength and movements of Wheeler's cavalry I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Archer, commanding Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers, to concentrate his command, directing that Captain Snodgrass, commanding the detachment two miles south of Dalton, report to Colonel Laiboldt at that place. Captain Snodgrass was posted fourteen miles north of these headquarters. There being no telegraph office at Tilton, he was communicated with by courier, not, however, before the enemy had attacked Dalton. Being directed to go to that place, and it being impracticable for him to do so, he concluded to remain at, and defend himself in, a stockade erected for the protection of a water-tank. During the night the stockade was surrounded by the enemy and some shots were exchanged. The next morning, from the best information I can obtain, a pretty steady fire was kept up from the stockade until about 8 o'clock, the men firing about twenty rounds each. The enemy by this time brought into position two pieces of artillery, and under a flag of truce demanded a surrender of the stockade and the captain and his men as prisoners of war, which command was complied with. The stockade was of sufficient strength to resist musketry, but would afford no protection against artillery. The captain surrendered his command without suffering any loss, upon the well-grounded belief that, with the use of artillery, the enemy would be able to annihilate his force. He could not hope for assistance, Dalton being invested and Tilton being seven miles distant, that being the nearest point from which troops could be sent. I would add that Captain Snodgrass has been in several engagements and has ever acted with coolness and courage. I herewith inclose a copy of a report, I caused him to make.*

I have been unable to learn what loss the enemy suffered in the affair, but it is believed they lost 3 killed and several wounded. They, however, denied any loss.

I inclose a copy of a report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Archer touching the part taken by him in resisting the attack made by the enemy on the railroad south of Tilton.

At 10 a. m. of the 15th ultimo I received notice that the enemy had attacked the railroad south of Tilton. I immediately sent the Eightieth Ohio, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Metham, and eighty cavalry, under Captain Robinson, to attack the enemy. These troops although moving with great rapidity, did not reach the point until after the enemy had withdrawn.

Hoping the foregoing will be sufficiently explicit, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 15th Army Corps.

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* See p. 276.

No. 489.

Reports of Col. Adam B. Gorgas, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, of affair (May 17) at Madison Station, Ala.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Madison, Ala., May 17, 1864—12 noon.

LIEUTENANT: We were attacked this morning at 8 o'clock by a cavalry force, under Patterson, numbering about 1,000, with four pieces artillery. We were obliged to fall back, after a severe fight; and, being completely surrounded, we cut our way through their lines, and fell back to the bridge and water-tank, about three miles east. We formed and returned to this place, and, after skirmishing, drove them from the town. They captured several of our men, what number we are not now able to say. Our camp and garrison equipage, together with all the regimental and company papers, are either destroyed or carried off. The depot buildings are burned, together with about 50 bales of cotton. The railroad is all right; telegraph lines cut. We are left here without rations, and but little ammunition. Our transportation is all gone. They retreated in the way of Triana. We have sent a small squad of mounted men to find out where they have gone. Rebel prisoners captured say the force crossed the river last night between Triana and Whitesburg.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. B. GORGAS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. L. WHITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 15th Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Madison Station, May 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully submit the following report of the attack made on this post by a force of the enemy, under command of Colonel Patterson, consisting of two regiments of mounted infantry and a battery of four 12-pounder howitzers, the entire force numbering about 1,000 men:

The attack was made at 8.30 a. m. on the Triana road, on which two of their field pieces were placed in position, the remaining two pieces having crossed the railroad, together with a portion of the enemy's command. They, however, did not get into position, as the attack was precipitated by the enemy's being discovered by a forage train, which was just starting out. As soon as discovered the enemy opened fire from their two pieces on the Triana road, having previously sent detachments to each one of my picket posts, five in number, guided by some citizens who seemed to know the exact locality of each, encircling them and capturing them entire. On the first alarm my command was quickly formed in line, excepting three companies, who occupied the stockade in the rear of the depot building and behind some cotton bales. Two companies were thrown out as skirmishers, but the enemy appearing in such a large force in their front, I ordered them to fall back to the main column. In the mean time the stockade was rendered untenable by the rapid fire from the artillery, so that the three companies were compelled

to fall back behind the railroad embankment, where I at length formed my entire command, being satisfied that we were outnumbered nearly four to one, and, having nothing to resist their artillery, it would be impossible to hold the town; my command the entire time keeping up a rapid and incessant fire, killing 3 and wounding 15 of the enemy. At this time the rebel force appeared on both flanks and in my rear, which made it necessary to fall back still farther, which I did, in the direction of the water-tank toward Huntsville, dispersing the enemy in my rear by a few well-directed volleys, the artillery and nearly their entire force following on either side of the railroad, but the timber was so thick that they could do no damage.

On arriving at within a half mile of the water-tank I reformed my line, and, after a short rest, again advanced toward Madison Station with a strong line of skirmishers, well extended on either side of the railroad. The skirmishers drove the rear guard of the enemy from town, the main force having departed after burning the depot buildings and about 70 bales of cotton. My camp equipage was also burned, it, however, consisting of only a small number of tents, which were scarcely serviceable. The men, also, have lost all of their extra clothing and blankets. The damage to the railroad was slight and readily repaired. As soon as the attack was made the wagon train, consisting of eight 6-mule teams and three 2-horse ambulances, were ordered on the Huntsville road, but were intercepted and captured, together with a small train guard and the teamsters. At about 12 m. re-enforcements arrived, consisting of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Heath, 120 men, and the Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, 220 men. These, together with 100 men from my regiment, moved after the enemy as rapidly as possible in a driving rain. Colonel Heath's cavalry came up with the rear guard of the enemy early in the afternoon, and kept up a constant harassing fire, but his force was too small to make a forcible attack. The infantry came up just before sundown, the Fifty-ninth Indiana deploying as skirmishers and driving the enemy before them to the bank of the river, but night coming on and finding that the transportation and prisoners were all across the river, our men fatigued, and ammunition almost exhausted, it was considered best by the commanding officers to withdraw our forces. They were consequently marched back to Madison, a distance of twelve miles from Fletcher's Ferry.

From reliable sources I learn that the enemy's loss at the ferry was 15 killed and 40 wounded. This estimate, I am positive, is not placed too high, which would make their entire loss 18 killed and 55 wounded. Of the number of prisoners from my regiment I have not been able to learn how many were wounded. The loss of the Fifty-ninth is 2 wounded, and the Fifth Iowa Infantry 1 killed. I have but 1 man wounded with the regiment. Inclosed I send a list of the prisoners from my regiment.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GORGAS,
Colonel Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. C. L. WHITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 15th Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 65 men.

No. 490.

Report of Col. Clark R. Wever, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, of capture of train (July 5) near Tilton, Ga.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH IOWA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Tilton, Ga., July 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from your headquarters, of date Resaca, Ga., July 11, 1864, I herewith submit the following statement in relation to the capture of the train on the evening of July 5, together with a copy of Lieut. Col. Archer's report of same (inclosed):

Soon after sunset on the evening above mentioned, a light was discovered in the direction of Dalton. My attention was called to it. I was unable to determine whether it was a fire, or, as my officers supposed, "northern lights." Just at this time the patrol, which had been sent out at the usual hour, returned and reported that the rebels had captured and were burning a train. I immediately dispatched four companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Archer, to whose report I call your attention for further information.

In reply to your questions I would state: First, that the train was captured about six miles north of Tilton, just before sunset. Second, I can form no idea of the loss sustained; was informed by the engineer that there were 16 cars, loaded with coffee and flour. The train was completely destroyed. Third, I have no means of estimating the amount of firing done. The engineer and his comrade (who was wounded) reported that as soon as the locomotive ran off the track the train was surrounded by from 200 to 300 men, who fired a volley or two into the train. My opinion is they were too badly scared to be able to tell whether there were 25 or 300 men in the band. The rebs. wore spurs. Fourth, it was fully two hours after the train was captured before my troops reached that point. The enemy, very likely, had possession all that time. Fifth, no firing was heard at Tilton. A detachment of Seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteers were stationed at a water-tank about one mile above where the train was captured. They were taken down by the train following. Sixth, I received information of the disaster shortly after sunset, and immediately sent four companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Archer, to the spot.

Very respectfully,

C. R. WEVER,
Colonel Seventeenth Iowa Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Post.

Lieut. M. NICHELSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 491.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Samson M. Archer, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, of capture of train (July 5) and affair (August 15) near Tilton, Ga.

TILTON, GA., *July* 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I herewith submit the following report in relation to the disaster on the railroad on the evening of July 5, 1864:

In accordance with your orders, at 7.30 p. m. of July 5, I took Companies C. H, I, and K and marched up the railroad, reaching

the scene of the disaster at about 9 o'clock. Found no person with the cars, which were still burning. As no means were at hand to extinguish the fire and save the property not already consumed, I made a reconnaissance on each side of the road for a considerable distance, discovering no traces of the enemy. I then took the command to the water-tank, distant about one mile from the cars; reached there about 10 o'clock. Here I found a detachment of about ninety men of the Seventh Illinois Infantry encamped. The entire command were asleep except the pickets. Upon inquiry I learned the following facts (from a non-commissioned officer, as I saw no commissioned officer): The train which was behind the one destroyed backed down to the tank as soon as they discovered what was being enacted ahead. Reported to the officer in command of Seventh Illinois detachment, who sent fifty men down on the train. At about 150 yards from the rear of the train (or that portion of it which had broken loose from the rest of the train, viz, twelve cars) they stopped and the men got off. The rebels had just commenced firing that portion of the train. The detachment fired upon them (about twenty-five in number), when they immediately left the railroad, took to the woods, fired a volley, raised a yell, and left. Thinking that they designed flanking them or attacking the water-tank the detachment immediately got aboard the cars and went back to the tank, where I found them when I arrived. As nothing further could be done at this late hour I left my four companies in charge of Capt. S. E. Hicks, Company K, and went up to Dalton for a construction train to repair the road and remove the rubbish, &c., from the track. With this train I came back in the morning and immediately returned to camp. The disaster occurred about six miles north of Tilton at about 6 or 6.30 p. m.

The above report embraces all the facts of consequence with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. ARCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Iowa Vet. Vol. Infty.

Col. C. R. WEVER,
Commanding Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH IOWA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Tilton, Ga., August 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this vicinity in which my regiment was engaged, on the 14th and 15th of the present month:

On the afternoon of the 14th citizens from the neighborhood of Dalton reported heavy firing in that direction, and that the garrison was engaged against a very large force of rebel cavalry. At about 8 p. m. I received a communication from Col. Green B. Raum, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, notifying me that a large force of the enemy was moving to the east of me, and directing me to withdraw Companies D and E (under command of Capt. Thomas Ping, three miles north of me), and to order Captains Snodgrass and Craig to report with their companies (H and I) to Colonel Laiboldt at Dalton. I immediately dispatched orders to the two detachments, and at 11.30 p. m. Captain

Ping arrived with his command. During the evening I employed all my force, together with the engineer corps encamped here, in constructing breast-works and digging rifle-pits on each side of Swamp Creek, protecting the railroad bridge and water-tanks. At about 9 o'clock, having ascertained that a large body of the enemy were very near us, I sent out two men mounted on mules, on each road leading to the town, so that we might be notified of their approach in time to prepare for them. Scarcely five minutes elapsed before eight musket shots were fired in quick succession just across the Connesauga River, distant about 300 yards. I immediately formed my battalion and prepared to receive the enemy, which I supposed would attack us at once. One of my mounted men, Corporal Doan, Company C, returned at this junction and reported a heavy force across the river. He and his comrade had ridden past several rebels hidden in the angles of the fence beside the road, and when very near the reserves were halted. They at once wheeled around and started for the river under the fire above mentioned. Corporal Stafford, Company C, was thrown from his mule and captured. Finding that the enemy did not contemplate an immediate attack, I had thirty men of the engineer company posted on the bank covering the main ford of the river. At about 12 o'clock the rebels were heard crossing the river a considerable distance below the regular ford, and I immediately sent out Company H, Lieutenant Swearengin commanding, to skirmish with them providing they advanced upon us. Captain Browne, with his company (F), was also sent out on the Dalton road for the same purpose.

At about 1 a. m. of the 15th, we could plainly hear the enemy destroying the railroad about one mile and a half below us. This continued for perhaps two hours, during which time the pickets at the main ford of the Connesauga exchanged occasional shots with those of the enemy (in which they mortally wounded a captain and sergeant of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry), showing that they were still there. We could hear them to the north and east of us, and I concluded that to divide my small force (about 240 muskets) and attempt to save the railroad, would not only leave the bridge, block-house, and tank insufficiently guarded, but would doubtless result in very severe loss, if not the capture of the entire command. I therefore kept my command inside the works. I have since learned that the rebel force numbered over 3,000 (General Martin's division of Wheeler's cavalry corps), and that they came here for the purpose of destroying the bridge, tank, and block-house, but were deceived by misrepresentations of our strength, and therefore did not attempt it.

Captain Snodgrass, Company I, and Captain Craig's company (H) were captured on the morning of the 15th instant, and paroled on the 16th by General Wheeler, eight miles northeast of Spring Place. It was impossible for them to report to Colonel Laiboldt as directed, as the rebels were in strong force between the tank and Dalton.

For further particulars I refer you to the accompanying report of Captain Snodgrass, commanding the detachment.

Very respectfully,

S. M. ARCHER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth Iowa Vet. Vol. Infty.

Capt. W. W. McCammon,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 492.

Report of Capt. John C. Snodgrass, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, of affair (August 15) near Tilton, Ga.

TILTON, GA., *August* 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following in regard to the engagement between the forces under my command (Companies H and I, Seventeenth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry) and a portion of General Wheeler's cavalry corps, on the 15th day of August, 1864, at the water-tank, two miles south of Dalton, Ga.:

On the 14th day of August, 1864, at 3.15 o'clock, firing was heard in the immediate vicinity of Dalton. Half an hour thereafter, a large force of the enemy appeared on the railroad, at a point one mile and a half south of Dalton. They immediately commenced the destruction of a small bridge at this point, at the same time threatening an attack upon my position at the water-tank. After destroying the bridge the enemy continued the destruction of the railroad by tearing up the track, and advancing slowly toward my position. As the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers, I concluded not to make any attack on them, but to hold my position, if possible. I immediately dispatched a courier to Captain Ping, commanding a small detachment four miles south of me, informing him of my perilous situation, and asking for re-enforcements. Upon the return of my courier I received an order from Lieutenant-Colonel Archer, commanding Seventeenth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry at Tilton, to report to Dalton. This was impossible for me to do, as the enemy was between me and Dalton, numbering several thousand, and slowly advancing toward the water-tank, destroying the railroad track as they came. As the enemy advanced, a considerable number of shots were exchanged with my pickets. At this time I had all my force collected in and about the stockade, keeping out a sentinel a short distance on each side. The enemy continued his work of destroying the railroad, and advancing until after dark. At 11 p. m. my pickets were driven in, when the enemy moved forward and closed his lines to within 250 or 300 yards of the stockade. At this time he appeared to be in overwhelming force, entirely surrounding me, but almost entirely concealed by the darkness and a thick growth of underbrush. Thus the situation remained until near daylight on the morning of the 15th instant, the enemy firing a few shots at intervals during the night.

Shortly before daylight he opened with heavy musketry fire, and gradually closing his lines, still remaining hid from view by the thick underbrush. I exhorted the men to keep cool; not to waste their ammunition by rapid firing, but to make every shot effective, if possible. Heavy firing was kept up in this way until 8 a. m., when it was discovered that the enemy was approaching with several pieces of artillery, and preparing to shell the stockade. At 8.15 a. m. the enemy sent in a flag of truce, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender. After consultation with the officers under my command I offered the following terms: First, that both officers and enlisted men retain their personal property; second, that we should be treated as prisoners of war. These terms were accepted, and at 8.45 o'clock I surrendered my entire command, consisting of 3 commissioned officers and 62 enlisted men, with all their

arms and accouterments and camp and garrison equipage. We were placed under guard and marched rapidly (eastwardly), passing through Spring Place 3 p. m. of the 15th instant, and camping eight miles northeast of the town, remaining in camp all day on the 16th instant.

At 5 p. m. of the 16th we were taken under guard to General Wheeler's headquarters, and there paroled, when we immediately started on our return with an escort of one commissioned officer and ten men. At Spring Place the escort left us and returned to join their commands.

On the morning of the 17th we continued our march, arriving at Tilton, Ga., at 1 p. m., where I joined my regiment, the Seventeenth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

J. C. SNODGRASS,
Captain, Seventeenth Iowa Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. F. WOOLSEY,
Adjutant, Seventeenth Iowa.

No. 493.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Harrow, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., August 31, 1864.

Report of operations for August 31, 1864.

The command took position last night on the right of the Second Division, forming with double line, and with two regiments deployed as skirmishers, both lines strongly intrenched. Soon after daylight the enemy was discovered busily constructing works in our front. Our batteries were at once put in position, and opening fire soon compelled them to suspend work, and finally drove them from the ground in confusion. At 3 p. m. the enemy opened a heavy fire from artillery, which was followed by an attack of infantry. As soon as the attacking columns were seen approaching our batteries opened on them with telling effect, breaking their lines and throwing them into great confusion. The attack did not extend across our whole front, the heavier part of the attack being to our right. The enemy were repulsed in two assaults with ease, and were severely punished.

Owing to the nature of the ground it is hard to form a correct estimate of the enemy's loss, the dense undergrowth affording a cover for carrying away his dead and wounded.

Number of prisoners captured, 56; number killed in the engagement, 12; number wounded in engagement, 60; total loss in our front, 128.

WM. HARROW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. G. J. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: The following report of the operations of this command is respectfully submitted:

The division left Scottsborough, Ala., on the 1st May, and reached Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 5th, and proceeded from thence, via Crawfish Springs and through Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, Ga. On the morning of the 13th May, when near the Calhoun road, the command was formed in order of battle, the First Brigade, Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, on the left of the First Division, the Second Brigade, then Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Forty-sixth Ohio (now General Walcutt), and the Third Brigade, Col. John M. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers, in reserve, and in this order moved upon the enemy, meeting but little opposition until the open field on the left of the Resaca road was reached. Here the skirmishers, under Major Johnson, One hundredth Indiana Volunteers, were pushed rapidly forward, and drove the enemy into his works on the ridge west of Resaca. At this time Captain Griffiths, First Iowa Battery, placed two guns in position, and, under cover of the fire from these guns, the skirmishers were again advanced, and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits on the road, when a portion of the troops of the First Division moved forward and took possession. Colonel Williams was now advanced across the open ground in his immediate front, and encountered the enemy in force upon a wooded ridge, protected by a dense undergrowth, and, after a fierce conflict of more than an hour, drove them into their works, where he continued to engage them until his ammunition was exhausted, when he was relieved by the Second Brigade. After the enemy had taken shelter behind his earth-works, two batteries were placed in position and engaged them throughout the day, entirely disabling two rifle guns, which the enemy left on the field. Later in the day the First Brigade was sent to the right of the road as a support to the Second Division, and on the following morning the Second Brigade was moved forward, and took position in rear of the First Division, the Third Brigade continuing to confront the enemy until relieved by a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps. My command did not again actually engage the enemy at this point. The officers and soldiers of each brigade acquitted themselves in a manner highly gratifying. My loss in killed and wounded were about 150, chiefly from the First Brigade. Official lists have been furnished. May 16, the division moved forward, by way of Kingston and Van Wert, arriving at Dallas on the 26th. Soon after passing through the town, the Second Division, then in advance, encountered the enemy's outposts, and, rapidly driving them back, took position in front of his main line. This division was placed in position on the right of the Second, and across the Dallas and Villa Rica road, the Third Brigade on the left, the Second in the center, and the First on the right, the First Brigade forming at nearly a right angle with the road, and being the extreme right of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 27th May the enemy attacked this command, directing the assault chiefly against the Second Brigade, with the evident purpose of dislodging them from their position resting on the crest of the ridge and crossing the Villa Rica road. The attack was made with much energy and persisted in for an hour, when it was abandoned, and the enemy retired, leaving his dead and wounded and 30 prisoners. During

the night following the command strengthened their position by throwing up slight earth-works. On the 28th, our position remaining unchanged, Captain Griffiths, chief of artillery, moved three guns 150 yards beyond my main line, where they were placed in position, and opened upon the enemy's works, 600 yards to the front. Almost at the instant these guns commenced firing a second assault, in greater force and more obstinate than that of the day previous, was made upon the entire line of the Second Brigade, and upon the right of the Third and left of the First Brigade. The struggle was maintained with great spirit and determination on the part of the enemy for near two hours, and was met with unsurpassed gallantry, resulting in complete defeat to the enemy with severe loss, most of his dead and many of his wounded being left upon the field. Colonel Dickerman, One hundred and third Illinois Volunteers, and Major Giesy, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, commanding his regiment, were killed in this action while exhibiting the courage and soldierly qualities that so distinguished each. At the first onset of the enemy Captain Griffiths, with the assistance of Captain Percy, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, at great personal hazard to themselves, withdrew the guns that had been placed in front of my lines.

On the morning of the 1st June the command moved from Dallas to New Hope Church, there relieving a division of the Twentieth Army Corps, taking their position in front of the enemy, and constructing works so near to his lines that during the night of the 4th June they were abandoned, a line of pickets being left to cover the evacuation, which to the number of 70 were captured next morning. On the 5th the division moved in the direction of Acworth, and the day following encamped one mile beyond that place, on the road leading to Big Shanty, and, remaining there until the 10th June, moved forward and took position on the south side of the railroad and near Big Shanty Station. On the 15th June I received orders to move across the railroad and to the left of the Seventeenth Corps, for the purpose of making a demonstration against the enemy's right flank, then supposed to rest on a wooded ridge to the left and front of the Seventeenth Corps. Reaching the point indicated, General Walcutt was directed to form his brigade and move upon the enemy; this he did promptly, supported by Colonel Oliver, commanding Third Brigade, Colonel Williams, First Brigade, moving so as to protect my left. When General Walcutt formed his command, the enemy immediately opened fire upon him, whereupon he ordered a charge upon their works. This was made under a destructive fire. When General Walcutt's command reached the low ground at the base of the ridge, upon the crest of which the enemy's main force were posted, they were surprised to find their advance obstructed by Noonday Creek, a narrow, but deep stream with steep banks, but the gallant men of his brigade, without hesitation, plunged into the stream and struggled up the opposite bank, charging the enemy in his works, drove them in complete rout from their position, killing and wounding 50, and capturing 400 prisoners, among whom were 20 commissioned officers. This was a brilliant affair, successfully accomplished after a short but severe contest, and too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and soldiers who participated. Later in the day the division was relieved, and retired behind the main lines, where we remained until the 25th June, when I was ordered to the right, and took position near the base of Kenesaw Mountain. On the evening of the 26th I was ordered to send the Second Brigade of my

command to report to Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, to assist his command in an assault upon the enemy's works, to be made early the day following.

I respectfully refer to the report of General Walcutt, accompanying this, as also to the report of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, for an account of their conduct on the 27th June. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnhill, Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, was killed in this action at the head of his regiment, and within a few yards of the enemy's works.

Nothing worthy of particular mention occurred between 27th June and the 2d July. During the night of the latter day the enemy abandoned their stronghold on the Kenesaw Mountain, and on the morning of July 3 the command moved into Marietta, capturing over 100 of the enemy's pickets and stragglers.

July 5, moved forward on the Sandtown road and united with the Seventeenth Corps. Took position near Nickajack Creek, at which latter place built strong works, and remained there until 12th of July, when the command marched, by way of Marietta and Roswell, to the south side of the Chattahoochee River, and on the 17th reached Nancy's Creek, where the Second Brigade was put into position on the south side of the creek, the Third and First Brigades remaining in supporting distance on the north side. Here occasional skirmishing with the enemy occurred, but with no special results. July 20, reached a position some three miles west of Decatur, and moved forward, in conjunction with the Seventeenth Corps, to the immediate front of the enemy. July 22, during the night of the 21st the enemy abandoned his works in my front. This fact being discovered shortly after daylight, the command moved forward near half a mile and took possession of the position lately occupied by the enemy, and immediately proceeded to reverse his line of works; the First Brigade on the right, the Third in the center, and the Second on the left; the Second Brigade connecting with the right of the Seventeenth Corps, and the First connecting with the left of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps. About noon of the 22d of July a rapid fire of musketry to the left and rear of my command was heard. I immediately ordered two regiments of the Third Brigade and a section of artillery into the works they had left in the earlier part of the day. This disposition was scarcely complete before the sound of artillery and musketry unmistakably indicated that an attack was being made upon the left flank and rear of the Army of the Tennessee. I at once attempted to anticipate any action of the enemy, by directing General Walcutt to face to the rear, and swing his command around so as to face toward our left flank, supplying the place of the troops taken from the front line by extending the lines of the First and Third Brigades. By the time General Walcutt had executed the order, the enemy appeared, emerging from the woods in his then front. He immediately attacked them, checked their advance, and finally drove them in great disorder under cover of the woods. In this action a portion of the Third Brigade participated. The struggle was short and decisive, entirely disconcerting the enemy's plans and affording to the Seventeenth Corps time to collect and reorganize their broken and scattered lines. After this repulse comparative quiet pervaded for a short time, when the enemy from the direction of Atlanta moved upon my immediate front, and commenced a vigorous attack. While my command was engaged in meeting this force, I received a message from Brigadier-General Smith saying the Second Division lines had been broken, and that

they had retired to an interior line of works. I at once replied to him that my lines were unbroken, and that they would be held, but in a short time the enemy appeared in the rear of the First Brigade, having passed through the lines of the Second Division, and attacking Colonel Williams in the rear. He ordered his command to retire to the line they had occupied in the morning. This also induced Colonel Oliver to order his line to the rear. While their movements were in progress, I was passing along the line toward the right. As soon as I discovered the troops retiring, and learning they had been ordered to do so, I at once countermanded the order, and hastened to find Colonel Oliver and learn why such order had been given. Upon meeting with him, I for the first time learned that Colonel Williams had fallen back. I at once took prompt measures to recover our lines, ordering Colonel Oliver to return to his position, and Colonel Williams to his. These orders were promptly executed, and soon our lines were entirely restored. During this action Colonel Greathouse, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, was killed while gallantly leading his regiment. No braver man or better soldier has given his life to his country. Although very young, scarcely twenty-two years of age, he displayed those qualities which would have rapidly commanded for him a higher position. I regret to add that during this engagement the gallant Major Johnson, One hundredth Indiana Volunteers, my picket officer, was captured by the enemy in the gorge to the rear and right of my lines, while encouraging the troops to hold their position. He possessed in a high degree all those qualities which make the accomplished soldier, and his loss is severely felt. During the engagement the Second and Third Brigades were frequently compelled to change their position, fighting the enemy both front and rear. All their movements were characterized by the utmost coolness, and to their courage and valor a large share of the success of the day is due. During the night of the 26th July the division moved to the right, reaching on the evening of the 27th a point near the Green's Ferry road, and early the following morning moved forward, maintaining a position at a right angle with the command of Brigadier-General Woods, commanding First Division; the Third Brigade, Colonel Oliver, forming the connection with the First and Second Brigades moving within the lines, and parallel to the Third. This order of march was continued; our lines facing east and south until 11 a. m., when the enemy's skirmishers began to dispute farther progress. Everything indicating the enemy to be near, our lines were rapidly formed along a wooded crest facing nearly south, the First Brigade on the right, the Third on the left, and Second in reserve. The line was not entirely formed before the enemy attacked in large force and with great desperation. After a brief struggle their first line gave way; a second was moved forward, but after a severe struggle met a like fate. The woods in our front afforded the enemy an opportunity of reforming his broken lines unperceived. The assault upon my lines was repeated six times between 12 m. and 5 p. m., and in every instance were met and repulsed with great slaughter, until finally sundown greeted us as victors upon the most stubbornly contested and bloodiest battle-field of the campaign. The battle was fought by the Fifteenth Corps against four times their numbers, without the advantage of works on either side. If the soldiers of the Fifteenth Corps had no other claim to consideration than their efforts on that day, it would be enough to entitle

them to the lasting gratitude of their country. In this engagement the gallant Major Ennis, Sixth Iowa Volunteers, was killed while encouraging by his example the men of his command.

After the engagment of the 28th the enemy fell back and intrenched themselves, covering the Lick Skillet road. My command marched forward until in plain view of their works, when, on the 3d of August, finding that their skirmishers were so near as to prevent the occupation of a ridge which it was thought desirable to hold, I was ordered by the corps commander to drive them off. This my skirmishers proceeded to do, but the enemy re-enforcing their own retook the position. I then sent an additional force against them, under charge of Major Brown, Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, who gallantly charged, drove them from and held the position. The contest was sharp and spirited, and although successful was purchased at a high price, costing the life of Major Brown and the killing and wounding of 60 of his command. When Major Brown fell mortally wounded, he said to those near him, "Say to General Harrow I died like a soldier doing my duty." He is now beyond the reach of praise or censure, but has left a record which would honor the proudest in the land.

August 4, on this day the One hundredth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, and the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmore commanding, were transferred from the First to the Second Brigade, and the entire organization of the Third Brigade transferred to the First, thus consolidating the command into two brigades, the first commanded by Colonel Oliver, the second continuing to be commanded by Brigadier-General Walcutt, and thus organized were placed in position in immediate front of the enemy, covering the Green's Ferry and Lick Skillet road. The command constructed strong earth-works, and day by day approached the enemy's works, until the lines were not above 300 yards apart. Constant skirmishing between the opposing forces was kept up until the night of the 26th August, resulting in severe losses to the division, amounting in the aggregate to over 250 men, including many valuable officers, among them Captain Percy, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, the engineer officer of the division. He was a brave and conscientious soldier and an ornament to the army. During the twenty-four days the command remained in this position the men were kept constantly in the trenches, the slightest exposure endangering their lives; all of which was submitted to with a degree of cheerfulness unprecedented. While our own losses were heavy the punishment inflicted upon the enemy was greater, as evidenced by subsequent examination of the position occupied by the enemy, and the number of the dead there buried. On the night of the 26th the command was withdrawn and moved to the right, by way of Camp Creek, reaching the West Point railroad, between Red Oak and Fairburn, on the 28th, and immediately proceeded to tear up and destroy several miles of the track, remaining at this point until the 30th. The command moved on the latter day to Flint River and crossing that stream occupied and intrenched a position within half a mile of Jonesborough, on the right of the road leading into the town; the Second Division occupying the left and the First Division the right. August 31, at 3.30 p. m. of this day the enemy moved upon my lines in large force, and attacked the entire line, when followed a spirited engagement for an hour and a half before

the enemy finally retired, the enemy, however, not exhibiting his usual impetuosity. Notwithstanding the attack was easily repulsed, the enemy lost very heavily in killed and wounded. During the day and the morning following the command captured 130 prisoners, including a number of officers.

During the night of the 1st September the enemy evacuated Jonesborough, leaving a large number of his wounded. At 3 a. m. of the 2d September the skirmishers of the Second Brigade of this division were the first to enter the town, securing a number of wounded, which the enemy were endeavoring to remove by railroad, and capturing the servant and horses, with equipments, of Brigadier-General Gist, of the rebel army, he narrowly escaping capture by getting upon the train upon which the wounded were being placed. The enemy were pursued this day five miles south of Jonesborough, the Fourth Division in advance, where this command remained until the 5th September, when farther pursuit was abandoned, and the division returned to this East Point, arriving here on the evening of the 8th instant.

Connected with the division during the campaign were two batteries—First Iowa Battery, formerly Captain Griffiths, now Lieutenant Gay, commanding, and Battery F, First Illinois Light Artillery, Captain Burton commanding. During the greater part of the campaign Captain Griffiths was chief of artillery. He is a brave, intelligent, earnest soldier, and always performed his duties promptly and efficiently. His term of enlistment having expired, he was succeeded by Captain Burton, who has discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity. Each of these officers have my thanks for their efficient services.

I have not heretofore specially mentioned Col. Robert F. Catterson, of the Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteers. During a portion of the campaign he was prostrated by disease, but his services before and since his recovery mark him as a model soldier, deserving the highest commendation and reward.

The number of officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves is far too great for mention in this report, and I must content myself with thanking them collectively for their gallantry and the cheerfulness with which they have borne privation, and for their cordial support, without which my own efforts would have been fruitless.

I have lost 1 staff officer, Captain Percy, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, killed; 1, Major Johnson, One hundredth Indiana Volunteers, captured; and 3 wounded—Captain Lasley, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers; Captain Wilkinson, One hundred and third Illinois Volunteers; and Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield, all of whom have distinguished themselves by their uniform gallant conduct.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, One hundred and third Illinois Volunteers, for a time acting assistant inspector-general, was relieved, at his own request, that he might take command of his regiment when his commanding officer, Colonel Dickerman, was killed. He is a gallant officer, and one to whom I am under many obligations.

Surgeon Cake, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers, has always shown himself faithful and efficient in providing for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded, and he will long be remembered by many a grateful soldier for his kindness and attention.

My aides, Lieutenant Van Dyke, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, and Lieutenant Baugh, Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, have each been

conspicuous for their conduct before the enemy, and their promptness in rendering such services as were required and pertain to their respective positions.

Captain Cornyn, commissary of subsistence, has shown himself a competent and faithful officer, and has discharged his very arduous duties in the most satisfactory manner.

Captain Morlan, assistant quartermaster, has been prompt and efficient in the performance of his duties.

Lieutenant Cain, mustering officer for the division, has discharged his whole duty. And to each of these, my staff officers, my thanks are warmly tendered.

On the 31st August Private William Sharp, Company C, and John Hettinger, Company F, One hundredth Indiana Volunteers, were killed while performing duty as orderlies. They had each been with me during the entire campaign, and were ever faithful and prompt. The first named was as gallant a soldier as I ever saw; the latter, but a mere boy, seemed never to fear danger, and for no two soldiers of the command have I felt more regret.

The division, on this campaign, took from the enemy in battle 8 flags, and captured 1,400 prisoners. My own losses from casualties in battle number in the aggregate 1,988, exclusive of over 300 slightly injured.

A report for so great a length of time, and where the conflicts with the enemy have been so frequent, must necessarily be very general, and perhaps fail to do justice to all, but such deficiency is no doubt supplied by regimental and brigade commanders in their reports.

I trust the corps commander will find in the conduct of my command, especially when before the enemy, much cause for gratification. The greater part of the action of officers and men came under his personal observation, and none is better fitted than himself to determine how far they have discharged their whole duty as soldiers and patriots.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HARROW,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Fourth Div., 15th Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 494.

Reports of Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 16–August 3.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

In accordance with orders received from headquarters Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I would most respectfully report, that on the morning of the 22d July information was received that the enemy had evacuated the line of works immediately in my front, and in accordance therewith the general commanding Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, ordered that my skirmishers should be pushed forward, which was done, meeting with no resistance except

a thin line of the enemy's skirmishers, who retreated as we advanced. Orders were received at 7 a. m. to advance my line and occupy the works abandoned by the enemy. I then reversed the works and made them defensible. At 12 m. heavy firing commenced on my left, which proved to be an attack made upon the Seventeenth Army Corps. My reserve regiment (Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield commanding) was ordered to report to the Second Brigade, leaving me on the line, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, Lieut. Col. James Goodnow commanding, on the right, and Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart commanding, on the left. At 3 p. m. the enemy was reported advancing in my front. At 3.30 o'clock the engagement commenced. The enemy was checked and retiring, when, to my astonishment, I discovered the brigade on my right falling back. I held my line in position, and ordered the fire to be directed right oblique, and continued firing in that direction until the enemy was formed to my right and rear, and advancing, pouring in a terrific fire from that point, both with musketry and artillery. My command then fell back under cover of the woods, reformed, advanced, and re-occupied the works. The Ninety-ninth Indiana, Colonel Fowler commanding, reported to me, but could not make any disposition of them at that time, as I was forced to retire the second time and occupy the works I had left in the morning. Orders were then received from the general commanding to retake the works at all hazards. I immediately moved my line forward and occupied the works without any opposition, and pushed my skirmishers forward nearly to the line they formerly occupied.

Herewith I forward the reports and list of casualties of the regiments in my brigade.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REUB. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Twelfth Indiana, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. A. M. VAN DYKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from your headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following as the work performed by my brigade from and after the battle of Resaca up to 3d August, 1864, at which time the brigade was reorganized by an order from corps headquarters, and by seniority of rank the command devolved on Col. John M. Oliver, of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry:

On May 16, in obedience to your order, took up the line of march in pursuit of the enemy, and arrived at Kingston, Ga., on 19th May, nothing worthy of special mention transpiring on the march. Here we rested and procured supplies. On 23d resumed march and crossed Etowah River on Wooley's Bridge, and proceeded in the direction of Dallas, Ga., via Van Wert. On the 25th my brigade was detailed as guards for wagon trains, and about 2 p. m. of that day was fired into by a squad of Texas cavalry, who immediately

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 12 men killed, 1 officer and 31 men wounded, and 6 officers and 80 men captured or missing; total, 130.

fled without doing any damage; took 1 prisoner that day from same squad. The train was corraled on Pumpkin Vine Creek, and my command was ordered to remain with it, together with an Ohio battery, which was ordered to report to me. There was some alarm created here, occasioned by cavalry scouts reporting that a rebel force had been detached to cut off our train. I was very vigilant at this place, but nothing transpired to confirm the report brought in by the scouts. On May 27 was ordered forward, and moved up and took position on the extreme right of the army with two of my regiments (Twenty-sixth Illinois and One hundredth Indiana), leaving the other two (Ninetieth Illinois and Twelfth Indiana) with the train about a mile and a half in the rear. Here we constructed fortifications and threw out skirmishers, who immediately became engaged with the enemy, and the firing was very brisk. One of the regiments left behind (the Twelfth Indiana) was ordered up and took position on the right, leaving the Ninetieth Illinois with the train. On May 28 the enemy drove in our skirmishers, following it up with a charge along our whole front in two lines of battle. They were repulsed with great slaughter, and retired in disorder to their intrenchments, leaving many of their dead and wounded in our hands, together with a number of prisoners who were unhurt. On the evening of this day, by your order, I commenced withdrawing from the position on the right, and the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, which had been brought up during the charge of the enemy, was ordered to commence the movement as soon as it became dark. I had successfully withdrawn my command, with the exception of my skirmish line, under the command of Major Johnson, when a fierce attack commenced on the Sixteenth Corps, and by your order I hastened back with my command, with the exception of the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, and resumed my place in the line. I arrived just in time, as our skirmishers had already fallen back into the trenches so recently occupied by our main line. I pushed forward the skirmish line, and affairs assumed about the same aspect as before the withdrawal.

On June 1 I withdrew from the position held on the right at early dawn, moved through Dallas, and relieved a brigade of the Twentieth Corps at New Hope Church. Here the skirmishing was very severe, the enemy firing in many places from their main line of works. On the night of June 3 I advanced my main line of works so that the left of my brigade was not more than eighty rods from that of the enemy. The enemy evacuated their position the night of June 4. My command here captured 68 prisoners and 175 Enfield rifles. On the morning of June 5 began the march toward Acworth and on the 6th marched into the village and encamped in the vicinity; here we rested for a few days. On the 10th the command resumed the march, and took up a position near Big Shanty, where we again constructed fortifications. Nothing transpired here worthy of record until the 15th, when my brigade participated in the action on the left. My command retired with the division, in reserve, until the night of the 26th, when I was ordered to relieve General Morgan's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, in front of Kenesaw Mountain. Nothing of particular interest occurred here, save constant and unremitting skirmishing with the enemy, until July 3, when the enemy evacuated. My command here captured 79 prisoners. On same day marched into Marietta and bivouacked in the suburbs of the village.

On the morning of July 4 was ordered to march in the direction of Sandtown. This was a severe day's march. The heat was very oppressive and water very scarce, causing much suffering among the troops. On the morning of July 5 moved forward three miles, and on July 6 took a position in line. Fortified and remained here until the 10th, when it was found that the enemy had evacuated that portion of the line which lay on the north bank of the Chattahoochee. My skirmish line captured 14 prisoners, and a number of small-arms were secured. On the evening of the 12th received orders to move in the direction of Marietta; moved six miles, and camped for the night. Resumed march on the 13th; passed through Marietta, and camped within a few miles of Roswell; passed over the Chattahoochee on the evening of the 14th and took position about one mile from the bridge, where we constructed fortifications. Moved from this place on the morning of the 17th, came upon the enemy's pickets, and went into line of battle. On the morning of the 18th moved up to within one mile of Decatur and camped; on the morning of the 19th moved again, passing through Decatur on the road to Atlanta. About 2 o'clock I received orders to move forward with my brigade to the support of Gen. M. L. Smith's division, and was placed in position on his left. While here, my command was shelled by the enemy very severely. The same evening the two remaining brigades of the division came forward and went into position, extending my lines to the left, and as soon as the lines were completed the entire division moved forward and took up a new position in the edge of a piece of timber in front of the enemy's line of works.

Here my command immediately constructed fortifications and remained until the morning of the 22d, when, by pressing forward the skirmishers, it was found that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. The skirmishers in my front brought in 8 or 10 prisoners. Orders were received from you at 7 a. m. to advance my line and occupy the works abandoned by the enemy. Upon reaching the place designated, I reversed the works with such implements as the men could improvise for the occasion, and made them tolerably defensible. At about 12 m. heavy firing commenced on my left, which proved to be an attack on the Seventeenth Corps. My reserve regiment (Twenty-Sixth Illinois Infantry, Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield commanding), was ordered to report to the Second Brigade, leaving me on the line, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, Lieut. Col. James Goodnow commanding, on the right, and Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart commanding, on the left. At 3 p. m. the enemy were reported advancing in my front, and soon the engagement commenced. The enemy were soon checked in my front and were retreating, when, to my utter astonishment, I discovered the brigade on my right, belonging to the Second Division, falling back. I held my line in position, and ordered the fire to be directed to the right oblique, and continued firing in that direction until the enemy, who had broken through the line at the railroad, about the length of two regiments to my right and rear, were advancing, pouring in a terrible fire, both with musketry and artillery. My command then fell back under cover of the woods and reformed. The Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, Colonel Fowler commanding, reported to me at this juncture, but I deemed it imprudent to send them into the works at that time, and I directed them to form under cover of the timber. My own command having reformed, advanced and re-

occupied the works, but I was again forced to retire and occupy the works which I had left in the morning. Orders were received from the general commanding the division to retake the works at all hazards. I immediately moved my lines forward and reoccupied the works without opposition, and pushed my skirmishers forward nearly to the line they formerly occupied. A large number of the enemy's dead were buried in our front, and there were brought in 32 of the enemy's wounded, most of them mortally. The command remained at this place until the night of the 26th, when orders were received to be ready at midnight to move. It was, however, nearly daylight when the command got in motion.

On the night of [the] 27th camped in the rear of the Sixteenth Corps, and at daylight in the morning were again on the march. The command moved about a mile and a half, when I received an order to hold my brigade in readiness to support, and govern my movements in accordance with those of Colonel Oliver's brigade (the Third). I moved forward, in connection with the entire division, through a dense wood, and finally emerged into an open field. Here I received your order to join my command on the right of Third Brigade, and move forward by the front and occupy the crest of the hill which lay before us. After some delay in rectifying the line, the advance was made, and the hill occupied under the fire of artillery and light skirmishing. I immediately instructed the command to secure themselves by throwing up a protection of whatever could be found, and afterward procured a few shovels, and ordered that they be used without delay. Scarcely had these orders been given, and the men had time to throw up a slight protection, before the enemy were reported advancing in force, and very soon our skirmishers were driven in, closely followed by the enemy's main line. They were soon repulsed and driven back, but only to come again with more determination and increased numbers. In the second assault I discovered symptoms of weakness on the right of my brigade, and to prevent, if possible, a like occurrence as that of the 22d, I immediately formed my reserve regiment at right angles with the main line, and sent forward three companies to open an oblique fire, and render all the assistance in their power to help maintain an unbroken line on our right. Re-enforcements arriving, however, I ordered the regiment thus thrown out back into their original position, with the exception of the three companies spoken of. For six hours an incessant roar of musketry was kept up, and every assault or attempt on the part of the enemy to drive us from our position was frustrated. During the progress of the fight, I received notification from you that a portion of the Third Brigade was hard pressed. I sent the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry to their support. This regiment remained in that position during the entire fight.

In concluding this report I cannot close without paying a parting tribute to the gallantry displayed on every occasion by the officers and men, who, during a campaign, which has not yet closed, of ninety-five days, have never flinched from duty, be that duty ever so perilous.

The brigade which I have the honor to command has, in the aggregate, lost nearly 600 men in killed, wounded, and missing since leaving Scottsborough, Ala., on the morning of May 1, and, with the exception of the battle of Resaca (official report of which has been forwarded*), there have been but three regiments present

*Special report of the battle of Resaca not found.

at any one time. Out of the ninety-five days they have been together there are but thirty-one of which they were not under fire of the enemy's guns. Officers and men, who endure uncomplainingly such a campaign, cannot be too highly spoken of.

My thanks are especially due to all my regimental commanders for the promptness with which they have obeyed every order, and the assistance rendered on more occasions than one.

In this particular I also desire to express my thanks and high appreciation of the gentlemanly conduct and soldierly qualities of my personal staff. Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield, my acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George Nelson, inspector-general, and Lieuts. Henry G. Collis and Lawrence McCarthy, aides-de-camp, deserve especial mention for bravery in battles and strict attention to their duties on all occasions.

I deeply regret the loss from the service at the present time of Maj. John B. Harris, wounded (Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry), and Maj. R. M. Johnson, captured on the 22d ultimo, formerly of the brigade, but more recently of your staff. Their places can hardly be filled, and their loss will be deeply felt in their respective regiments.

Inclosed I transmit the official reports of regimental commanders, with the exception of the One hundredth Indiana Infantry, who are now at Marietta, and consequently out of my reach.

Official lists of casualties have been furnished your headquarters daily, and consequently they are omitted in this report.*

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

[REUB. WILLIAMS,]
Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE J. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

No. 495.

Reports of Col. John M. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 4–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the casualties and operations of the First Brigade on September 1 as follows: Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, 2 enlisted men killed, 3 wounded, 1 missing in action; Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, 2 enlisted men killed, 1 wounded, 1 commissioned officer wounded (Captain Keneipp); Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, 2 enlisted men wounded; total loss, 12. At daylight yesterday morning the orders having been given to advance our line of skirmishers, composed of details from the Fifteenth Michigan and Forty-eighth Illinois, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's lines, Captain Keneipp, Forty-eighth Illinois, commanding, was wounded, and the advance promptly made under direction of Lieut. H. E. McNeil, of the Fifteenth. They pressed forward over the rifle-pits of the enemy, within fifty yards of their main line of works, capturing 32 prisoners, 3 of whom were commissioned officers.

*Casualties embodied in table, p. 115.

The gallant conduct of Lieutenant Edwards, of the Fifteenth, and the manner in which he handled his men, is worthy of great praise, and the commanding officer takes pleasure in announcing that it has elicited the marked approbation of the general commanding the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. OLIVER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE J. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Brigade since August 4, when the division was reorganized, together with the reports of the regimental commanders, and a copy of the report of the operations of the Third Brigade, which was under my command during the campaign, until it was discontinued in the reorganization:

On the 4th of August, 1864, the Third Brigade was discontinued, the troops composing it, together with the Twelfth Indiana Infantry, Col. Reuben Williams commanding, and Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, Captain O'Connor commanding, organized as a brigade, and designated as First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The position occupied was about one mile west of Atlanta, well fortified, and in close proximity to the works of the enemy. On the 5th the Forty-eighth Illinois was put in the front line, relieving a regiment of the Second Brigade. While occupying this position our pickets were constantly engaged, and their fire was often severe and destructive. Our skirmish line having been securely intrenched on the nights of the 7th and 8th, the main line moved forward and occupied it on the 9th, the distance gained being 300 yards on the left, and 450 on the right, and the line lengthened by this movement so that the Ninety-ninth Indiana and Fifteenth Michigan were also brought forward. On the nights of the 12th and 13th a line of works was constructed, in advance of the Fifteenth Michigan, and occupied by the Seventieth Ohio the following day. At daylight on the 17th Capt. John Murphy, Company B, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, having volunteered for the purpose, with twenty men from his own regiment and twenty from the Twelfth Indiana, made a dash on a few of the enemy's rifle-pits, which had been annoying us greatly, and succeeded in taking them, with 8 prisoners, losing 1 man killed. The same night the enemy's skirmishers made an effort to retake them, but failed. 18th, made a demonstration, which resulted in discovering that there was no diminution of the enemy's force in our front; skirmishing continued until the 26th. At 9.10 p. m. commenced withdrawing our lines, leaving the usual number of skirmishers in front, and accomplished it without loss or interruption, the skirmishers having repulsed a heavy demonstration made by the enemy, and coming in all safe at the sound of reveille in their camps. Marched all night and camped at 1 p. m., 27th, on the south side of Wolf Creek, distance twelve miles, and fortified our position. 28th, marched five miles to Atlanta and Montgomery Rail-

road, and kept one-half of the brigade employed during the night in destroying it. 29th, the Twelfth Indiana Infantry detached as train guard. 30th, marched eleven miles, and went into position half a mile from Jonesborough at 8 p. m., Seventieth Ohio and Ninety-ninth Indiana in front, Forty-eighth Illinois and Fifteenth Michigan in reserve, and Ninetieth Illinois deployed as skirmishers. This position was well fortified during the night by the two regiments in front. 31st, constructed an interior line of works during the forenoon, and had severe skirmishing until 2.30 p. m., when the enemy were seen forming columns for assault; our skirmishers were briskly attacked and driven in; and for a short time the enemy made a determined effort to drive us from our position, but were repulsed handsomely. The engagement was quite spirited. The officers and men of the command behaved with gallantry, no men straggling or leaving their posts. The severity of the affair of the 31st was not realized until after we got into Jonesborough and saw the number of men wounded, and heard them talk of the slaughter of that assault on our lines. As soon as the enemy's columns had been driven back, the Ninetieth Illinois was deployed as skirmishers, and again advanced to their old position, which they re-occupied, taking 26 prisoners. In the engagement our total loss was 23.

September 1, at daylight the order was given to advance our line of skirmishers, composed of details from the Forty-eighth Illinois and Fifteenth Michigan, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's lines. Captain Keneipp, Forty-eighth Illinois, commanding, was wounded, and the advance was promptly made under the direction of Lieutenant McNeil, Fifteenth Michigan, next in command. They pressed forward on the rifle-pits of the enemy, within fifty yards of the enemy's main line of works, capturing 33 prisoners, 3 of whom were officers. The gallant conduct of Lieutenant Edwards, Fifteenth Michigan, on this occasion, is worthy of great praise, and the commanding officer takes pleasure in announcing that it has elicited the marked approbation of the general commanding the division. September 2, skirmishers advanced at dawn, and finding the enemy's works abandoned, pressed forward to the railroad, capturing 1 officer and 7 men. Moved in pursuit at 9 a. m., along the railroad, to the vicinity of Lovejoy's Station, and erected, during the night, a strong line of works, at a distance of 400 to 600 yards from those of the enemy. September 3 and 4, brisk skirmishing. At 8 p. m., September 5, withdrew to our position at Jonesborough. September 7, marched seven miles to Morrow's Mill. September 8, marched five miles to East Point.

In making a report of so extended a campaign as this, lasting such a length of time, and with a command that has been so uniformly successful under so many adverse circumstances, and where all alike behaved with great and distinguished courage and devotion, to particularize in especial mentions is unnecessary. I have, though, this to say, for all that, notwithstanding our fearful losses and the terrible battles we have been through, we have always been successful. We have never turned our backs upon the enemy, and have taken in prisoners, and of wounded and killed that fell into our hands, more than our aggregate loss, to say nothing of the killed and wounded carried off by the enemy. The records of the regiments of this brigade, through this long and exhausting campaign, are brighter than any ever previously made. They have been true, devoted, constant, and loyal. All the officers, staff, field, and line,

with their men, have my sincere thanks and the proud satisfaction that they have contributed their full share toward the crowning result of the great campaign, "the capture of Atlanta."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. OLIVER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. I. J. BLOOMFIELD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division.

No. 496.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from Col. Reuben Williams, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I moved, with my command, from Scottsborough, Ala., on the 1st day of May, 1864, passing Stevenson, Ala., on the 3d, arriving in the vicinity of Chattanooga on the 5th. Our transportation being reduced to three wagons, all surplus baggage and stores being stored at Chattanooga, on the morning of May 6, in obedience to orders received, I moved forward with my command, passing through Villanow, Ga., on the 10th, Snake Creek Gap on the 11th, arriving in the vicinity of Resaca, Ga., on the 12th. May 13, in obedience to orders received from Colonel Williams, commanding First Brigade, I moved my command forward and went into position on the left of the brigade. Immediately upon getting into position, in obedience to orders, I sent out 100 men as skirmishers, in charge of Second Lieut. Charles E. Linsley, Company A, and Second Lieut. Asail Carson, Company D, commanded by Capt. Owen W. Walls, Company C. Soon after the skirmishers were sent forward, I was ordered to move my command forward. Conforming my movements to that of the troops on my right, I moved my command steadily forward, through a heavy growth of timber and underbrush, for three-quarters of a mile, under a steady fire from the enemy's skirmish line and a shower of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery, when, having arrived at the edge of the timber, I was ordered to halt. I then received an order from Colonel Williams, commanding brigade, to send out two companies to the support of the skirmish line. I sent out Company B, commanded by Second Lieut. Theodore Schermerhorn, and Company G, commanded by Capt. Bernard Flynn. Soon after I again received orders to move forward, driving the enemy's lines and artillery before us. We were then moved by the left flank half a mile to the left, where we again formed our line and advanced, through a thick growth of timber and underbrush, to where we found the enemy in strong position, and opened a heavy fire on his lines, which we continued for one hour, when, our ammunition being expended, I received orders to withdraw my regiment. I was then placed in reserve of the Fourth Division, having had during the day 31 wounded, 3 missing, and 5 killed. May 14, we

remained in reserve, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, until late in the evening, when we were ordered to move quickly half a mile to the right to the support of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. May 15, we remained in support of Second Division. May 16, the enemy having retreated during the night, we started in pursuit, and encamped same day ten miles from Resaca, Ga., on the north bank of the Oostenaula River. May 17, we again started in pursuit, continuing the pursuit from day to day, nothing of interest transpiring until the 20th, when we arrived at Kingston, Ga., where we remained until the 23d, when we again started in pursuit of the enemy, continuing after the enemy until the 27th, when we found them strongly fortified near Dallas. In obedience to orders received from Colonel Williams, I moved my command forward and took position on the right of the brigade, under a heavy fire of shot and shell from the enemy's guns. During the afternoon and night we threw up some slight works for protection from the enemy's artillery. May 28, the enemy twice assaulted our lines in heavy force, and were handsomely repulsed each time with severe loss. They were driven from the field in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

We remained in this position near Dallas until the morning of June 1, 1864, when, in obedience to orders received, I moved, with my command, seven miles to the left, and went into position near New Hope Church, where we remained, skirmishing with the enemy night and day, until the morning of the 5th June. The enemy having retreated during the previous night, we moved to the left, arriving at Acworth on the 7th, where we remained until the morning of June 10, when we moved forward to Big Shanty, where we went into line on the left of the brigade. Nothing of interest transpiring until the 15th, when we were moved two miles to the left, and assaulted the enemy's lines successfully, capturing a number of prisoners and inflicting a severe loss on the enemy in killed and wounded, our own loss being small. We held the ground the enemy had occupied until evening, when we were relieved by other troops, and placed in reserve, where we remained until the evening of the 19th, when we were moved two miles to the right, and went into position at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, where we remained, skirmishing with the enemy, until the morning of the 3d July. The enemy having evacuated the mountain during the night of the 2d, July 3, we moved around to the left of Kenesaw Mountain, and occupied Marietta, Ga. July 4, we moved twelve miles southeast, and encamped on the Sandtown road, five miles from the Chattahoochee River. July 5, moved east four miles, and encamped near Nickajack Creek. July 6, moved half a mile; formed our line on the right of the brigade. July 7, moved forward half a mile, and threw up works during the night within 500 yards of the enemy's lines, where we remained until the morning of July 12. The enemy having withdrawn across the Chattahoochee River, in obedience to orders received, we moved back through Marietta, and crossed the Chattahoochee River at Roswell on the 14th; moving up on the south side three-quarters of a mile, we encamped for the night. July 15, we threw up a strong line of works, and remained in this position until the morning of the 19th, when we moved forward toward Atlanta, Ga., passing through Decatur July 20, driving the enemy before us. After passing the latter place three miles, we formed our lines in a dense woods, and moved forward half a mile, under a

heavy fire of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery, after which we threw up a line of works, in which we remained until the morning of the 22d, the enemy having evacuated their main line. Our skirmishers charged the enemy's skirmish line, and drove them into Atlanta. Our main line then moved forward, and occupied the enemy's works, which we immediately proceeded to change to front the city. We were still engaged on the works, when heavy firing was heard on our left. We were then ordered into position on the left of the brigade. Soon after getting into position, we again received orders to move to the left, to the support of Col. Charles C. Walcutt, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Having reported to Colonel Walcutt, my command was ordered into position on the front side of the works facing to the rear. The enemy at that time coming in heavy force, assaulted our lines, but were repulsed. The enemy having been repulsed from the rear, and hearing firing in the front, my command were immediately ordered to climb their works to repel an assault from the front. Scarcely had my command climbed the works when the enemy were seen advancing on us in heavy force. As soon as they came within easy range of our muskets, we opened a fire upon them, which checked them for but a moment, when they again charged forward, breaking the lines on the right of us. They then occupied the works on our right, when my men changing their fire to a right oblique we successfully enfiladed the enemy's lines, and drove them from the works. The enemy assaulted our lines twice afterward, and were finally repulsed and driven from the field in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We remained in this position until the night of the 26th, when I received orders to move.

At 3 a. m. on the 27th I moved, with my command, around in rear of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, encamping for the night in rear of the Fourteenth Army Corps. July 28, we again moved to the right and took our position on the right of the brigade. About 9 a. m. we began moving forward, driving the enemy's skirmish line before us, until we reached the crest of a timbered ridge, where we were ordered to halt. The enemy here gave us a terrific shower of shot and shell. I moved my command to the rear of the crest, that they might be better protected, and directed a few men from each company to gather such articles as could be had and place them on the top of the ridge for the purpose of building a line of works. We had hardly been in this position half an hour when the enemy assaulted our lines in heavy force, and were handsomely repulsed. They assaulted our lines during the day four times, the fourth being the most desperate assault of the day. They came up in front of my command with five stand of colors and got within ten steps of my men and were driven from the field in great confusion and with great slaughter, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. We captured a number of prisoners, 1 stand of colors, and buried 129 of the enemy in our immediate front. Our loss during the day was 5 enlisted men killed and 35 wounded. July 29, we advanced our lines half a mile, where we remained until the 3d August, when we again advanced our lines half a mile, and our skirmishers, under the command of Captain Walls, had quite a spirited engagement with the enemy's skirmish line. Our skirmish line charged the enemy's for the purpose of getting possession of a high ridge which was occupied by the enemy midway between our

lines. We drove the enemy from their line, taking 34 prisoners. Soon afterward, the enemy being re-enforced, charged our skirmish line and drove them back and again occupied the ridge. After waiting a couple of hours, our skirmish line again charged the enemy and drove them from the ridge and held it, taking in the second charge 38 prisoners.

August 4, we received an order transferring us to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Charles C. Walcutt commanding. We remained in the position occupied by us on the 3d until the night of the 26th, when we moved back from our works and moved around five miles to the right, and encamped on Lick Skillet Creek. August 27, we again moved to the right, arriving on the Montgomery railroad on the 28th, which we proceeded to destroy. August 29, we rested near the Montgomery railroad. August 30, we moved forward, driving the enemy before us until night, when we went into line within one mile of Jonesborough, where we threw up a strong line of works during the night. August 31, the enemy assaulted our works in heavy force, and were repulsed and driven from the field, our loss during the day being 1 commissioned officer killed and 2 enlisted men wounded.

We remained in this position until the morning of the 2d September, when, the enemy having evacuated Jonesborough, we started in pursuit. After skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard for five miles we found them strongly intrenched, where we remained skirmishing with the enemy until the night of the 5th September, when, in obedience to orders received from Brig. Gen. Charles C. Walcutt, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I moved, with my command, back to Jonesborough.

The officers and men of my command have borne their part during the campaign cheerfully. All having done their duty on every occasion as soldiers, I am unable to particularize.

All of which I have the honor to most respectfully submit.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT A. GILLMORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Illinois Infty.

Capt. EDWARD N. UPTON,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 497.

Report of Maj. Edward Adams, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations August 3–September 7.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the 3d day of August, 1864, the Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry furnished 100 men and 3 commissioned officers for skirmish duty. The skirmish line was immediately advanced to the crest of the hill, upon which we subsequently constructed works. The regiment moved out and occupied the line of works which had been constructed by the skirmishers on the crest of the hill August 9, 1864, and remained in the ditches and on the skirmish line until the night of the 26th, when we were ordered to the

right. The regiment moved out of the works at 10 p. m., in rear of the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry and in advance of the Seventieth Ohio Infantry. The skirmishers were withdrawn at 2 o'clock of the morning of the 27th. The regiment marched, with the several other regiments of the brigade, until the evening of the 27th at 6 p. m., when we were halted and ordered to take our respective positions on the extreme right of the Army of the Cumberland.

Here we remained until the morning of the 28th. We moved to the vicinity of the railroad, where we halted at 5 p. m. At 8 p. m. the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry was ordered to the railroad for the purpose of destroying and burning the railroad. After tearing up and burning more than three times the length of the regiment of railroad we were relieved at midnight and ordered to resume our position in the brigade adjacent to the railroad; here we remained thirty hours. On the morning of the 30th we resumed the march, moved to the vicinity of Jonesborough, south-southeast from Atlanta, where we constructed works on the night of the 30th and morning of the 31st.

We remained in our works until the morning of the 2d September, when we were ordered to pursue the retreating enemy. We marched to the vicinity of Lovejoy's Station, where we again found the enemy strongly intrenched. Here we constructed works during the night of the 2d and morning of the 3d. The Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry was formed in line on the left of the Seventieth Ohio Infantry and on the right of the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry (which was on the extreme right of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps). We remained in these last-named works until the night of the 5th, when we were ordered to evacuate the works. We left the works at 9 p. m. and marched directly to Jonesborough, where we resumed our position in the works which we had constructed on the night of the 30th and morning of the 31st August, where we remained until the morning of the 6th, when we evacuated these works and marched to Morris' Mill, where we remained until the 7th, when we marched to East Point, and took up our present position.

I am, captain, respectfully,

EDWARD ADAMS,
Major Forty-eighth Illinois Infty. Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 498.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 1–August 3.

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFTY. VOLS.,
Acworth, Ga., June 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit a journal of the march of the Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, in compliance with orders, from Fackler Station, Ala., to Resaca, Ga.:

May 1, 1864, broke up camp and marched at 11 a. m.; bivouacked on the Washington plantation, about three miles from Stevenson,

Ala.; good water. May 2, resumed march at 8 a. m. Met by our late brigade commander, Colonel Loomis, who feelingly took farewell of his old command; the kindest feelings of the regiment accompanied him. Took our position in the brigade at 10 a. m.; encamped on Crow Creek at noon; marched but two miles, route diverging south. May 3, reveille at 3 a. m.; marched at 4 a. m.; crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Ala., at noon; camped two miles beyond Bridgeport; roads good; water excellent; marched thirteen miles. May 4, resumed march at 7 a. m.; reached Whiteside's Station at 5 p. m.; a rough, mountainous road; good water; marched twelve miles. May 5, took position at 10 a. m. in rear of division, crossing foot of Lookout Mountain, diverging south, and encamped near Rossville, Ga. Tents and baggage sent to the rear. May 6, marched at 10 a. m. south, through the valley of Chattanooga; country more open and fertile; bivouacked at 2 p. m. near Crawfish Springs; excellent water; marched — miles. May 7, resumed march at 8 a. m.; crossed the Chickamauga at Glass' Mill; halted at 10 a. m.; Sixteenth Army Corps, and Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, passed us to the front; encamped at 11.30 p. m.; marched ten miles. May 8, awaited the passing of trains, and marched at 12 m.; crossed Taylor's Ridge at 6 p. m.; bivouacked in Chestnut Valley; marched — miles. May 9, prepared to march at 4 a. m., but ordered to remain and guard mountain pass until 9 a. m.; advanced, and at 12 m. bivouacked and guarded an important pass; alarmed at midnight and rejoined brigade; marched — miles. May 10, countermarched at 8 a. m. to position occupied the night before; resumed march at 4 p. m. south by east to Sugar Valley; marched eight miles. May 11, marched one mile and a half south; regiment engaged in fortifying; by night the Fourth Division firmly intrenched. May 12, advanced half a mile to head of Snake [Creek] Gap; regiment in line of battle; 5 p. m. General Sherman visited the position on a tour of inspection. May 13, knapsacks sent to the rear; marched at 7 a. m.; took position in skirmish line near Resaca, Ga., at — a. m.; lost 1 man killed, 15 wounded. May 14 and 15, concluding days of the fight at Resaca; regiment in reserve; at midnight the enemy evacuated.

Respectfully submitted.

OWEN STUART,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninetieth Illinois Infty. Vols.

Capt. I. J. BLOOMFIELD,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFTY. VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers, from the 13th May to the 3d August, 1864, as per instructions:

May 14, were in reserve of the division (Fourth) until about 7 p. m., when we were ordered to the support of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and remained in this position until the 16th, when it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated his position during the night of the 15th. Marched at 11 a. m., crossed the Coosawattee River about four miles west of Resaca, Ga., and con-

tinued the march, via Adairsville and Woodlawn plantation, to Kingston, Ga., arriving May 20, 1864, in rear of wagon trains of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Rested three days at Kingston. Marched on the 23d, crossed the Etowah River about five miles west of Kingston, passed through Flannaway and Van Wert, and camped on Pumpkin Vine Creek the 25th. May 26, guarding one of the flanks of the wagon trains. May 27, marched three miles, and took position on the right flank to prevent any attack on the trains. May 28, ordered to escort trains five miles east of Dallas; rejoined our brigade about 4 p. m., and two companies (G and I) sent on the skirmish line; balance of regiment in reserve. At dark of the 29th were ordered to the left as escort to trains, and on the 30th received orders from Maj. Gen. John A. Logan to report to Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, chief quartermaster, Fifteenth Army Corps, as train guard. May 31, went to Kingston as guard to train for supplies; passed through Euharlee and crossed the Etowah River about four miles southwest of Kingston; arrived at Kingston 6 p. m.

June 1, returned with train, arriving near New Hope Church on the 3d June. June 4, escorted train four miles toward Acworth, and on the 5th arrrived in Acworth. June 7, escorted trains to Cartersville for supplies, and returned next day. Marched to Big Shanty on the 10th and remained guarding trains, doing fatigue duty for the commissary department at Big Shanty until July 3, when we marched to Powder Springs, about twelve miles southwest from Big Shanty. July 5, five companies, under command of Major Flynn, detailed to escort trains to Big Shanty for supplies. July 6, moved forward, and were rejoined by the five companies. July 7, moved forward again about three miles and camped, picketing roads and guarding trains. July 10, three companies sent as guard to trains to Marietta. July 12, balance of regiment marched to Marietta and rested the 13th. July 14, marched at 4 a. m. and joined our brigade at 12 m. near the Chattahoochee, about one mile and a half from Roswell, and that evening crossed the Chattahoochee River at Roswell and camped about one mile and a half on the south bank of the river. Remained in camp the 15th and 16th, and on the 17th started at 6 a. m. and marched about six miles in a southeasterly direction. July 18, started at 7 a. m. and halted about four miles north of Stone Mountain, and marched again until 12 midnight in an easterly direction. July 19, started at 6 a. m.; marched six miles, and camped one mile from Decatur at 4 p. m. July 20, marched through Decatur, and formed line of battle about three miles beyond. The enemy opened artillery on us, when we advanced about half a mile and threw up works during the night, and threw out skirmishers. Remained in this position during the 21st, and on the morning of the 22d advanced and occupied the line of works evacuated by the enemy, they retiring within their main works. At about 2 o'clock the enemy attacked the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and my regiment was ordered to deploy to the left, and occupy the front of two regiments. In a short time the skirmishers in my front were driven in, and the enemy soon after appeared in heavy columns, advancing to attack. As soon as the skirmishers were all in my command opened fire on the enemy and soon broke their line in my front, and held them in check. They reformed, but were soon broken and forced to fall back in disorder. It was now discovered that they had broken the lines of the Second Division, on our right, and were pouring a heavy fire down our flanks

and in the rear. The right wing of the regiment fell back about sixty yards, but were reformed, and went forward to retake the line, when they were ordered to fall back to the lines occupied early in the morning. The regiment was reformed in this line and received orders to advance and reoccupy the line carried by the enemy, which they did, the enemy retiring in great disorder. Remained in this position until the morning of the 27th, when we marched around to the extreme right of the army. July 28, advanced, and, in connection with the Twenty-sixth Illinois and Twelfth Indiana, took position on a ridge about three miles and a half west of Atlanta, at 10 a. m. Soon after getting in line the enemy attacked us in heavy force, and in a few moments the engagement became general along the lines of the whole corps, and was kept up for several hours. My regiment was ordered to the support of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, and occupied the temporary works thrown up by the Forty-eighth Illinois, and about 1.30 p. m. I was ordered to relieve the Forty-eighth Illinois in the front line. I did so, and held the line until the enemy were forced to fall back in disorder, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Fortified the line during the night, and next morning (29th) took our position with the First Brigade. July 30, advanced with the brigade and occupied works about half a mile in our front. Remained in this line until the 2d August, when we advanced to occupy a line about a quarter of a mile to the front. August 3, skirmishers were ordered to advance and take the line held by the enemy's pickets. The line was taken in our front, but about noon they were reoccupied by the enemy. About 4 p. m. the line was strengthened, the position regained and held, and fortified during the night.

The casualties in my regiment have been forwarded each day to brigade headquarters, and foot up, in the aggregate, to 71 since the 13th day of May, 1864.

I take this opportunity to say, in behalf of my command, that they have, with scarcely an exception, behaved well, and borne patiently the fatigues and hardships of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OWEN STUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. REUBEN WILLIAMS,
Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

No. 499.

Report of Capt. Daniel O'Connor, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, of operations August 3–September 8.

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFTY. VOLS.,
Near East Point, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers from the 3d day of August, 1864, up to the present time, viz:

The regiment remained on the line taken and occupied August 2 until the 9th August, when I was ordered to advance, in connection

with other regiments of the brigade, Col. John M. Oliver commanding, and fortify on the line held by the skirmishers, a distance of about 800 yards from the enemy's main line of works. The position was gained and held, and strengthened sufficiently to repel any attack the enemy might make. On the evening of the 16th Capt. John Murphy, commanding Company G, volunteered to capture a line of rifle-pits, held by the enemy within eighty yards of our main line, and was furnished a detail of forty enlisted men for that purpose, twenty from my regiment and twenty from the Twelfth Indiana. About an hour before daylight on the morning of the 17th he advanced his detail, and succeeded in capturing 8 of the enemy from one pit and driving him out of two others, killing and wounding several. The captain lost but 1 man killed. The regiment remained on this line, occasionally making demonstrations, until 10 o'clock of night of the 26th, when I received orders to evacuate my position as quietly as possible, and move in connection with the brigade. Marched all that night and the next day in a westerly course, and bivouacked near Wolf Creek. On the 28th I was ordered to report, with my command, to Colonel Catterson, of the Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteers, as guard to Fifteenth Army Corps wagon trains. Remained with trains until the morning of the 30th, when I received orders from Colonel Oliver to join the brigade, and marched across the West Point railroad to Jonesborough, Ga., a distance of about twelve miles, arriving at about 8 p. m. I was ordered to picket the front of the brigade with my regiment, and found the enemy in strong force about 300 yards in our front. About 2.30 p. m. of the 31st the enemy advanced in strong force to attack our lines, and drove in the skirmishers on both my right and left, when I ordered my regiment to fall back behind our main line, but not until a heavy fire had opened from the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, on my right, and from the Second Division, on my left. After the fire had ceased from the main line, I received orders to advance my regiment and reoccupy the skirmish line. I did so, and succeeded in gaining and holding the most of the pits, taking 28 prisoners, the enemy leaving 3 killed and 5 wounded in our hands, making a loss to them in my front of 36 killed, wounded, and captured. My loss was 3 killed, 13 wounded, and 1 missing. I held the position until dark, when I was relieved by a detail.

September 1, built a line of works in rear of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, and remained until the morning of the 2d, when it was ascertained the enemy had retreated from Jonesborough, and Atlanta entered by Major-General Slocum's command; pursued the enemy about six miles south of Jonesborough; my regiment at 3 p. m. ordered to the support of the skirmish line; found the enemy in strong force behind works near Lovejoy's Station; took position on a high ridge, about 900 yards from the enemy's position, and remained until the night of the 5th, and then fell back to the position occupied previously at Jonesborough. On the morning of the 7th fell back from Jonesborough, my regiment rear guard of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and camped near Grimes' Mill. 8th, arrived at present camp, near East Point.

A list of casualties during the campaign has been forwarded to brigade headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart being absent sick, and Major Flynn absent on account of wounds received July 28, the command of the regiment devolved on me as next in rank, and I would respectfully

take this opportunity to say that the officers and men of the Ninetieth have borne themselves like soldiers, and must compliment them for their obedience, patience, and bravery.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAN'L O'CONNOR,
Captain Company D, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 500.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James Goodnow, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 1–August 3.

HDQRS. TWELFTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Dallas, Ga., June 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I herewith transmit you the following report of the part taken by my command in the late advance upon Resaca, Ga., and in the battle fought in its vicinity:

I received orders for my command to be in readiness to march at 6 a. m. of 1st May, 1864, while in camp at Scottsborough, Ala. Leaving at the appointed time, and marching in the direction of Chattanooga, I arrived at that place on the evening of the 5th of May, going into camp near the Rossville road. Here all surplus baggage, with the majority of my camp equipage, was placed in store, and my transportation turned over to the assistant quartermaster Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with the exception of two wagons. On the morning of the 6th the march was resumed, and continued in a southeast direction until the 10th of same month, at which time the command passed through and occupied a position at the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, and nearly west of Resaca. From this time until the morning of the 13th ultimo the interval was consumed in slow advances and in constructing fortifications. On the morning of the 13th I moved forward and took my position in the line of battle, with the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry on my right, and the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry on my left. I was here directed to deploy sixty men in my front as skirmishers; in compliance with which I sent forward Company B of my regiment, strengthened by a detail of ten men, and commanded by Capt. William H. Harrison. I subsequently received orders to send two additional companies forward as skirmishers; for which purpose Company A, Capt. Edward H. Webster, and Company C, Lieut. Charles F. Mather, commanding, were thrown forward. In this position the advance was sounded, and the line—facing directly to the east—moved forward, meeting with but little opposition, except from a few shots from the enemy's batteries, which caused me no loss. After advancing to within about a mile of Resaca, the enemy was found strongly guarded and occupying a ridge of hills in our front and upon the left. To accommodate ourselves to the enemy's position it was found necessary to change the direction of the line by

an oblique movement to the left. Having received orders to such effect from my brigade commander, I executed the movement and again advanced, moving into the woods along the base of the ridge occupied by the enemy. While advancing through the woods I came upon a portion of the line of skirmishers belonging to the Fourteenth Army Corps; it appearing that they had made no movement to the left to correspond with that of their line of battle. I, however, passed through their line, and reached a field immediately in front of the enemy's position. At this point a heavy musketry fire was opened upon us. In a few moments my command had arrived at a position which gave them an unobstructed view of the enemy, who was well posted, and protected by his rifle-pits along the side of the ridge. At this time my fire was opened upon them, as was also that of the troops upon my flanks. From 3.30 o'clock until 5.30 the fighting was very heavy, at which time, my ammunition being nearly expended, I was ordered to be relieved by troops from the reserve line, which was promptly executed, and I retired to the rear to refill my cartridge-boxes.

In this action my loss was quite heavy, losing 8 killed and 43 wounded. Among those killed I am much pained to announce the name of Capt. Thomas N. Peoples, of Company E, who fell while gallantly leading his company. Among the number wounded was Capt. Benjamin Price, of Company D, who received a severe flesh wound in the right leg, which will deprive me of his valuable services for some time to come.

My thanks are due to both officers and men for their gallant conduct throughout the fiery ordeal, having acquitted themselves as become men engaged in a struggle for the "right."

On the succeeding day, the 14th, my regiment, with the others composing the First Brigade, was ordered to the support of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps, then advancing its lines. In getting in position I met with but small loss, having 1 man wounded.

My command remained with the reserve until the morning of the 16th, when it was found that the enemy had evacuated, thus closing the operations at Resaca.

I herewith append a list of casualties in my command during this period, and in the battle of Resaca.*

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES GOODNOW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twelfth Indiana Infantry.

Capt. IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In conformity to instructions received, I herewith transmit to you the following report of the operations of my command during the present campaign and since the evacuation of Resaca, Ga., by the Confederate forces on the night of 15th May, 1864:

On the 16th day of May my command, numbering 22 commissioned officers and 408 enlisted men, in obedience to orders, broke

*Aggregating 1 officer and 7 men killed and 1 officer and 44 men wounded.

camp at Resaca to march in pursuit of General Johnston, then retreating toward the interior of Georgia; nothing of interest transpired along the line of march until the command reached Kingston, Ga., at which place the command was allowed a rest of two or three days, which proved of immense benefit to the nearly exhausted men. During our stay orders were received to carry forage sufficient for twenty days, and for the whole command to fit itself for an active campaign, and with view to leaving our railroad communications in the rear. The necessary arrangements having been made I received marching orders on 23d May, at which time the march was continued in the direction of Dalias, at which place the advance came upon the enemy. On the 26th I was assigned my position in the line, which was the extreme right. I went in and secured my position, my right connecting with the cavalry division of General Garrard. I immediately sent forward a strong body of skirmishers, who found those of the enemy a few hundred yards in my front. The night was consumed in constructing a line of rifle-pits along my front, which were finished and occupied by the command at daylight on the morning of the 27th. Nothing of interest transpired from this time until in the afternoon of the 28th. At about 2 p. m. of that day considerable firing was heard in the direction of my skirmishers, and in a few minutes thereafter my skirmish line was driven in, closely followed by a strong body of the enemy. As the enemy deployed from the woods and into an open field along my front, my fire was opened upon him. He pressed forward to within 200 yards of my works, where they attempted to reform their broken lines. The attempt proved unsuccessful, as they were so much exposed to my fire, and which eventually drove them from the field and into the cover of the woods in great disorder. The action lasted about thirty minutes, and the enemy must have suffered severely. As to his actual loss I can only conjecture, as he continued to hold a portion of the ground, on which he must have lost heavily, with his skirmish line. My own loss was slight, having but 5 men wounded, the rifle-pits affording excellent protection to the men.

Skirmishing continued quite lively until 1st day of June, when, before daybreak of that day, the line upon the right was withdrawn, of which my command formed a part. After the withdrawal of the line was effected the command moved toward the center, where I, in obedience to orders, relieved some troops of General Hooker's command upon the front line. In this position I remained until the enemy evacuated his position in my front, my skirmishers capturing a number of prisoners on the morning of the evacuation. While I lay in this position I suffered severely on my skirmish line, losing 14 in killed and wounded; among the number were many of my most valuable men. The evacuation of the enemy, from his position at New Hope Church, necessitated another movement on our part, which was ordered, and the command moved to Acworth. Remaining here two days, the command resumed its march in the direction of Kenesaw Mountain, then occupied by the enemy. Arriving in that neighborhood, the command lay inactive until 15th June, when this regiment, with the others composing the division, were moved to the extreme left to secure a position then occupied by the enemy. Arriving there, my command was assigned a position in the third line; in half an hour afterward the advance was sounded: the position was taken. My loss in the affair was slight, losing but 2 men, both

severely wounded. A few days now elapsed in which but little was done by us, the command lying in reserve, and some considerable distance from the main line. On the 25th my command, in obedience to orders, moved up and occupied a position on the main line of battle, relieving troops of General Davis' division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Here I remained until 4th July, suffering considerable loss from the enemy's position, which allowed his sharpshooters to pick off the men in the rifle-pits, my line extending along the base of Kenesaw Mountain, while that of the enemy was along the side of the mountain and at an elevation sufficient to allow them to observe any movement in our lines. On the night of 4th of July the enemy evacuated his position on the Kenesaw Mountain, falling back to the Chattahoochee River. My skirmish line, under charge of Capt. Edward Lenfesty, Company C, succeeded in again capturing a large number of prisoners.

At 9 a. m. I, in conformity to orders, moved my command to Marietta, remaining there that day; the march was resumed next morning in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, on the Sandtown road, taking position that night within two miles of the river, and from where a good view of Atlanta could be obtained. At this place, and with a few changes of position, the command remained until orders were given to march to Roswell, at which place my command crossed the Chattahoochee River on the 14th day of July. A position was taken up immediately after the crossing was effected, and the command was busily engaged during the two succeeding days in fortifying it, at which time the command moved in the direction of Decatur, a country town on the Augusta railway, arriving in that locality on the evening of the 19th. The 20th and 21st days were consumed in advancing a short distance on the Atlanta road. Arriving at a point two miles and a half from Atlanta, a strong position was secured and well fortified.

On the morning of the 22d the enemy evacuated his line in my immediate front, falling back to his main line still nearer the city. At 9 a. m. I received orders to advance my line to that occupied by the enemy the night previous, and immediately set to work at turning the works in order to face the enemy's position, which I got pretty well arranged by 12 m. The position which I now occupied was the extreme right of the division, and connecting with the troops of the Second Division at or near where De Gress' battery had located. At about 2 p. m. of that day the enemy made a furious assault on the extreme left of the line, which was followed by one equally as desperate on the line in my front. The enemy advanced in four lines to within a short distance of my works, when a terrible fire was opened upon him, checking his farther progress. In three-quarters of an hour the assault was, to all appearances, terminated, the enemy having fallen back to the cover of the woods along my front, and I had given the command to cease firing, when my attention was called to the fact that the enemy had broken the line of the Second Division and was rapidly gaining my rear. A portion of my fire was turned in that direction, but the enemy, having the advantage of being in a very thick undergrowth, which enabled him to fire upon my command from front, flank, and rear, causing it to fall back at once and in considerable confusion to an old building a few rods in the rear, where I reformed the greater portion of my com-

mand; advanced and retook the line of works, but was again called upon to fall back, as we had no support on the right, which prevented the holding of the line. After falling back the second time no attempt was made to reform until the command had arrived at the line of works constructed by us the day previously, at which place I again reformed the command, and held it in readiness to advance as soon as proper support on my right should get into position. When the arrangements for the advance had been effected, my command moved forward, with others, and occupied the line with but little opposition.

My loss during the action was quite severe, losing 4 commissioned officers and 71 enlisted men in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy sustained a severe loss in my front. My regiment buried 17 of the enemy's dead within a short distance of my works. My hospital detail carried in from my front 22 of the enemy's wounded, who had been so severely wounded as to prevent their getting away. They were mostly members of Hood's corps.

Nothing of importance transpired to my command, other than the withdrawal of the line from the extreme left, and the movements of the troops which composed the left wing, who were transferred to the extreme right, my regiment being among the number, and going into position at about 10 a. m. of the 28th July. My regiment was placed in reserve in rear of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. I had been here probably an hour when intelligence was received that the enemy was advancing to attack us. In a few moments the skirmishers were driven in, when the battle commenced, and raged with great fury during the afternoon. Immediately after the action commenced I was called upon to send two of my largest companies to a position on the left of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. For this duty I designated Companies G and K, and placed Major Baldwin in charge, who immediately occupied the ground, and did good service throughout the day. I subsequently re-enforced him with two additional companies, sending Companies C and H. During the middle of the action I received intelligence that the troops in front of my right flank were hard pressed and needed assistance. I immediately sent Companies A, F, D, and I to their assistance, who remained during the balance of the action, which terminated just before sundown, the enemy having been repulsed with dreadful slaughter in several and distinct charges.

Nothing of further importance has occurred since the 28th, with the exception of a couple of slight advances and some heavy skirmishing, in which I have lost quite a number of men.

Among the officers lost in the present campaign I regret to announce the names of First Lieut. John H. Waters and Second Lieut. James H. Weaver, both of whom were promising young officers, and in their death the country has lost two of its most ardent supporters. Lieutenant Weaver fell mortally wounded on the 22d, dying in a few days thereafter. Lieutenant Waters was killed instantly on the 28th, while in charge of Company D, on the skirmish line.

Among the number missing are Captain Huston and Lieutenant Alfont, of Company G, and Lieutenant Godown, of Company K. These officers are supposed to be captured.

My losses since leaving Resaca, in killed, wounded, and missing, will reach 113.

My thanks are due to all the officers and men of the command for the prompt manner in which each has discharged his various duties during the campaign, and for the bravery with which they have met and vanquished the foe.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES GOODNOW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE NELSON,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 501.

Report of Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 3–September 8.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I would most respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this command from August 3, 1864, to September 8, 1864, as directed from your headquarters:

On 3d August my command occupied a position in the main line of battle, where I remained, suffering some considerable loss from the heavy skirmishing in my front, until night of 26th August, when I evacuated my line in obedience to your order. Marched during the night in direction of Sandtown Ferry. During the day following the line of march was changed to the Fairburn road, arriving at [that] place on evening 28th August, 1864. On morning of 29th my command was detailed as guard for trains of Department of the Tennessee, in which position I have remained up to present time, with exception of being once called into line of battle, forming in line with troops of Seventeenth Army Corps.

I herewith append a list of casualties* in my command from May 1, 1864, to present time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

REUB. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Twelfth Indiana Infantry.

Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL,
A. A. A. G. to Col. John M. Oliver, Comdg. Brigade.

No. 502.

Report of Lieut. Col. John M. Berkey, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 3–September 2.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLS.,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with orders received, the operations of the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry during the period intervening between August 3 and the taking of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, the operations previous to the above date having been heretofore reported:

On the 3d of August, at 3.30 p. m., six companies were ordered to support the then advancing skirmish line (the other four companies

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* Embodied in table, p. 115.

being on the line), when, at dark, the reserve, or supporting, companies were ordered on the line, where they remained until midnight of the 4th, when the regiment was relieved, and marched to the works which were left when ordered on the skirmish line. During the tour of duty 8 men were wounded; Capt. Josiah Farrar was in command. The regiment remained in the same place until August 9, when, at 10 a. m., marched to the front, or former skirmish line, Lieut. Col. J. M. Berkey in command, where they remained until Friday, the 26th day of August, when, at 8. p. m., moved toward the right of the line, or toward the Montgomery railroad, marching all night and until 3 p. m of the 27th, when we halted on the summit of a ridge, which we fortified, and there remained all night. August 28, marched at 8 a. m. about five miles, to the Atlanta and Montgomery road; halted, bivouacked, and at 11 p. m., and until 4 a. m. of the 29th, were employed destroying railroad. August 30, marched toward the Atlanta [Macon] and Western Railroad, and halted at 8 p. m. within about one mile of it, where we threw up works, near Jonesborough. August 31, the enemy attacked in our front but slightly, on our flanks more generally; 2 dead and 2 wounded were found in our front.

From August 3 until September 2 were killed, 10; wounded, 16; missing, 1; total, 27.

The above report comprises all operations of the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry which are worthy of note from August 3 until September 2, 1864.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. M. BERKEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 503.

Report of Lieut. Col. Albert Heath, One hundredth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the campaign just closed:

On the 1st day of May last we broke camp at Bellefonte Station, Ala., for the campaign. At this time we formed a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. We marched continuously, and arrived before Resaca, Ga., on the 13th day of May, no event transpiring necessary to report.

I refer you to my report made to commander of First Brigade, which is hereto annexed, and which will form a part of this report. I will, however, state here that the effective strength of my regiment on the 1st day of May was 450 men. Was detailed on the 10th day of July to do duty at Marietta, Ga., and on the 3d day of August was assigned to your brigade; that no report of the operations of my

regiment has been made since the 15th day of May, 1864. I, therefore, embrace in this my report all the operations of my regiment during the campaign.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, June 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Resaca, commencing on the 13th and ending on the 15th day of May, 1864:

On the morning of the 13th, at 5 o'clock, we moved from the mouth of Snake [Creek] Gap against the enemy, who was massing his force at Resaca; marched to the cross-roads near that place; was ordered to form in rear of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, there to be held in reserve. I had but just got into position when you ordered me to move to the front by the left flank, forming in line of battle on a line with the First Division, commanded by General Osterhaus, and to conform the march of my regiment to that of General Osterhaus. You also ordered me to deploy fifty men in charge of a good officer as skirmishers; all of which was done. About 12 o'clock we moved forward in line of battle, through a dense wood, to the open field in the immediate front of the first of the enemy's works. Reformed in the edge of the wood next to the fence, and upon the crest of the hill, my skirmishers steadily pressing forward and driving those of the enemy. While this was being done the enemy kept up a furious cannonade, throwing both shot and shell upon the left of General Osterhaus and the entire front of my line, but was finally driven from his first line of works by the skirmishers. You then ordered me to re-enforce my line of skirmishers by two companies from my regiment, and to direct them to press forward and drive the enemy from the wood-covered hill on the right of his works just taken. I deployed Companies C and D, who promptly moved forward to re-enforce Captain Fast's company (B), who had been skirmishing from the first; you also ordered me to advance the regiment across the open field, and take a position about half a mile to the left, and fronting the rebel works, about 1,200 yards therefrom; all of which was done. Here we remained until about 6 p. m., when we were relieved by a regiment from the Second Brigade, and ordered to fall back and replenish with ammunition. For full two hours my regiment was under an intense fire from the enemy's artillery, the shells falling and bursting within my lines, but fortunately doing us but little injury. During the whole of the time my men behaved with remarkable coolness and self-possession. This night we bivouacked upon the field; in the morning was ordered to move forward to support the main column, if necessary; at 7 p. m. moved to the right, to support the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Remained there until morning of the 16th, when, the enemy having evacuated his works in our front, we moved in pursuit.

My officers and men conducted themselves gallantly, but I shall do injustice did I not make special mention of Maj. R. M. Johnson, of my regiment, who was in command of the skirmish line of your brigade, for his coolness, prudence, and gallantry, and most earnestly hope he may be properly rewarded for the great service he rendered that day, riding along the whole line of skirmishers, inspiring the men by his heroic example, and personally directing every movement. I also make special mention of Capt. O. J. Fast, Company B, who was in command of the skirmishers of my regiment, assisted by First Lieut. John W. Geisinger, Company D, and would recommend that they be promoted for gallantry. Both were so intelligent, active, and brave that it seemed they could, with their line of skirmishers, drive a whole regiment of the enemy before them. Captain Fast was the first to enter the enemy's works. All of the officers of my regiment conducted themselves gallantly and discharged their whole duty. My loss in this battle was 13 enlisted men and 1 officer wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding One hundredth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Fourth Division.

On the 16th day of May, the enemy having evacuated his works, at 11 a. m. we marched in pursuit, and camped on north side of Oostenaula Creek at 8 p. m. May 17, guarded wagon train; marched twelve miles, and bivouacked at midnight. May 18, joined brigade early in morning; marched fourteen miles; bivouacked on Burnsley plantation at 7 p. m.; men cheerful, but considerably fatigued. May 19, marched nine miles; bivouacked near Kingston, Ga. May

20, 21, and 22, remained in camp. May 23, broke camp at 7 a. m.; weather very warm; marched about twenty miles; bivouacked on ——— Creek. May 24, marched eight miles; bivouacked on mountains. May 25, First Brigade, as train guards, marched ten miles, and camped on Pumpkin Vine Creek at 3 a. m. the 26th. May 26, on guard during the day; at 7 p. m. marched again; marched five miles, halting about one mile from Dallas at 4 a. m. the 27th. May 27, at 7 a. m. was ordered to take position in line; moved out for that purpose; placed regiment in position on the right, and perpendicular to the line of the Sixth Iowa; was ordered to deploy two companies of my regiment as skirmishers in my front, which was done. At 12 m. I believed, from indications, that an assault by the enemy was intended. Having no fortifications, I re-enforced my skirmish line with Companies B and C. At 1 p. m. the enemy's skirmishers engaged my men sharply, but were repulsed with loss. This day I lost in wounded 7 men, including 1 commissioned officer. During the afternoon and night I fortified my line. May 28, placed a very strong skirmish line in front of my regiment. At 3.30 p. m. the enemy charged my skirmish line in force, and steadily, but slowly, pressed it back to the main line, which was then attacked, but they were handsomely repulsed. The attack lasted about thirty minutes. My regiment in this fight suffered a loss of 3 killed and 14 wounded. In our front we buried 11 of the enemy and captured quite a number of muskets—the exact number I have forgotten, having lost my memoranda. May 29, advanced our skirmish line and developed the strength of the enemy; then fell back to the original line. Lost in this 3 men wounded. May 30, again advanced the skirmish line, and suffered a loss of 2 men severely wounded. May 31, remained in line; no casualties this day.

June 1, abandoned our position at 4 a. m.; marched to the left seven miles, to a point near New Hope Church; there we relieved a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps. This day lost 2 men wounded. June 2, this day my regiment is in reserve. June 3, advanced our main line of works about sixty yards; lost 1 man severely wounded. June 4, remained quiet; no casualties. June 5, the enemy abandoned his position the preceding night. At 12 o'clock we marched to the left five miles and bivouacked. June 6, marched at 6 a. m. six miles and bivouacked near Acworth, Ga. June 7, 8, and 9, remained in camp near Acworth. June 10, marched six miles; halted near Big Shanty; took position and fortified during the night; Company K deployed as skirmishers; no casualties. June 11, 12, 13, and 14, remained quiet; not engaged with enemy. June 15, at 11 a. m. moved to the left and front, in support of the Second Brigade, who engaged the enemy. My regiment and brigade, being in reserve, was not engaged; remained in reserve until the 25th. June 25, at 8 p. m. moved two miles to the right, and relieved General Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Here we remained before Kenesaw, skirmishing continually with the enemy, until 3d July; my loss here was 2 men wounded only in the whole time.

July 3, the enemy evacuated his position during the previous night, and at 8 a. m. we broke camp and marched to Marietta, Ga., and bivouacked. July 4, marched to the right twelve miles—forced march. July 5, marched seven miles and came up with the enemy at the Chattahoochee River at 11 a. m.; not engaged with the enemy this day. July 6, remained in camp. July 7, moved up on line and

worked hard all night on our fortifications. Lost 1 man wounded. July 8 and 9, not engaged, except sharp skirmishing. July 10, the enemy evacuate and cross the river; this day I was ordered to report with my regiment at Marietta for duty. July 11, marched to Marietta, where we remained on duty until the 13th day of August.

August 14, I reported with my regiment to you for duty, having been assigned to the Second Brigade on the 3d day of August; during the whole time my regiment was at Marietta, the labor of the men was excessive, but was cheerfully performed. From the morning of the 15th to the 26th day of August my regiment was in reserve, doing no other than skirmish duty; during this time my loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded. August 26, about 9 p. m. we withdrew from our position in front of Atlanta, and moved five miles to the right and bivouacked near Utoy Creek at 2 a. m. the 27th, where we remained until 6 p. m., when we again broke camp and marched five miles. August 28, marched to the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, being about seven miles; bivouacked here, and worked a portion of the night destroying this road. August 29, remained in camp. August 30, broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched fifteen miles, to near Jonesborough, Ga., where we fortified during the night. August 31, in the morning found we were confronting the enemy, who was about 1,200 yards from us. During the day strengthened our works. About 3 p. m. the enemy opened upon us with artillery from two different points, one enfilading our works; under cover of his guns moved his men preparatory to an assault. About 3.30 o'clock he charged to within 100 yards of us; there, under cover of a rise in the ground, fired upon us with great fury. My men returned the fire. The assault lasted about an hour. From the nature of the ground it was impossible for us to fire with effect, but found in our immediate front 5 of the enemy killed. During the action I lost 5 men killed and 6 wounded.

September 1, remained in our works. At 4 p. m. the enemy opened with artillery upon us, severely wounding 2 men. September 2, during the preceding night the enemy evacuated Jonesborough; at 7 a. m. we marched in pursuit. You ordered me to deploy eight companies of my regiment as skirmishers on the right of the wagon road leading south, which I did. We had moved about 1,200 yards when we came upon the rear guard of the enemy, strongly posted behind a barricade of rails. The Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road. Both regiments moved rapidly forward and dislodged the enemy. He rallied again, however, about a quarter of a mile distant, and was again driven. He then fell back about three-quarters of a mile to a barricade in front of a wood. Being driven from this, he opened upon us with two guns, which he had placed in the road about 200 yards from us. We here halted for a short time to rest, then moved forward rapidly, driving the enemy before us. Came up with the main column of his rear guard about five miles south of Jonesborough. Here the enemy opened upon us with two guns, shelling our lines furiously. My men did not hesitate, but pressed forward with a determination to drive him or capture the guns. His firing did not delay us a moment, but my men were so much exhausted that they could go no farther, and we reluctantly halted for rest. While resting we discovered the enemy about half a mile in front in force and intrenched. Here you relieved us from further skirmishing for the day. During the afternoon we moved, with the brigade, to our position, where we in-

trenched. This day my loss was 1 commissioned officer and 5 men wounded. September 3, remained in camp. Not engaged with the enemy except skirmishing; lost 1 man, wounded. September 4, remained quiet; 1 man wounded, while in the main works, by the enemy's sharpshooters. September 5, you ordered me to withdraw my regiment at 8 p. m. and march to East Point, Ga.; at the hour we moved, and bivouacked at midnight in our old works at Jonesborough without loss.

I forward with this a complete list of the casualties in my regiment since the opening of the campaign. I will here add that on the 16th day of July Maj. R. M. Johnson was detailed, by order of Brigadier-General Harrow, for duty at headquarters Fourth Division. I am informed that in the battle of the 22d July, before Atlanta, he was captured by the enemy while discharging his duty. This loss to my regiment is irreparable. He was a gallant officer.

The effective strength of my regiment now is about 350. During the many marches, the almost incessant fighting, my men have been cheerful and contented; no murmuring was heard, although a great portion of the time the weather was rainy. All seemed governed by one impulse. While we had a few recruits, they were not found wanting; they worked well. Success was what they asked. All were determined that no act of theirs should prejudice the result. No men were more willing to labor for success—none more gallant.

The commissioned officers of my regiment aided very materially in keeping up the discipline and efficiency of the command, and in justice to valuable officers I make special mention of Capt. Orla J. Fast, Company B, who, when a delicate movement was to be made, had charge of the skirmishers of my regiment. I earnestly recommend that he be promoted for gallantry in the field.

I also make special mention of Lieut. Edwin Goldsmith, my adjutant, cool and self-possessed in time of danger, no one possesses the confidence of the men more than he does. I also recommend him for promotion.

All the commissioned officers of my regiment have discharged their duties intelligently and with great gallantry.

Recapitulation of casualties: Commissioned officers wounded, 2; missing, 1; enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, 17; wounded, 58; total killed, wounded, and missing, 78.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT HEATH,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 100th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. E. N. UPTON,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 504.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Hutchinson, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 3–September 2.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Lovejoy's Station, September 5, 1864.

In obedience to orders from headquarters First Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of Fifteenth Michigan Infantry from August 3 to September 2, inclusive:

From 3d to 9th August were in reserve line; sent details on skirmish lines daily; had 2 wounded in advance of line the 4th. The

morning of 9th August moved to front; relieved the Twelfth Indiana Infantry. On 10th moved to extreme front line, on left of brigade, men worked all night in trenches; enemy shelling at intervals. 11th, 12th, 13th, occupied in completing trenches, traverses, &c.; 11th, had 2 men wounded; on 13th Captain Barnaby and 1 man killed, 2 men wounded. 14th, works in our front occupied by Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Captain Philips had 2 men wounded.

From 15th to 26th lay in camp, having detail of skirmishers out each day. 15th, had 2 wounded. 16th, 1 killed. 18th, 1 killed. 19th, moved to second in rear, same position we had before [we] relieved Twelfth Indiana; had 1 wounded. 26th, had 1 wounded. Moved at 9 p. m. in advance of brigade; marched until 3 p. m. 27th. Threw up works in night. 28th, marched at 7 to near Montgomery railroad; lay in camp until 30th; marched at 7; camped one mile from Jonesborough. 31st, threw up works; were in reserve; sent two officers and fifty men on skirmish line.

September 1, had eighty men on skirmish line; one officer and thirty men acting as support. An advance of the skirmish line being ordered, was successfully performed; the skirmishers of the Fifteenth Michigan, under command of Second Lieut. S. C. Edwards, capturing 33 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers, with a loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded; 1 prisoner of war. Lieutenant Edwards and his command did their duty nobly. September 2, moved to works of enemy at daylight, remained until 9 o'clock; moved, with brigade, to present camp.

Total loss, 1 officer and 5 men killed, 16 men wounded; 1 prisoner of war.

Very respectfully,

F. S. HUTCHINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 505.

Report of Capt. Henry L. Philips, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, of operations August 4–September 3.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH OHIO INFANTRY,
East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this command from the 4th day of August, 1864, to the 3d day of September, 1864, inclusive:

On the 4th the regiment occupied a line of works in reserve to the brigade, where we remained until the 9th, when we advanced and occupied a line in reserve to the left of the First Iowa Battery. On the 11th four companies were sent to the front and left of the brigade line, and regularly relieved until the 14th, when the whole regiment was advanced to that line, forming the left of the line of the First Brigade, connecting with the right of the Second Brigade, of this division. This position was an unfortunate one, as it was constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's battery on its left flank, enfilading the entire line of the regiment. The line had to be approached

through saps, and the men were compelled to dig holes in the ground in rear to protect themselves from the effects of the enemy's shells. Notwithstanding all the precaution possible we had 6 enlisted men killed, and 2 commissioned officers and 28 enlisted men wounded. We remained in this position until the evening of the 26th, when we withdrew and marched to the right on the Sandtown road. Leaving the Sandtown road, we marched toward the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and camped in the woods on the night of the 27th. On the 28th we marched to the railroad, and, in connection with the brigade, destroyed the railroad for three miles and camped. On the 29th we remained in camp. On the 30th we marched to near Jonesborough, Ga., and at night threw up works within 200 yards of the enemy's main line. On the 31st the enemy made a reconnaissance in force, and approached in view of the right of our line, but were easily repulsed.

We remained in this position until September 2, when we were ordered to pursue the enemy, and marched six miles south of Jonesborough, Ga., and fortified a position in front and right of our brigade, in full view of the rebel lines. On the 3d we received the welcome news that Atlanta was ours.

All the officers and men acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction.

Our losses since the 26th of August are 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men wounded.

I cannot close this report without adverting to the great loss the regiment has sustained in the death of its adjutant, First Lieut. Andrew Urban. He was killed on the 3d instant, while communicating the glorious news of the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy and its occupation by our forces. He was shot by a sharpshooter, a minie-ball passing through his chest. He exclaimed, "Oh! boys, I am killed," and instantly expired. Thus fell the model adjutant, the brave and faithful soldier, and generous friend. The regiment mourns his loss.

A list of casualties is herewith submitted.*

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. PHILIPS,
Captain, Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 506.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Walcutt, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of making the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade from the 1st of May to the 15th of May, inclusive:

The brigade, consisting of the Forty-sixth Ohio, Major Giesy commanding, and the One hundred and third Illinois, Maj. A. Willison

* Shows 1 officer and 6 men killed and 3 officers and 35 men wounded; total, 45.

commanding, left Scottsborough, Ala., with the division, on the morning of the 1st of May, arriving at Chattanooga and camping on Chattanooga Creek on the evening of the 5th, via Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala. At this camp orders were issued for storing tents and surplus baggage in Chattanooga, and directing surplus transportation to report to Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith. The Sixth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller commanding, arriving from the North, reported to me at 6 p. m. On the morning of the 6th the command was again put in motion. Before starting the Ninety-seventh Indiana, Colonel Catterson, reported, and have since formed a part of my command. On the night of the 6th we camped at Crawfish Springs; at ——— Church on the 7th; Villanow on the 8th, arriving at Sugar Valley on the 9th, where we remained in camp until the 11th. May 12, we took position behind log-works, built the day previous by Colonel Catterson and Major Giesy, about one mile to our left front. On the 13th we moved to the front on the Resaca road, in the rear of the First Brigade and the two batteries of Griffiths and Burton. In the formation of the line of battle in the front of Resaca, my brigade was placed in reserve. When the line advanced, I was ordered to support the First Brigade, Colonel Williams, who was in the front and on the left of General Osterhaus. In this advance Major Willison, One hundred and third Illinois, received a severe wound from a shell, the same shell killing his horse. Colonel Dickerman, just returned from leave of absence, took command of his regiment soon after. At 4.30 p. m. Colonel Williams, having been hotly engaged for two hours, reported himself out of ammunition, and I was ordered to relieve him. I put my brigade in position on the crest of the ridge, running parallel to the enemy's works, Colonel Williams retiring upon the advance of my skirmishers. Upon examination I found the enemy in force and occupying a very formidable position distant from my line about 300 yards. A strong line of works on the crest of their hill, with at least six pieces of artillery, with two lines of rifle-pits on the slope, an open valley, divided by a deep, narrow stream of water between us, made it impracticable to assault the position of the enemy. The enemy used but one gun on this day, which was withdrawn before dark. The skirmishers kept up a brisk fire and advanced as far as practicable, keeping the enemy inside his works. The morning of the 14th the skirmishers were again pushed forward, and they advanced very gallantly under a heavy fire that they might take advantage of the protection the banks of the stream would afford, and bring them into closer proximity to the enemy to better harass him and prevent his troublesome fire upon our lines. The right of the skirmish line, composed of two companies of the Sixth Iowa, secured an admirable position on a commanding knob to the right and front, giving them almost complete control of the enemy's guns. Much credit is due Major Ennis, Sixth Iowa, for the manner in which he handled his skirmishers. Nothing more than heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, punishing the enemy severely and with comparatively small loss to ourselves. After night-fall the skirmishers again advanced and intrenched themselves, and the next day's work was looked forward to with great interest. At 3 a. m., the 15th, I received orders to move, with my brigade, to the support of General Osterhaus, leaving my skirmishers on the old line. The One hundred and third Illinois and Sixth Iowa were placed near General Osterhaus' headquarters; the Ninety-seventh Indiana to the rear of

De Gress' battery, and the Forty-sixth [Ohio] near our old line. During the night the enemy evacuated his position, thus ending our operations before Resaca. There had been no brilliant general engagement; nothing done to put the test to the men, but in all my campaigns I never saw men in such excellent condition or exhibit a greater eagerness to do anything required of them.

Much credit is due the regimental commanders, Colonels Dickerman, Catterson, and Miller, and Major Giesy, for the promptness in obeying all demands and the good example set to their men. Lieut. E. Bickett, Forty-sixth Ohio, was severely wounded, while leading his skirmishers to the front, on the 14th.

The members of my staff, Captain Upton, Lieutenants Grimes, Johnson, and Parsons, deserve much credit for their efficient assistance rendered during this campaign.

Recapitulation of casualties, May 13, 14, *and* 15.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
103d Illinois Volunteers	.....	1	1	1	6	7	1	7	8
46th Ohio Veterans	.....	1	1	1	11	12	1	13	14
6th Iowa Veterans	.....	3	3	.....	12	12	.....	15	15
97th Indiana Volunteers	.....	2	2	.....	6	6	.....	8	8
Total	.....	7	7	2	35	37	2	43	45

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. A. M. VAN DYKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting the operations of this brigade, from the evacuation of Resaca by the enemy, on the night of the 15th of May, to include the present date:

On the morning of the 16th my command moved, with the division, southward on the Calhoun road, crossing the Oostenaula River at Lay's Ferry. On the 19th we arrived near Kingston, and remained in bivouac till the morning of the 23d, when the command moved toward Dallas, Ga., via Van Wert. On the 26th we took position two miles south of Dallas, on the right of the Villa Rica road, and on the right of the army.

BATTLE OF MAY 27.

My brigade, consisting of the Forty-sixth Ohio, Major Giesy; One hundred and third Illinois, Colonel Dickerman; Ninety-seventh Indiana, Colonel Catterson; and Sixth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller (the Forty-sixth Ohio and Sixth Iowa, reserves, reported to General Harrow early in the morning), was directed to occupy a crest in our front, keeping connection with Colonel Oliver's brigade on my left. In the movement my command changed to the left front, occupying a ridge running with the Villa Rica road. The

Sixth Iowa was ordered up and placed on the right. Skirmishers, under command of Captain Wills, One hundred and third Illinois, were advanced and soon became engaged with those of the enemy, driving them, and by the daring of Captain Smith, One hundred and third Illinois, and one of his men, captured 22 prisoners. The men were put to work constructing rifle-pits. The enemy's main line of works was not distant from my right more than 500 yards, with four guns in position to command the road I occupied, making my position a difficult one. Colonel Williams' brigade was placed on my right, his line forming an acute angle with mine. At 1 p. m. the enemy commenced a terrific shelling. He seemed to have control of the road, but fortunately did me no harm whatever. As soon as the shelling ceased, the enemy, who had formed his lines during the shelling, made a vigorous assault on my line. Owing to the location of the ground and the suddenness of the attack, it became necessary to advance the Sixth Iowa, which they did most gallantly, meeting the enemy with bayonets fixed. The fight soon became general along my front. The men reserved their fire handsomely until the enemy's line reached the base of the hill, when they opened, scattering and driving the enemy with great loss. In advancing the Sixth Iowa, and before the First Brigade could conform to the movement, part of the attacking column, Eighth Mississippi, struck the right of the Sixth Iowa, which was promptly met by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller swinging back his three right companies. These companies repulsed the Eighth Mississippi and secured their dead and wounded, with some prisoners. The officers and men all did well in this engagement. My loss was comparatively small, while that of the enemy must have been great. This fight was confined exclusively to the Second Brigade. During the afternoon De Gress' battery was placed on the high hill occupied by the Ninety-seventh Indiana, and the works strengthened along the line.

BATTLE OF DALLAS, MAY 28.

Brisk skirmishing opened with the day. Lieut. Newby Chase, adjutant Sixth Iowa, fell mortally wounded early in the morning and has since died. He was a very gallant and efficient officer. About 3 a. m. I increased my skirmish line, and placed it in charge of Captain Kelly, One hundred and third Illinois. The Forty-sixth Ohio, who had been operating during the preceding day and night with the Third Brigade, reported and were placed on the left. The enemy showed himself very active during the entire day. At 4 p. m., as I had been previously notified, our batteries opened upon the enemy and met with a prompt reply. Quicker than thought, almost, the enemy attacked us in force, and with the greatest vigor and determination. The skirmishers on the roads were quickly driven in. Three lines of the enemy could be distinctly seen rapidly advancing, but they were soon checked by a determined line. Every man was at his post, and remained there during the engagement. The fire was reserved until the enemy could be distinctly seen. On the right bayonets were fixed to receive the column that was advancing with such numbers and impetuosity that it seemed they must break through my weak line. The attack soon became general, the enemy making repeated attempts to carry my position, but were finally repulsed, after severe fighting of one hour and twenty minutes, my men following the retreating enemy with terrific volleys of musketry. The result shows how gallantly my brigade did

its duty at the battle of Dallas; 244 dead and wounded rebels were found in my front. This battle, severe as it was upon the enemy, cost the country the lives and services of many valuable officers and men. Colonel Dickerman, One hundred and third Illinois, and Major Giesy, Forty-sixth Ohio, fell mortally wounded, and have since died. They were both brave and efficient officers, and received their wounds during the heat of the engagement, while at the front encouraging their men. Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Sixth Iowa, was severely wounded in the gallant discharge of his duty.

We remained on the Villa Rica road until the morning of June 1, when, with the division, we moved to the left, and relieved the Second and Third Brigades, of General Geary's division, Twentieth Corps, near New Hope Church. The line here was within 100 yards of the enemy's advanced works. With considerable difficulty I advanced the works about twenty yards to the front and occupied the crest, securing 11 dead bodies belonging to the command we relieved, killed in a previous engagement. On the night of the 5th of June the enemy evacuated his position. My skirmishers followed them in the morning, capturing a picket post of a lieutenant and 12 men. The Fortieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnhill, just returned from veteran furlough, reported June 5. June 6, we again moved to the left, passing through Acworth, and went into position two miles south, to the right of the Marietta road. June 9, by order of Brigadier-General Harrow, I accompanied General Garrard, with his cavalry, on a reconnaissance to Big Shanty. We returned to the division about 7 p. m. June 12, moved again to Big Shanty, with the division, and were placed in reserve.

THE CHARGE OF JUNE 15.

June 15, I received orders to move, with the division, to the left to assist in making a diversion in favor of the Army of the Cumberland. Arriving at the point indicated, on the left of the Seventeenth Corps, I put my command in position, by direction of General Harrow, with orders to take a ridge on the south side of Noonday Creek, occupied by the enemy. The line was formed, One hundred and third Illinois on the right, Fortieth Illinois on the left, Sixth Iowa on the right center, and the Forty-sixth Ohio on the left center, with the Ninety-seventh Indiana deployed as skirmishers. The advance was sounded about 1 p. m., and though the men had to pass through a thick undergrowth and wade the creek, which was deep, with very steep banks, and under a terrific fire from the enemy, the line, supported by Colonel Oliver's brigade, advanced handsomely, taking the position sought for and capturing about 400 prisoners, including a colonel, 8 captains, and 11 lieutenants. The skirmishers were handled magnificently by Colonel Catterson, who deserves the greatest credit for his gallantry. Lieutenant Grimes, acting adjutant of the Sixth Iowa, was killed. He was a noble soldier. My loss in this charge was 63 killed and wounded. The brigade remained in position until 10 p. m., when it was returned to the rear of the main line. June 25, moved to the right, with the division, and relieved Colonel Mitchell's brigade, of General Davis' division, near the base of Kenesaw Mountain.

ASSAULT OF THE 27TH OF JUNE.

Orders emanating from headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps were received on the night of the 26th, directing me to report, with my

brigade, to General Morgan L. Smith, whose division was to assault the enemy's works on the right of Little Kenesaw Mountain, and take part in the assault. By direction of General Smith, my brigade was placed on the left, and ordered to lead the assault, my column to assail the enemy's works commanding the gorge between the two mountains. At 7 a. m. on the 27th I moved to near the left of General Osterhaus, and formed my brigade in two lines, with the Forty-sixth Ohio (Spencer Rifles) deployed in two lines as skirmishers. At 8.15 a. m. I sounded the "advance." A column never charged more gallantly or with greater determination. The enemy opened upon me at once with artillery from the mountain and a heavy musketry fire from their skirmishers, who were strongly intrenched. The latter, however, were nearly all killed, wounded, or captured. The main works of the enemy were found to be in a very formidable position on the crest of a gorge, having a steep ascent covered by a heavy abatis. After repeated attempts to reach the enemy's works had been made and failed, it being impossible to force our way through the tangled brush under so terrific a fire, the line was withdrawn and intrenched on the crest of the gorge opposite the one occupied by the enemy. In this assault the officers and men behaved most gallantly, many nearly reached the enemy's works, but it was useless. A line never struggled harder to succeed, but it was not in human power. My loss was very severe; 246 killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnhill, Fortieth Illinois, was killed at the head of his regiment. He was a brave and valuable officer, and died the true soldier. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, One hundred and third Illinois, received a severe wound, which has since disabled him. His bravery was conspicuous. I was relieved about 10 p. m. by troops from General Osterhaus, and returned to my former position.

On the night of July 2 the enemy evacuated his position, and on the 3d we moved to Marietta. July 4, moved sixteen miles to a point on the Sandtown road. July 5, moved to the right in support of the Seventeenth Corps. On the 6th went into position in prolongation of the Seventeenth Corps, near Nickajack Creek, and intrenched. July 12 and 13, moved, by the way of Marietta and Roswell Factory, to the south side of the Chattahoochee. July 17, moved to Nancy's Creek on the Cross Keys road. By direction, my brigade was put in position across the road south of the creek. Slight skirmishing during the day. July 19, moved near Decatur, camping at Henderson's Mill. July 20, went into position, in reserve to the division, south of the Augusta railroad, four miles west of Decatur. July 21, I relieved the right brigade, Colonel Potts, of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

BATTLE OF THE 22D OF JULY.

The enemy evacuated his works during the night. Skirmishers were advanced about a mile. The line was moved forward to occupy the abandoned works, which were immediately reversed. The position of the brigade was on the left of the division, connecting with the right of the Seventeenth Corps. About 12 m. the enemy attacked the rear of the Army of the Tennessee. The Sixteenth Corps were already engaged. The Seventeenth Corps were fighting and endeavoring to change their position. It soon became evident that the enemy were pushing a column through the gap

between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. Artillery and straggling men and wagons were coming through the timber to the rear of the Seventeenth Corps, followed up closely by the enemy; so closely indeed, that 1 piece of artillery and several wagons had to be abandoned. I at once changed my front to the left rear, and just got into position in time to check the tide. My brigade soon became engaged and repulsed the advancing line. The enemy then turned upon the Seventeenth Corps, which gave me an enfilading fire upon them. I put two 24-pounder howitzers on my line and had them directed so as to sweep a gorge, that I could see, filled with the enemy, which, together with my infantry fire and the fire that General Leggett was enabled to pour into them, slaughtered the rebels by the hundreds. The Seventieth Ohio, Major Brown, and Twenty-sixth Illinois, Captain Bloomfield, reported to me and were placed in the works made vacant by my change of position, where they rendered most valuable service. Two of my regiments, Ninety-seventh Indiana and One hundred and third Illinois, were ordered to the right to support the First Brigade, where they did gallant work. When the troops to my right fell back to the old line of works and the enemy had gained possession of the advanced line, I turned six Rodman guns and had the fire of the Twenty-sixth Illinois, and Seventieth Ohio turned in that direction, which must have punished the enemy severely. The 20-pounder Parrott, abandoned in my front, was brought in, under a heavy fire, by Sergt. George R. Snell and a squad of men of the Forty-sixth Ohio. The brigade behaved in its usual gallant style—all did their duty nobly. Major Heath, commanding Forty-sixth Ohio, was killed during the engagement, doing his duty like a soldier. July 26, we left our position, moving to the right about twelve miles (night), camping on the night of the 27th in rear of General Corse's division, of the Sixteenth Corps.

BATTLE OF THE 28TH OF JULY.

The Fifteenth Army Corps moved to the right to take position. My brigade was in reserve. About 1 p. m., the corps having been attacked in force, and being heavily pressed, it became necessary to separate my command to support different parts of the line. The One hundred and third Illinois, Ninety-seventh Indiana, and Forty-sixth Ohio went in support of Colonel Oliver's brigade, where they did most gallantly. The Sixth Iowa and Fortieth Illinois, conducted by Captain Watson, of my staff, moved to the right of the corps and charged a greatly superior force of the enemy, who had gained a commanding crest on a prolongation of the line of the Second Division. This they did handsomely, and drove the enemy from the position. To Captain Watson's gallantry on this occasion much of the success is due. Maj. Thomas J. Ennis, commanding Sixth Iowa, fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment. His death is a great loss to his regiment and country. He possessed every quality of a good soldier. Major Hall, commanding Fortieth Illinois, received a severe wound while moving to his position. The battle-flag, a very handsome one, of the Thirtieth Louisiana, was captured by Private Harry Davis, Forty-sixth Ohio, which has since been presented, with a very complimentary letter, to him by Major-General Logan.*

* Private Davis was awarded a Medal of Honor.

August 3, moved with the line farther to the front and intrenched. The Forty-sixth Ohio, with details from other regiments, advanced and took the enemy's skirmish line, capturing many prisoners. Lieut. John Lutz, Forty-sixth Ohio, a good and brave officer, fell mortally wounded in the charge. Nothing of particular interest has occurred since. The Twenty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmore, and One hundredth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, were assigned to my brigade August 4. The One hundredth Indiana are on duty at Marietta, and have not reported.

During the time covered by this report my brigade has been very actively engaged. Battles have been fought, and but few days have passed without the skirmish. The labor has been severe, and my little command has grown continually smaller, but severe as the labor has been, all privations and suffering have been borne in the most commendable manner. Heroes are numerous. They have performed every task with alacrity and cheerfulness, I feel proud of my command, and am satisfied they have won for themselves an honorable record.

I take pleasure in calling the attention of the general commanding to the gallant and able manner in which the following named officers not heretofore mentioned, have, by virtue of their rank, commanded their regiments: Lieutenant-Colonel Cavins, Ninety-seventh Indiana, Colonel Catterson being disabled by severe sickness; Major Clune, Sixth Iowa; Captain Post, One hundred and third Illinois; Captain Alexander, Forty-sixth Ohio; and Captain Galvin, Fortieth Illinois, all of whom have discharged their duties as soldiers. There are many others who have proved themselves heroes, but it is impossible for me to mention names in this already too lengthy report. I would respectfully call the attention of the general, in their cases to reports of regimental commanders.

To my staff, Captain Upton, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Johnson, Lieutenant Davidson, and Lieutenant Parsons, acting assistant quartermaster, I am greatly indebted for their gallant assistance.

Accompanying this you will find the reports of regimental commanders, together with their lists of casualties since Resaca.

Recapitulation of casualties since May 15, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
46th Ohio Veterans	3	21	24	3	83	86	.....	1	1	6	105	111
40th Illinois Veterans	1	8	9	11	77	88	.....	.....	.....	12	85	97
6th Iowa Veterans	4	19	23	2	95	97	.....	1	1	6	115	121
103d Illinois Volunteers	4	24	28	7	90	97	.....	8	8	11	122	133
97th Indiana Volunteers	1	9	10	7	82	89	.....	7	7	8	98	106
26th Illinois Veterans	.....	1	1	1	9	10	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11
Total	13	82	95	31	436	467	.....	17	17	44	535	579

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE J. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting the operations of the brigade from August 10, to include the present date:

We remained in our position in the trenches in front of Atlanta until 10 p. m., August 26, when, according to orders, the brigade was withdrawn from the line. My command, being on the left of the corps, was the last to be withdrawn. Notwithstanding the intense darkness of the night, and the severe shelling of the enemy, the withdrawal was accomplished successfully and promptly, and without any casualties whatever. We moved to the right and camped near Judge Wilson's, arriving there about 2 a. m. August 27. My skirmishers, One hundred and third Illinois, Captain Post, arrived in camp about 3 a. m. August 27, I was ordered to remain behind and guard the trains of the Army of the Tennessee. I put my brigade in position on an admirable line for defense, facing northeast, connecting on the right with the skirmishers of the Twenty-third Corps. A few of the enemy's cavalry fired a few shots on our vedette post on the road we came in on, being the only demonstration made on that day. At 5 p. m. the last of the train having got started, I moved, reaching camp near Camp Creek, on the Campbellton road, about 1 a. m. August 28. August 28, I was relieved by a brigade from the Sixteenth Corps, and rejoined the division, moving with it to near Fairburn, on the Montgomery railroad. During the night my brigade assisted in the destruction of the railroad. August 30, the command moved easterly, crossed Flint River, and went into position on the right of the division, about half a mile from Jonesborough, and intrenched. August 31, the enemy made an assault about 3 p. m., but were handsomely repulsed. General Lewis' Kentucky (rebel) brigade came up in my front, and were severely punished, capturing Colonel Moss, Major McDowell, a captain, and 2 lieutenants, Second Kentucky (rebel), and 25 enlisted men from different commands.

September 1, orders were received to advance the skirmish line, which was gallantly done by the Forty-sixth Ohio. They found the enemy in force and strongly intrenched, with a battery that had not been before discovered. Finding they could accomplish nothing more, they retired, occupying the enemy's skirmish pits. Demonstrations were kept up during the day to attract the enemy's attention, while the Army of the Cumberland was advancing. September 2, during the night the enemy evacuated his position, and orders were received to follow. The Second Brigade had the advance of the corps, and moved south on the main road to Lovejoy's. About half a mile south of Jonesborough we struck the enemy's cavalry. The Sixth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, and the One hundredth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, were deployed as skirmishers, and then commenced a brisk running fight for the next four miles, driving the enemy so fast that they had not time to take advantage of the rail-works previously constructed, when a line of infantry with two pieces of artillery were found about half a mile from Cedar Bluffs. The two regiments were so much exhausted that I deployed two fresh regiments, the Forty-sixth Ohio, Major Alexander, and One hundred and third Illinois, Captain Post, who at once, with the greatest determination, charged the rebel infantry, which, I have since learned, consisted of an entire South Carolina brigade,

and drove them on the hill and beyond their rifle-pits into their main works, which were found very strong and full of men. We captured about 40 prisoners and killed and wounded a great many. The fighting was brisk and gallantly done, and I claim for my men the taking of the hill, and that they were at all times in the lead of the entire advancing line. Lieutenant Mellen and Lieutenant Roberts, Forty-sixth Ohio, both very excellent officers, were killed in this advance. Captain Post, One hundred and third Illinois, received a severe wound while gallantly leading his regiment. Lieutenant Moore, One hundredth Indiana, had a leg shot off by a cannon-ball. In the evening the enemy made a determined but very futile attempt to drive my line. The men held their ground manfully, though opposed by vastly superior numbers. My entire brigade afterward went into position on the bluff and intrenched. September 5, orders were received to withdraw the command, which was commenced about 9 p. m. The night was very dark, and the mud was very deep from the hard rains during the day, making the movement of men very difficult, but the withdrawal was very successfully done. We arrived in our old position at Jonesborough at 2 a. m. September 6. September 7, again withdrew my command, crossed Flint River, moved north and camped for the night at Morrow's Mill. September 8, moved from Morrow's Mill to my present position at East Point.

Recapitulation of operations of the Second Brigade: Resaca, May 13, 14, and 15. Dallas, May 27 and 28; capturing 50 prisoners. At New Hope Church we had constant heavy skirmishing for five days; advanced the line with much difficulty; securing the dead bodies of 11 men of General Geary's division left on the field, and capturing a lieutenant and 12 men.

June 15, we assaulted the enemy's position on the left; took their line, and captured about 400 prisoners, including a colonel and 21 other officers. On the 27th of June the brigade was detailed to take part, with the Second Division, in the assault on the right of Little Kenesaw Mountain. In this assault all behaved very gallantly, suffering severely, and only failed because it was impossible to win. The Forty-sixth Ohio captured 50 [prisoners] on this day. In the battles of the 22d and 28th of July, before Atlanta, the brigade performed a conspicuous part, and behaved with the greatest gallantry, capturing 100 prisoners in the two engagements. The charge of the Sixth Iowa, Major Ennis, and the Fortieth Illinois, Captain Galvin, on the right of the corps on the 28th, was equal in brilliancy to anything that has occurred during the war. The Forty-sixth Ohio, One hundred and third Illinois, and Ninety-seventh Indiana performed a no less important part on the left.

August 3, the Forty-sixth Ohio made two separate charges on the enemy's skirmish line; the second charge proved very successful, punishing the enemy severely, and capturing about 70 of his men. August 31, at Jonesborough, all did well, killing and wounding many of the enemy, and capturing 5 officers, and 25 men.

September 2, the brigade, especially the One hundred and third Illinois, and Forty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Iowa, and the One hundredth Indiana, in the advance, in pursuit of Hardee, did splendidly, capturing 40 prisoners, and punishing the enemy severely in killed and wounded.

In all, we have captured over 700 officers and men, 500 stand of arms, and 1 set of colors. The brigade has suffered terribly in

both officers and men, which shows plainly the hard work they have done. My brigade has been successful in every undertaking, except on the 27th of June. Colonel Dickerman, One hundred and third Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Barnhill, Fortieth Illinois; Major Giesy, Forty-sixth Ohio; Major Ennis, Sixth Iowa, and Major Heath, Forty-sixth Ohio, all of whom were the very best of officers, were killed while leading their regiments. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Major Willison, and Captain Post, One hundred and third Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Sixth Iowa, and Major Hall, Fortieth Illinois, were each severely wounded while in command of their respective regiments, making in all 10 field officers killed and wounded while engaged in battle. The officers of the line have also suffered severely. But with all this, they have never hesitated to perform any duty assigned them. All deserve the highest praise for the cheerfulness with which they have performed their part in this arduous campaign. The Twenty-sixth Illinois, and the One hundredth Indiana have but recently been assigned to my command, and I can but speak of them in the highest terms, for their bravery and endurance.

I would be doing injustice to brave and faithful officers did I close this report without calling the attention of the general commanding to my staff—Captain Upton, Captain Watson, Lieutenants Johnson, Davidson, Collis, and Parsons, all have done their duty nobly, never hesitating to go where danger was thickest.

The following is a grand total, in recapitulation, of the casualties in the brigade during the entire campaign:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
46th Ohio Veterans	3	31	34	5	129	134	.....	.....	.....	8	160	168
40th Illinois Veterans	1	14	15	10	82	92	.....	.....	.....	11	96	107
6th Iowa Veterans	4	27	31	5	114	119	.....	4	4	9	145	154
103d Illinois Volunteers	4	32	36	6	125	131	.....	9	9	10	166	176
97th Indiana Volunteers	.....	25	25	11	109	120	.....	2	2	11	136	147
26th Illinois Veterans	1	24	25	6	137	143	1	7	8	8	168	176
100th Indiana Volunteers	.....	8	8	3	66	69	1	.....	1	4	74	78
Total	13	161	174	46	762	808	2	22	24	61	945	1,006

CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. I. J. BLOOMFIELD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 507.

Report of Capt. William Stewart, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 3–September 2.

HDQRS. FORTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 117, I herewith forward detailed reports of the operations of this command since June 3 up to the occupation of Atlanta:

On 3d day of June, Lieut. Col. R. S. Barnhill, with the regiment, arrived at New Hope Church, Ga., and reported to Col. C. C. Wal-

cutt commanding brigade. Marched, with the brigade, from New Hope Church, June 5; arrived at Acworth, Ga., June 7; marched, with the brigade, from Acworth, Ga., to Big Shanty, Ga., on reconnaissance; returned to Acworth same day. Marched, with brigade, from Acworth, June 10, to Big Shanty, Ga.; encamped. Moved, with brigade, on 15th June to Black Jack Knob; was engaged same day. Position of regiment during engagement was extreme left of brigade; casualties during engagement 5 men wounded. On the night of the 15th June the regiment returned, with the brigade, to camp. The regiment was engaged again at Kenesaw Mountain on 27th June, with the brigade. Position of the regiment during the engagement was in rear of One hundred and third Illinois Infantry. Casualties during engagement, 1 officer killed, 3 officers wounded; enlisted men killed, 5; wounded, 28; missing, 2. Lieut. Col. R. S. Barnhill was killed at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, and fell into the enemy's hands. Maj. H. W. Hall assumed command of the regiment. The regiment, with the brigade, fell back from the position gained at the foot of the mountain, about three-quarters of a mile. At dark built line of works; was relieved about 12 o'clock at night; encamped in rear of main works in front of the mountain.

On the morning of 3d July the regiment marched, with the brigade, to Marietta, Ga.; encamped for the night. July 4, regiment marched, with brigade, to the right wing of the army. July 7, arrived at Nickajack Creek, two miles and a half from Chattahoochee River. In the night built breast-works. July 12, regiment marched, with the brigade, by way of Marietta, Ga.; crossed the Chattahoochee River at Roswell Mills; encamped one mile and a half from Roswell Mills on the evening of July 14. July 17, the regiment marched with brigade; arrived at Decatur, Ga., July 19. July 20, marched, with the brigade, from Decatur; position of the regiment in the line of battle formed by the brigade in the evening was extreme left of brigade; at night built breast-works. July 21, marched, with brigade, to Peach Tree Creek; at night advanced and built line of breast-works. July 22, sent forward skirmish line, by order Col. C. C. Walcutt, commanding brigade; regiment, with brigade, moved forward in line of battle to works evacuated by the enemy; regiment was engaged on same day. Casualties, 1 officer wounded, 10 enlisted men wounded. Night of 26th marched with brigade; arrived in rear of Seventeenth Corps, then on extreme right, evening 27th July. July 28, moved forward, with brigade, to support of skirmish line; position of regiment in brigade, extreme left. At 12 m. received orders to move double-quick to re-enforce skirmish line at extreme right of the Fourth Division. When the regiment arrived in rear of the skirmish line the regiment was formed in line of battle; advanced up the hill, and drove the enemy back from position they had taken from the skirmish line. Maj. H. W. Hall, commanding regiment, was wounded at the crest of the hill; Captain Galvin, senior officer present, assumed command. The regiment remained in the position gained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; was ordered back to rear of brigade; remained about half an hour, and was again ordered to the extreme right, and remained until sunset; was relieved by brigade from Fourteenth Corps. Casualties during engagement, 4 officers wounded; enlisted men killed, 4; enlisted men wounded, 31.

August 1, moved forward one mile to works made by pioneer corps, Fourth Division; position in brigade, extreme left. 3d day

August, advanced to line of works made by pioneer corps, Fourth Division, remaining on left of brigade. August 9, moved forward half mile; made line of works. On 12th day August Capt. William Stewart assumed command of the regiment, being senior officer. Remained in camp until night of the 26th August; moved, with brigade, to the right of army; arrived at Montgomery railroad. August 28, was ordered to move to and destroy the railroad; was relieved at 12 o'clock at night; ordered back to camp, one mile and a half from railroad. 30th August, regiment moved, with the brigade, to and crossed Flint River; made line of breast-works at night. August 31, the enemy attacked the regiment, but was forced to retire; no casualties.

September 2, marched, with brigade, through Jonesborough, and to front of Lovejoy's Station. In evening built line of breast-works.

WM. STEWART,
Captain, Comdg. Fortieth Illinois Infantry Vols.

Capt. E. N. UPTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 508.

Report of Maj. Asias Willison, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 103D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following as my official report of the operations participated in by the One hundred and third Illinois Volunteers during the campaign commencing May 3, 1864, and ending September 6, 1864:

We struck tents at Scottsborough, Ala., May 1, 1864, and moved in the direction of Dalton, Ga., at which place the enemy were reported to be in force. Passing to the left of Dalton, we arrived at Snake Creek Gap on the 8th day of May, a distance of — south of the above place. Here rifle-pits were thrown up, and we remained in position until the enemy evacuated Dalton and fell back to Resaca, Ga., a distance of —. Pursuit was immediately given, and on the 13th May we came up with the enemy, and found them strongly posted on a range of hills encircling the town. During the advance for the purpose of developing the enemy's line, Major Willison was seriously wounded and compelled to leave the field. The One hundred and third Regiment was engaged in skirmishing at this place until the 16th day of June, when the rebels again evacuated and retreated to Dallas. The casualties in the regiment were 1 commissioned officer, 5 enlisted men, wounded, and 1 killed. Nothing of importance occurred during the march to Dallas, where we arrived on the 26th day of May, 1864, and took position, after some slight skirmishing, on a range of hills near the extreme right of the Federal line and some 600 or 800 yards from the enemy's works. Here rifle-pits were thrown up, and on the 27th and 28th the enemy made two desperate attempts to carry the works, but were repulsed each day with heavy loss. On the 28th our brave and gallant colonel was mortally wounded while nobly urging his men to their duty. The casualties in the One hundred and third Illinois during the two days'

engagement were 1 field officer killed, 1 line officer wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 28 wounded, 9 missing. Capt. A. B. Smith, Company K, deserves special mention for having captured, by the aid of two enlisted men of his company, 23 rebels on the skirmish line May 27. Skirmishing continued along the line at this place up to the last of May.

On the morning of the 1st of June the position was abandoned, and we moved to right some four or five miles, and relieved the Twentieth Army Corps at a place called New Hope Church. The regiment was engaged in skirmishing, digging rifle-pits, and advancing the line up to the time of the enemy's evacuation, June 5, 1864. The casualties in the regiment at this place were 1 killed, 4 wounded. On the morning of the 5th June the army was again put in motion in pursuit of the enemy, who had fallen back to a strong position on Kenesaw Mountain, a distance of —. We arrived at Big Shanty Station, distant one mile and a half from Kenesaw, on the 10th June, 1864, and remained at this place, inactive, till the morning of the 15th of June, when the Fourth Division was ordered to the extreme left of the Federal line. The Second Brigade moved in the advance, and, after marching a short distance, was formed in line of battle, the One hundred and third Illinois on the extreme right of the brigade, and received orders to charge and take possession of a wooded hill some 800 yards in front, and upon which the enemy had thrown up slight defenses. At the sound of the bugle the column advanced to the charge on the run, and drove the rebels from the works, capturing between 300 and 400 prisoners, the One hundred and third Illinois taking about 50 of the number. The ground over which the charge was made was very rough and hilly, a deep creek intervening between the point of starting and the hill to be taken. The line became badly broken in making the crossing, but the line was again soon formed, and remained in position on the hill mentioned until evening, when orders were received to move to the rear, where we remained in reserve until the morning of June 27, 1864, on which day, at 8 a. m., the Second Brigade moved farther to the right and near the center of the Federal line, and, forming line of battle, the One hundred and third Illinois on the left of the brigade, advanced to the assault upon the rebel works, which were situated upon a high ridge of rocks, very difficult of ascent. The distance to the works was about 800 yards, and the ground over which the troops were compelled to pass was covered with thick undergrowth of brush and vines. Owing to these obstructions the line became badly broken and disorganized. As the column approached within sight of the works the enemy opened a galling fire, killing and wounding many, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright among the number wounded; but, nothing daunted, the brave men rushed forward, and gained the edge of the hill. The colors of the One hundred and third Illinois Volunteers were planted within thirty yards of the works. The regiment remained in the position gained for about three-quarters of an hour, when orders were received to fall back. The line was again formed near the original starting point, and then advanced to within 150 yards of the rebel defenses, and threw up rifle-pits, and there remained unmolested until evening, when the brigade was moved to the rear, in reserve, where the troops remained inactive until the morning of the 4th of July, on which day the enemy evacuated and retired across the Chattahoochee River, a

distance of fifteen miles. The march was uninterrupted to this place, and the Second Brigade was not engaged at this point, except on the skirmish line. On the 14th instant Army of the Tennessee moved to the extreme right of the enemy's line and, crossing the river at Roswell, occupied the town of Decatur without much opposition. From this place the column was again advanced, and the enemy were found strongly posted behind their works about two miles and a half from Atlanta, facing east from the city. During the night of the 21st of July the rebels evacuated their line in our immediate front, and at an early hour on the 22d the works were occupied by our troops. About 12 m. the enemy made a desperate attempt to turn the left flank of Federals, but being repulsed, fiercely attacked the whole line. The Second Brigade, in order to repulse the assault, was compelled to fight on the front and flank, but through the exertions of a skillful commander was completely victorious and drove the enemy back in confusion, capturing many prisoners. Toward evening the One hundred and third Illinois was detached, and moved to the right as support for the First Brigade of Fourth Division. As the regiment approached the works, the brigade mentioned was discovered falling back, and having no orders what position to occupy, moved on the run for the nearest point of the works and held them until it was discovered that the whole line on the right was falling back, when orders were given for the regiment to move out by the left flank, which was accomplished in as good order as possible under the circumstances. The enemy not taking immediate possession of the works in force, the One hundred and third Regiment was again advanced, and driving the rebel stragglers back, occupied the works again and held them until evening, when the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, came up, and the regiment was relieved and moved back to the brigade. The casualties in the One hundred and third Regiment during this day's engagement were, 1 commissioned officer killed, 2 enlisted men killed and 10 wounded. The enemy's line evacuated, was held by our troops till the evening of the [26th], when the Army of the Tennessee moved to the extreme right, a distance of —. On the morning of 28th July, as the Fifteenth Army Corps was moving into position, the enemy fiercely attacked the line for purpose of driving it back and turning the flank, but they were repulsed with heavy loss and compelled to retreat. The Second Brigade was in reserve, but in a few moments after the commencement of the battle moved forward as support for the line, the One hundred and third shared the fortunes of the gallant Seventieth Ohio, and together the two regiments repulsed three desperate assaults upon their lines, punishing the enemy severely. The casualties in the One hundred and third in this engagement were 4 enlisted men killed, 13 wounded.

Nothing further of importance occurred until the night of the 26th August, during which interval, from the 28th [ultimo], the line had been advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's main fortifications, skirmishing having been going on each day. The casualties in the One hundred and third Illinois, during the time mentioned, were 1 commissioned officer wounded, 5 enlisted men killed and 14 wounded. On the night of the 26th August the Army of the Tennessee evacuated the line, and moved to the extreme right, destroying the [Montgomery railroad], advanced to Jonesborough, twenty-five miles to the southwest of Atlanta, where we arrived on the night of the [30th]. Here the enemy were dis-

covered to be in force, and during the night we were employed in throwing up works. The [night] passed without any demonstration on either side except with artillery. About 2 p. m. on the [31st] the enemy attempted to carry the works by storm, but were repulsed. Owing to the position occupied by the One hundred and third Illinois the regiment were not engaged.

At early dawn on the morning of the [2d September] it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated; pursuit was immediately given, and about 4 p. m. we came up with the enemy, who were found strongly posted on a range of hills called Cedar Bluffs, four miles and a half south of Jonesborough. The Second Brigade moved in advance to this place, the One hundred and third Illinois in advance of the brigade. After the enemy showing a determination to make a stand, preparation was immediately made to develop his line. The One hundred and third Regiment was detailed as reserve for the skirmishers of the Second Brigade, and advanced in rear of the Forty-sixth Ohio skirmishers. After advancing for the distance of nearly a mile, and meeting with but little opposition, the enemy's skirmishers suddenly appeared in considerable force on a high hill a short distance from their main works, and attempted to make a stand. The One hundred and third Illinois here gained the front of the line, the Forty-sixth Ohio connecting on the right and left. The rebel skirmishers were driven back, with the loss of several killed and wounded and 19 prisoners in the front of the One hundred and third. The enemy abandoned quite a number of intrenching tools, with which the men were enabled to throw up slight defenses and in time to repulse two assaults of the enemy's skirmishers. About 9 p. m. the Twenty-sixth Illinois came up, and, occupying the pits, relieved the One hundred and third Illinois. The casualties in the One hundred and third Regiment in this affair were 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men wounded. On the night of the 5th instant the army evacuated the position in front of the enemy's line, and, with but slight interruption, marched to quarters at East Point, Ga., thus closing the campaign in four months and six days.

A recapitulation of the casualties in the One hundred and third Illinois Volunteers foots up as follows: Field officers—killed, 1; wounded, 2. Line officers—killed, 4; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 32; wounded, 125; missing, 9. Aggregate, 176.

A. WILLISON,
Major, Commanding 103*d Illinois Volunteers.*

Capt. E. N. UPTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 509.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Wright, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry, of operations May 13–15.

HDQRS. 103D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The following is a brief outline of operations participated in by the One hundred and third Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the engagement near Resaca, Ga.:

On the 13th May, 1864, we were ordered to leave knapsacks and guard, and at 8 a. m. moved to the front, where we formed line of

battle on road leading to Resaca. While moving forward we were met by very warm fire from the enemy's batteries, wounding Major Willison, and compelling him to quit the field. From this place we closed in upon the enemy under a sharp skirmish fire. They were found to be in force near Resaca. We took position on a hill facing the enemy, and immediately threw out skirmishers. Slight skirmishing continued all that afternoon and evening. On the 14th May, nothing occurred of importance along our line. Skirmishing quite brisk at times. On the morning of the 15th we were ordered to move to the support of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, about half a mile on our right, where we remained without being engaged, the enemy evacuating on the morning of the 16th May.

Our casualties at this place were as follows: 1 man killed; 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men [wounded].

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 510.

Report of Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations May 1–15.

CAMP NINETY-SEVENTH REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFTY.,
SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry Volunteers in the recent battles in Northern Georgia:

On the 1st day of May, 1864, the Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers left Scottsborough, Ala., with the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps (to which it then belonged), for Chattanooga, Tenn., where it arrived on the evening of the 5th, and encamped five miles to the southeast of Chattanooga, Tenn., at a point where the Rossville road crosses the Chattanooga Creek. On the morning of the 6th I received an order from General Harrow, commanding Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, transferring the Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry to the Second Brigade, with orders to me to report in person to Col. C. C. Walcutt, commanding Second Brigade. This order was complied with at once. The brigade was already moving on the road to Villanow, the Ninety-seventh Regiment falling in position assigned to it, where it remained. We arrived at the east end of Snake Creek Gap, in Sugar Valley, on the 9th day of May. On the morning of the 11th I received orders from General Harrow to move my command about one mile to the front and occupy a spur of the Chattoogata Mountain, running from the north side of Snake Creek Gap in the direction of Resaca. I at once moved to this position and commenced throwing up breast-works and felling timber as directed by the general. By dark this work was nearly completed and the regiment bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 12th heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Dalton and the enemy reported advancing on our front. I at once advanced a strong line of skirmishers and posted them in the woods about 500 yards to the front of our works, where they remained until relieved at night by the regular picket guards. On

the following morning, May 13, the command moved in the direction of Resaca, and arrived at the crossing of the Resaca road with the road leading to Dalton at about noon. At this point the enemy was reported in force on our front, and our skirmishers were already engaging the enemy's pickets. At 1 o'clock I was ordered by Colonel Walcutt, commanding Second Brigade, to report my regiment to General Harrow without delay. This order was immediately complied with, and I received a verbal order from General Harrow to move the Ninety-seventh Indiana to the left of the Resaca road and form it in a ravine in the rear of the center of the First Brigade (Colonel Williams commanding) in order to support that brigade in a forward movement which was about to take place. I was also notified by the general when the move commenced the left of the First Brigade would swing gradually forward, thus changing direction to the right, bringing the First and Second Brigades (which had formed on the right of the Resaca road) together about 800 yards to our front, at which point I was ordered to rejoin my brigade (the Second). The junction was formed just as our line was emerging from the woods into the open field to the front and west of Resaca, and I formed my regiment on the extreme left of the Second Brigade, as directed. From this point the Second Brigade changed direction to the left, my regiment moving on the extreme left of the brigade, until reaching a point on the high range of hills running north from Resaca, where the enemy was again found in force, my left resting on the right of General Butterfield's division, of the [Twentieth] Corps. To my front was an open field with a deep ravine or creek running through it parallel to our line, beyond which was a hill occupied by the enemy. In this position we rested until the morning of the 14th. By direction of Col. C. C. Walcutt I moved one company to the front at daylight as skirmishers, and deployed them along the creek to my front. Remained in this position until the morning of the 15th, when the division shifted about one mile to the right, the Ninety-seventh Regiment occupying a hill about 900 yards west of Resaca, supporting Battery H, First Illinois Artillery.

In the series of skirmishes up to the evacuation of Resaca the Ninety-seventh Indiana lost in killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 7 enlisted men.

During the engagements, I would only add, that the conduct of both officers and men was all that could be desired.

ROBT. F. CATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. N. UPTON,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 511.

Report of Maj. Thomas J. Ennis, Sixth Iowa Infantry, of operations May 5–15.

HDQRS. SIXTH IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to make the following report:

The regiment left Davenport, Iowa, on April 28 on its return from veteran furlough, and reached Chattanooga, Tenn., May 5,

1864. On reporting to Major-General Logan it was ascertained that the brigade and division to which this regiment belonged was already on the march, and would probably camp that night at Rossville, at the same time giving Lieut. Col. A. J. Miller, then in command of the regiment, verbal orders to proceed immediately and join the command, which was done the same evening, reporting to Col. C. C. Walcutt, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The regiment, moving with and forming a portion of the Second Brigade, by continuous marches arrived at a point near Resaca on the 13th of May, where a line of battle was formed at 5 o'clock of the same day. This regiment, forming the right of the brigade, was moved forward to a position held by the One hundredth Indiana Volunteers on the crest of a small hill. Companies I and F were then thrown forward as skirmishers, taking the spur of a hill in our front, about 100 yards from the enemy's works, at the same time connecting on the right with the left of General Osterhaus. It was thus matters stood on the night of the 13th.

On the morning of the 14th Companies H and F drove the enemy's skirmishers into their main line of works, which had been much strengthened during the night, and prevented the enemy from opening his artillery in our front. The battery was in plain sight. The range was not to exceed 150 yards in a straight line, and they did fine execution, as could be seen from our high position and the number of men being carried on litters. At 2 p. m. I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding regiment, to re-enforce the skirmish line with Companies K, G, and B, and move forward. At the signal given the line moved gallantly forward, Companies K and B through an open field, under a heavy fire of the enemy, taking a ravine running directly along the foot of the hill on which the enemy were posted. This ravine, although muddy and in some places very deep, furnished protection to the men where they could command the enemy's works without exposing themselves.

On the evening of the 14th intrenching tools were furnished, and on the morning of the 15th the skirmish line, composed of Companies G, E, C, F, and D of this regiment, were well fortified on the banks of the ravine heretofore mentioned. The balance of the regiment was moved during the night, with the Second Brigade, by the right flank in support of General Osterhaus. The companies on the skirmish line were ordered to remain with them until relieved, and then join the command. On the 15th, at 9 o'clock, I received orders to relieve the skirmishers of the Sixth Iowa, if it was safe, and join the command. Deeming it safe to relieve Company G, it was relieved on the night of the 15th, and joined the command.

To the officers of this regiment I am grateful for their hearty support and prompt co-operation in every movement. The men, with two or three exceptions, behaved with usual gallantry, and although many were shoeless, from the fact of not having shoes to fit them, bore it without a murmur.

Herewith attached I have the honor to forward report of casualties from May 5 to 15th, inclusive.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. ENNIS,
Major, Commanding.

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*Shows 3 men killed and 14 men wounded.

No. 512.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Miller, Sixth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
East Point, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent campaign:

My command rejoined the corps and division, from veteran furlough, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 5th day of May. Nothing of special interest occurred during our march through Snake Creek Gap nor until we arrived at Resaca, Ga., where the enemy confronted us in position on the 13th day of May, 1864. My command was here employed principally in skirmishing. Capt. George W. Holmes, Company K, deserves special mention for the gallant manner in which he here moved his command across an open field, in face of the enemy. On the night of the 15th the enemy evacuated his position, and my regiment, together with the entire army corps, moved rapidly through, and to the right of, the town of Dallas, Ga., and on the morning of the 27th occupied, with the brigade, a narrow crest of a ridge in full view of the enemy's works. Before rifle-pits could be completed he commenced a vigorous cannonading, and followed by a terrific attack of infantry. The enemy was brilliantly repulsed, and left his dead and wounded upon the field in large numbers. On the 28th of May he again charged our works, to be again discomfited and repulsed. In this second attack I was myself wounded, and the command devolved upon Maj. Thomas J. Ennis.

On the 1st day of June the command was moved to the right, and took position at New Hope Church previously occupied by the Twentieth Army Corps. Here it remained four days, advancing upon the enemy by gradual approaches, when, on the night of June 3, the enemy suddenly retreated to Kenesaw Mountain. On the 15th day of June the entire division, the Second Brigade in advance, charged and carried the rifle-pits on the left of the mountain, capturing a large number of prisoners. On the 27th day of June the command joined in a vigorous but unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's works upon Little Kenesaw Mountain.

On the 4th day of July, the enemy having evacuated the mountain, the command marched to a point on the Chattahoochee River, ten miles to the left of Marietta, where we remained, skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, and on the 13th day of July marched through Marietta, and on the 14th crossed the river at Roswell Factory. On the 22d day of July, at 1 p. m., the enemy fiercely engaged our rear. After four hours of severe fighting, during which time we occupied every side of parallel and perpendicular works, the enemy was driven from our front, rear, and left in utter and complete confusion. The regiment bivouacked the night of the 27th in the rear of the Sixteenth Corps, and on the morning of the 28th marched, with the brigade, a distance of one mile and a half to the right, when the brigade was placed in reserve a few rods in rear of the main line, partially protected from the enemy's shell by a ridge in front. Here the command remained, without loss, until about 11 a. m., when a terrific and persistent attack was made upon the main line. Half an hour later the regiment, followed by the Fortieth Illinois Infantry,

and conducted by the corps commander in person, moved by the double-quick step to the right of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, where the enemy had gained the crest of a ridge on the prolongation of our main line of battle. The regiment had marched by the flank, and as the command came to a front a terrific volley was poured into our ranks. The gallant Thomas J. Ennis, major commanding, fell from his horse mortally wounded, and the command of the battalion here devolved upon Capt. William H. Clune. After a short but severe struggle, during which the combatants were less than thirty yards apart, the enemy gave way, and were pursued some distance beyond the crest of the ridge. The command was then ordered back, and hastily constructed a slight barricade upon the crest, connecting upon the left with Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and being upon the extreme right. Three companies were then deployed to protect that flank. The command remained in this position until 4 p. m., during which time four distinct assaults were made, rather feeble than vigorous. Each was easily repulsed. About 2 p. m. a regiment of the Seventeenth Army Corps came up and took position on the right. At 4 p. m. my command was ordered back to the brigade; was ordered soon again to the right to establish a skirmish line on the flank. My command was soon relieved and resumed the position occupied in the morning, which completed the movements for the day.

The command remained here until the 3d day of August, when the regiment moved up to the front line, where it remained, frequently skirmishing with the enemy, until the night of the 26th of the same month, when the corps evacuated the line under a vigorous cannonading, and marched to the right a distance of five miles, to the plantation of Judge Wilson, where it remained until the afternoon of the 27th August. On the evening of August 28, we reached the Montgomery railroad, and were employed during the night in destroying the track. On the morning of 30th the corps moved southward, constantly skirmishing, and crossed Flint River in the afternoon and threw up rifle-pits in front of Jonesborough during the night. About 4 p. m. on the 31st the enemy advanced upon our works, but was easily repulsed.

During the night of September 1 the enemy evacuated our front, and at 7 a. m. of the 2d the corps commenced the pursuit, the Second Brigade of Fourth Division in advance. My regiment was deployed as skirmishers immediately south of the village, and advanced rapidly in a southeasterly direction, parallel with the Macon and Georgia Railroad. About 8 a. m. we came up with the rear guard of the enemy, composed of cavalry and two pieces of flying artillery. For four hours a brisk skirmish continued, the enemy retiring before a well-directed fire. At 12 m. I was relieved, and my command rejoined the brigade. At 4 p. m. the brigade advanced in line of battle, a distance of nearly two miles, to the crest of a ridge within easy range of the enemy's works. On the 4th day of September I received a copy of the commanding general's order, announcing the fall of Atlanta, and on the evening of the 5th returned, with the division, to Jonesborough, pardonably proud that my command had contributed in some small degree to the glorious result of the campaign.

Of the conduct of my officers and men it is unnecessary to speak. They belong to, and they have never disgraced, the Army of the Tennessee. Maj. Thomas J. Ennis was killed July 28. Noble, gal-

lant and chivalric, his familiar and clarion "onward" rang out above the din of battle at the fatal moment of his fall. Adjt. Newby Chase was killed May 28. A true soldier; he gave his life freely for an adopted country. Capt. Thomas J. Elrick, Lieutenants Grimes, Baldwin, Clark, and Haynes bravely contributed their all to the service of their country.

I can pay no higher compliment to the living than to say they have performed their duties. One-half my command has been killed and wounded—none taken prisoners. They have cheerfully endured the hardships of the campaign, confident that the commanding general would lead them to victory and honor.

I must express my thanks to Asst. Surg. William S. Lambert. He was ever at the front, and untiring in his exertions to relieve the sick and wounded.

Lieutenant Barker, Company A, was severely wounded at Dallas and returned too soon to mingle in all engagements subsequent to July 25.

To Lieut. E. G. Fracker I am greatly indebted. He performed the duties of adjutant, and was never absent from the field of battle.

I should also mention that Capt. William H. Clune assumed command of the regiment June 29, owing to the illness of Major Ennis, retaining the same until July 14, and again, upon the fall of that officer, till my return, August 4.

The division commissary, Captain Cornyn, and the division quartermaster, Captain Morlan, have furnished full supplies of rations and clothing during the campaign.

My command is now encamped at East Point, hoping to form a part of the grand army destined to bear our banner triumphantly southward.

I append a list of casualties for the campaign.*

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. J. MILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixth Iowa Infantry.

Capt. E. N. UPTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Fourth Div.

No. 513.

Report of Capt. Joshua W. Heath, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 1–15.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFTY.,
Camp in the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters, I make the following report:

On the 30th of April we received General Orders, No. 27, from division headquarters, to have the command ready to move on the morning of May 1, 1864, on the road toward Chattanooga. In pursuance of the above orders the regiment took up their line of march, with the rest of the division, at 7 a. m. Upon starting a detachment of eighty men of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, in charge of a commis-

* Embodied in table, p. 115.

sioned officer, were directed to report to major commanding the regiment, by order of Col. C. C. Walcutt, commanding Second Brigade.

The regiment reached Chattanooga on the afternoon of May 5, camping three miles south on the Rossville road. There, in compliance with General Orders, No. 7, brigade heaquarters, dated May 5, 1864, the regiment placed in store, at Chattanooga, all camp and garrison equipage, surplus quartermaster stores, and baggage, retaining three teams to the regiment. The Sixth Iowa Infantry having rejoined the brigade, the detachment of eighty men in our charge were ordered to report to their regiment. At 11 a. m. again took up our line of march, camping at 7 o'clock the following morning. Owing to regiment being guard for division train, we did not encamp until 2 o'clock the following morning, near Taylor's Gap, Ga. Resumed our march at 9 a. m., and encamped at 4 p. m. at Villanow, Ga. The succeeding day, May 9, marched out eight [miles], through Snake Creek Gap, where the division encamped. The regiment was placed on picket on the Calhoun road, where it remained until the morning of May 11, where we rejoined our brigade and were formed in line of battle on its left. About 1 p. m. the regiment was ordered forward to another hill to erect breast-works. May 12, completed the works, when the rest of the brigade moved up, and we were formed in line of battle behind the works on the right of the brigade. May 13, at 7 o'clock the regiment, with the rest of the division, marched out of the works on the Resaca road, and met the enemy about three miles from Resaca, formed in line of battle on the left of our brigade, and advanced, with the brigade, in line in the rear of the First Brigade, about 1,000 [yards], through the thick woods, into an open field. Here, while the regiment was crossing a creek, the Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, was brought on the left of the regiment to prevent being flanked by the enemy, and the regiment took their place in line, thus making the Forty-sixth Regiment the next to the left and the Ninety-seventh Indiana the left regiment of the brigade. We then advanced across the field and into the woods; the First Brigade being out of ammunition were relieved by the Second Brigade, the Forty-sixth relieving the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Two companies were placed on the skirmish line in the edge of the woods opposite an open field, the regiment being in line forty yards in the rear of the skirmishers. In this position the regiment remained all night. Casualties during the day were 4 men wounded. The succeeding day, May 14, the regiment remained in the same position, with a heavy skirmish line in its front. Casualties, 1 man killed, 1 lieutenant and 5 men wounded. At 3 o'clock the morning of the 15th the regiment was removed, and, with the brigade, moved about half a mile to the right to support a position of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. About 9 o'clock we were moved back again to nearly our former position in the line. At 11 a. m. the regiment was relieved by the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and joined the brigade half a mile in the rear on the right of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Loss this day, 2 men wounded.

During the night the enemy evacuated their works, and the afternoon of May 16 the regiment took up its line of march, with the division, in pursuit.

The loss in the regiment during the three days' engagement at Resaca, Ga., 1 man killed, 1 lieutenant and 11 men wounded, so as to unfit them for duty; some others were so slightly wounded that they did not leave the field.

Very respectfully,

J. W. HEATH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 514.

Report of Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Alexander, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 17–September 8.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
East Point, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular received from brigade headquarters, requiring a detailed report of the operations of my command in the late campaign, I would respectfully submit the following:

As I was not in command of the regiment during the first part of the campaign, I would beg leave to submit the late Capt. J. W. Heath's report of the earlier operations, as follows:*

On the morning of the 17th May, 1864, the regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, took its line of march for Atlanta, and in four days reached Kingston, Ga., passing through Adairsville. There we lay encamped three days. On the morning of May 23 again started on the march, and the evening of the 25th encamped about two miles and a half from Dallas, Ga. Just upon getting into camp heavy firing was heard on our front, and the regiment was moved forward about a quarter of a mile, and formed in line of battle on the extreme left of the brigade, in which position it remained all night. The next day (May 26) the regiment moved forward about five miles, and lay all night in line of battle in a corn-field, in rear of the Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In the morning (May 27) the regiment was ordered to report to Colonel Oliver, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and was placed in line of battle with the Third Brigade, being the next to the extreme right regiment. Two companies of the regiment were placed on the skirmish line in its front, and two companies were detailed from the regiment and sent to the right. At 3 p. m. the enemy advanced in line of battle to drive in the skirmishers, but were repulsed. At 7 p. m. the regiment was ordered to rejoin the Second Brigade, taking position in line on the extreme left of the brigade, relieving the Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; completed the breast-works commenced by the Ninety-ninth, and lay in line all night. Casualties in the regiment on that day were 1 man killed and 11 wounded. At 4 p. m. the next day (May 28) the enemy assaulted our position in heavy force, but were repulsed after a sharp engagement of about one hour. The regiment suffered a loss in the engagement of Maj. Henry H. Giesy, commanding, killed, 1 lieutenant and 9 men wounded. Upon the death of Major Giesy Capt. J. W. Heath succeeded him to the command of the regiment.

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*See p. 334.

We remained behind the works until the morning of June 1, 1864, when the regiment, with the brigade, vacated the works and moved some eight or nine miles to the left of the line, and relieved a regiment of the Twentieth Corps, near New Hope Church. There it remained under a heavy skirmish fire, occupying the works constructed by the Twentieth Corps until the morning of June 5, when, the enemy having evacuated during the night, the regiment moved, with the brigade, about six miles in the direction of Acworth, Ga. The next day (June 6) marched to Acworth and encamped one mile south of the town, where it remained two days. June 9, the regiment accompanied the brigade on a reconnaissance to the front; started at 8 a. m., found the enemy in force near Big Shanty, Ga., and returned to camp at Acworth in the evening. The next morning (June 10) the regiment moved to Big Shanty and lay in reserve, with the brigade, in the rear of the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps. There it remained in reserve until the 15th. At 10 a. m. of that day the regiment moved, with the brigade, to the extreme left of our line, and was formed in line of battle on the left center of the brigade. At 1 p. m. charged, with the brigade, upon the enemy's rifle-pits, taking them and capturing 207 prisoners, including 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 9 line officers, and 156 stand of arms. Casualties, 2 men killed, 1 lieutenant and 5 men wounded. Remained in possession of the enemy's pits until after dark, when the regiment, with the brigade, fell back and lay in the rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps. June 19, moved to the right, and lay in support of Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. On the evening of June 25 the regiment moved to the right about three miles, and relieved a regiment of the Fourteenth Army Corps at the base of Kenesaw Mountain. At 3 o'clock in the morning of June 27 moved, with the brigade, outside of the works. At 8 a. m. the regiment was deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, and at 9 a. m. charged the enemy upon Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment drove in the enemy's skirmishers, capturing 120 of them, and ascended the mountain to within fifteen yards of the enemy's works, where farther ascent was rendered impossible by the perpendicularity of the rocks. There it remained until about 12 m., when it was ordered by the brigade commander to fall back to the works and reorganize. The regiment then fell back, reorganized, rejoined the brigade, and was placed in line on the left of the brigade at the base of the mountain. About 11 o'clock in the night the regiment was relieved by the Fifteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and fell back, with the brigade, to the works. The loss in this engagement was 8 men killed and 31 wounded.

The night of July 2 the enemy evacuated his position upon Kenesaw, and at 9 o'clock the following morning the regiment, with the brigade, started in pursuit. July 4, passed through Marietta, Ga., and July 6 lay in support of the Seventeenth Army Corps. In the evening of July 7 the regiment was moved forward on the line on the left of the brigade, and fortified. At 4 p. m., July 12, the regiment again took up its line of march, with the brigade, passed through Marietta on the 13th, and crossed the Chattahoochee River the afternoon of the 14th, and encamped upon the southern bank. At 6 o'clock on the morning of July 17 the regiment, with the brigade, moved out on the Decatur road. The 18th made a detour toward the railroad at Stone Mountain, came again upon the Decatur road, passed through Decatur the 20th, and was placed in line

upon the right of the brigade, which lay in reserve. July 21, the regiment was moved on the line to the left, with the brigade, and relieved a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps. In the morning of July 22, the enemy having evacuated their first line of works, the regiment moved forward, with the brigade, and occupied them. About 12 m. the enemy attempted to turn our left flank, and the regiment was formed in line on the left center of the brigade in an open corn-field, at right angles to the works it had just been occupying. The enemy advanced, but were repulsed after an engagement of about half an hour. Constructed a slight work, and remained in that position all night. Casualties of this day were Capt. J. W. Heath, commanding regiment, and 8 men killed, and 15 wounded. Upon the death of Captain Heath I succeeded to the command of the regiment. At 1 a. m. (July 27) the regiment, with the brigade, vacated the works, moved to the extreme right of the line, and lay in the rear of the Sixteenth Army Corps all night. At daylight the following morning (July 28) moved out on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps to take position. The regiment being in column, with its brigade, when the action commenced, in pursuance of orders, I changed its direction, and took position in rear of the right wing of Seventieth Ohio Infantry, and left wing of Ninety-ninth Indiana, along the edge of the woods, and covered by barricades of rails and such material as we could hastily throw together. By the time we had taken this position the whole line of our division had become hotly engaged, when I received an order to move the regiment forward in support of the line. The regiment was immediately advanced in line of battle through the woods, when I was notified that the left was hotly pressed. The advance was then changed to left oblique, and we advanced, covering the right wing of the One hundred and third Illinois Infantry and Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, where they were engaged. The regiment then opened upon the enemy in front, and remained in the action until its close. Soon as the enemy ceased firing I advanced a light skirmish line, which showed the enemy in force in our front. One other attempt was made by the enemy to advance, but, being feeble, was promptly repulsed. The skirmish line sent out brought in the colors of the Thirtieth Louisiana, which I have heretofore forwarded to your headquarters. The loss sustained by the regiment was 6 enlisted men wounded. July 30, the position of the line was changed, and the regiment was placed on the skirmish line. The next morning (July 31), pursuant to orders from brigade commander, the skirmish line advanced about 200 yards, and held its position for two hours, when it was ordered back to its old position. Loss, 1 man killed. At 10 a. m. the regiment was relieved, and formed behind the works in the rear of the One hundred and third Illinois.

At 3 p. m., August 2, the entire line again was advanced about 600 yards, and the regiment placed in reserve in the rear of the brigade; casualties, from stray bullets, 1 man killed and 1 wounded. August 3, in compliance with orders, the regiment charged the enemy's rifle-pits, taking them, and capturing 31 prisoners. After holding them about one hour, the enemy advanced in line of battle, and retook them. At 5 p. m. the regiment, in conjunction with details from the division, took them again, capturing 25 prisoners, and held them until after dark, when it was relieved, and took its position in rear of the brigade; loss during the day, 1 man killed, 1 lieutenant

mortally wounded, 11 enlisted men wounded, and 1 taken prisoner. From this date until the 26th we were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and building works, during which time we lost 5 men, 1 of whom was killed. On the evening of the 26th we, in common with the brigade, started on the march for the front of Jonesborough, at which place we arrived on the evening of the 30th, and bivouacked for the night. Next morning were put in reserve, with five companies on skirmish line, under command of Captain Bowers. At 2 p. m. the enemy advanced in assaulting column, and broke our skirmish line to the left, and commenced filing up a ravine, which lay to the rear of our skirmish line, and the skirmishers were compelled to fall back upon the remaining part of the regiment still in reserve. Soon as it had become known to the general commanding brigade that the enemy were checked, he sent me orders that I should advance my skirmishers again as soon as I deemed it practicable. I immediately ordered the detail to advance, when a sharp conflict ensued, resulting in the capture of 1 colonel, 1 major, 3 lieutenants, and 25 enlisted men, besides a number of wounded, all, I believe, members of a Kentucky rebel regiment.

On the next morning at 3 o'clock I received orders to advance my regiment as skirmishers, and, if possible, capture the enemy's works. At 4.20 a. m., my command having been previously deployed, I had the "Forward" sounded. The regiment advanced upon the enemy's outposts, and drove him in upon his main works. We continued the advance, the left of the line being in a dense wilderness, when the enemy opened three guns, which were intrenched and masked by the density of the forest, throwing grape. It also here was discovered that the enemy's line lay diagonally, and my line made a full left half-wheel, and advanced up to within ten paces of his intrenchments; but here we were checked, and so far outnumbered that we were forced to retire to our former line, with a loss of 2 men killed and 8 wounded. We again retired to our former position in reserve. The next morning (the enemy having evacuated our front) I was ordered to follow the One hundred and third Illinois Infantry. At about 12 m. I was ordered to deploy the regiment as skirmishers and advance upon the enemy's outposts, something over a mile distant, where he was strongly fortified behind branches of timber, with hastily constructed earth-works. The line was put in motion and advanced, at first slowly, until it came under a heavy fire, when I pushed it forward on double-quick time, but from the nature of the ground, being in part a dense forest, and cut by ravines very difficult to cross, the advance was necessarily slow until we had crossed the last ravine and branch. When our line was perfected I again ordered a charge, and our men advanced upon the enemy's works, delivering to them a very severe fire and capturing about 20 prisoners. Then, finding that our line did not fully conform to the enemy's main lines, I swung around our right and advanced to within 150 yards of their main lines, but did not deem it prudent to remain there, as we were without protection from the main lines of the enemy, with a large space open upon our left. I then ordered the command to fall back to the position afterward occupied by the division, and moved part of the regiment by the left flank to protect the left of the line. The gallant One hundred and third Illinois Infantry, having been deployed in rear of our center, advanced in this position until we came under the fire of the enemy in the immediate front of their works, when they advanced with us very gallantly. The odds against us

were two to one. At about dark we were relieved from the line by the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Loss sustained during this engagement was 1 lieutenant killed, 1 lieutenant and 2 men wounded. On the 3d we lay in reserve, and on the 4th we were ordered upon the front line. This day Captain Ramsey was killed, and the campaign virtually closed.

I am unable to report the number of the enemy the command has placed hors de combat from killed and wounded. We have captured prisoners from the enemy, unwounded, 433. Am unable to give the number of wounded captured; however, it was not inconsiderable.

I, in conclusion, make the following summary of our casualties during the campaign: Commissioned officers—killed, 7; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed outright, 30; since died of wounds, 7; wounded, yet alive, 121. Total killed and wounded, 169. Prisoners captured from us, 1; total, 170.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC N. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 515.

Report of Col. John M. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 6–August 3.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Alanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following hastily-drawn report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in this campaign, commencing May 6 and ending August 3, when this brigade was discontinued. In the midst of the work necessarily devolving upon us all, this report cannot be made as full or as perfect as it ought to be:

I assumed command of the brigade, consisting of the Fifty-third Ohio, Colonel Jones; Seventieth Ohio, Maj. William Brown; Fifteenth Michigan, Major Hutchinson; Ninety-ninth Indiana, Colonel Fowler; and Forty-eighth Illinois, Colonel Greathouse, commanding, May 6, 1864, then in the field near Rossville, Ga., and marched, via Crawfish Springs and Villanow, to Snake Creek Gap, where we arrived on the 8th day of May. On the 11th marched one mile to the front, and formed column of division at half distance, in reserve, in rear of First and Second Brigades, of this division. The Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was here transferred to Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan. On the 12th moved forward one mile; made temporary fortifications on the left of Snake Creek Valley; advanced skirmishers, but no enemy found. On the 13th marched to near Resaca, and formed the reserve of our division; formation, line of battle in mass. May the 14th, remained in reserve all day. At 10 p. m. the Fifteenth Michigan and Ninety-ninth Indiana Regiments were sent to the right by your order. May 15, at 2 a. m. was ordered to the front. At 4 a. m. ordered to return to our old position. At 9 a. m. was relieved by General Baird's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched and formed in reserve on the Resaca road, where we learned the rebels

had evacuated their works at that place. Marched, May 16, from near Resaca, and crossed the Oostenaula River, on the road to Rome. On the 17th marched, by way of Adairsville, to near Kingston, where we arrived on the 19th. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d remained in camp. On the 23d marched, via Van Wert, to Dallas, where we arrived on the 26th. Advanced south of Dallas about one mile, and formed line of battle. The Forty-eighth Illinois were deployed as skirmishers, covering the line of the whole division. On the 27th threw up works, and skirmished with the enemy all day. On the 28th (at 4 p. m.) the enemy charged our line, and were handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the officers and men of the command was excellent. Our line was steadily held. No confusion of any kind took place. The fight was severe, the aggregate loss of the brigade in killed, wounded, and missing being 55.

We remained in this position, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy, until the morning of June 1, when our lines were very skillfully withdrawn, and we marched to the left and relieved a brigade of General Geary's command, Twentieth Army Corps, near New Hope Church. Remained here until the 5th, the enemy having left their works in our front during the night of the 4th. Marched to Acworth, where we remained until the 10th. Marched to Big Shanty and formed line of battle in two lines, on the right of the division, on a ridge to the right of the railroad, designated by Brigadier-General Harrow. We remained in this position until the 15th, when we were ordered to the extreme left of our line, and supported the Second Brigade of this division in one of the most gallant charges made during this war. The enemy were driven from their works with a loss of 500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. At night we retired about one mile to the right and rear. Remained in same position until the 19th, when we marched to the right and formed, with our division, the reserve of the Fifteenth Army Corps, fronting Kenesaw Mountain. We remained in this position until the 26th, when, at dark, we marched two miles to the right and relieved Col. Daniel McCook's brigade. Fourteenth Army Corps, fronting Little Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th our skirmish line was advanced in order to make a demonstration in favor of the Second Division of this corps, who, assisted by the Second Brigade of this division, were ordered to assault Little Kenesaw Mountain. The advance of the skirmishers of this division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey, Ninety-ninth Indiana, was very fine. He reports the conduct of the detachment from this brigade (from the Fifteenth Michigan) as excellent, and that Lieutenants Brown, Hubbell, and Edwards, of that regiment, deserve particular mention for their conduct. The assault was unsuccessful.

Remained in our works until the 3d day of July, the enemy having left the mountain on the night of the 2d. Our skirmishers advanced to the top of the mountain. Marched to Marietta. We left Marietta on the 4th and marched on the Powder Springs and Sandtown road. Arrived in front of enemy's works near Nickajack Creek. On the 5th formed on left of the Seventeenth Army Corps. We fortified a ridge in full view of the enemy's works, and advanced our skirmishers to Nickajack Creek. The enemy evacuated their works and crossed the Chattahoochee River on the night of the 9th. On the morning of the 10th the Seventieth Ohio was ordered forward to take possession of their works, and advanced their skirmishers to the river. On the morning of the

12th marched, via Marietta, to Roswell, and crossed the Chattahoochee on the 14th and encamped about one mile from the river. where we remained until the 17th, when we marched, by Cross Keys, to Decatur, arriving within one mile of the latter place on the 19th. On the 20th marched on Atlanta road; formed line of battle south of the Georgia Railroad; threw up works and skirmished with the enemy. On the 21st the Forty-eighth Illinois was ordered forward to make a diversion in favor of General Gresham's division, Seventeenth Army Corps, who attempted to carry the enemy's line, but were unsuccessful. The rest of my command completed their works during the day. On the 22d about 9 a. m. moved forward to the works held by the enemy the day before, the Seventieth Ohio on the left, Fifteenth Michigan on the right, Forty-eighth Illinois and Ninety-ninth Indiana in reserve. Works at once reversed. Skirmishers advanced about one mile and reported enemy moving through town onto our left. About noon attention was drawn to firing in our rear. By the direction of the general I at once made dispositions to meet anything coming from such an unexpected direction; ordered the Ninety-ninth Indiana back to their former position, and put them into line, occupying the outer slope of their old rifle-pits. Two companies were thrown out as skirmishers at once. As the firing in the rear increased, there was no doubt of a serious attack. The enemy began to show themselves in the open field on our left and rear. The Forty-eighth Illinois was brought over and changed front forward on first company, Ninety-ninth Indiana making same change to the rear on last company. Both regiments then went forward with a cheer, and drove the enemy to the woods again. During this time Seventieth Ohio and Fifteenth Michigan held their old positions. The troops on the left beginning to give way from this rear attack, the Fifteenth Michigan was ordered out on double-quick, and came across the open field through the stragglers in fine order, forming on the right of the Ninety-ninth Indiana across the ravine. The fight was so determined at this time that the Seventieth Ohio was brought over and placed in position where they could support either this brigade or the Second, which were both fully engaged in this attack on the left and rear. The Fifteenth Michigan charged and captured 17 officers and 165 men, and 2 stand of colors (Fifth Confederate and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Texas).

The pickets in our front were reporting the enemy advancing. The Ninety-ninth Indiana and Forty-eighth Illinois were again thrown quickly across the field to the position held in the morning by the Fifteenth Michigan and Seventieth Ohio, respectively. On this front the fight was bitter and intense for an hour, when the troops on the right, having actually left their rifle-pits, Colonel Fowler covered our right flank by skirmishers. Seeing that the position on our left that morning must be held, the Fifteenth Michigan was ordered by me to the right of the artillery now massed on the crest in the rear. After this was done, I ordered the Ninety-ninth Indiana to fall back and occupy the works left in the morning, and Colonel Greathouse to take his. The Seventieth Ohio, across the ravine, who had seriously injured the enemy by a flank fire, were now ordered back. After coming about forty yards the order was given by General Harrow in person to return, and back they went with a cheer. I have heard many an officer say that that hearty cheer of the Seventieth Ohio was the most encouraging

thing they had heard during the whole five hours' fight. As soon as the lines were formed on the right, we again charged in line and retook our works, threw out skirmishers, and began to care for our wounded.

Where all were so actively engaged and so fully did their duty praise seems to be unnecessary, out of place, and unfair; but I must speak of Col. Lucien Greathouse, of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, who exhibited a splendid example to the whole army. Generous, gallant, and chivalrous, a few such men would save a nation. There is no one in this division who is not filled with admiration at his gallantry and devotion. There is no one who is not filled with sorrow at his death. He died on the field, at the head of his regiment, his face to the foe.

We remained in our position until the morning of the 27th, when we marched to the extreme right of the army, and camped for the night, in columns of regiments, on the south side of the road leading to Vining's. On the morning of July 28 the Third Brigade broke camp in rear of the Sixteenth Corps at a very early hour (feeling that a battle was imminent, I ordered a detail, who brought up intrenching tools for my command, which contributed greatly to our success) and moved to the right (southwest) and formed forward into line, connecting with the right of the First Division and forming with it a right angle. After a very hasty breakfast we moved by the left flank, keeping up connection with the First Division as it swung around into line, prolonging that of the Seventeenth Corps. During this movement our flankers and skirmishers exchanged occasional shots with the vedettes of the enemy. Shortly before 12 o'clock the brigade was halted in line, at an angle of rather more than 90 degrees, with that of the First Division—an interval of about 100 yards intervening—in the following order, commencing on the left: Seventieth Ohio, Ninety-ninth Indiana, Fifteenth Michigan, Forty-eighth Illinois. This line was in a dense wood, with a gentle ascent in front to a ridge, the crest of which was distant from 100 to 200 yards, where the wood terminated in open fields. The men immediately commenced throwing together such poles and chunks as could be found, so as to form a very slight defense, while a very heavy line of skirmishers was established on the ridge. As it became evident that the enemy was bringing a very heavy force in front, the skirmish line was again and again re-enforced, until four companies of each regiment were deployed. By this means the enemy were held in check and subjected to a most destructive fire in the open fields for at least half an hour. The intrenching tools were brought up and distributed along the line, when the skirmishers reported the enemy advancing in columns. The order to advance the line to the crest was given, but could not be fully executed before our skirmishers, overpowered by numbers, were compelled to fall back to the main line. In this advance we took about 40 prisoners, who were more enterprising and came faster than the rest. Our skirmishers were followed at an interval of but a few paces by dense columns of the enemy, which, covered as they were by the dense undergrowth, advanced within forty or fifty paces of our lines, when a terrific and destructive fire was opened upon them, and was continued steadily until their advance was checked, at the distance of from twenty to thirty paces. Their lines were cut down, disordered, and driven back some distance, when they rallied and again came

boldly forward to the charge, but under the murderous fire of our rifles were no more able to disorder or discompose our lines than before. They gained a little ground several times, only to lose it inch by inch, after the most terrible fighting on both sides. As the columns of the enemy were driven back our men lost not a moment in strengthening their line—not works—with the tools they had, which proved of the greatest advantage in resisting the succeeding shock. After a very short interval, which did not amount to a cessation of the battle, new and largely augmented columns of the enemy came pouring in upon us, with the same results, however, as before, although their colors were planted within twenty paces. Their front lines were broken up by deadly musketry, their columns staggered, halted, and after vainly endeavoring to stand, gave back some distance, apparently for the purpose of rallying.

At this time the commanding general of the division having been notified that danger was to be apprehended from the gap existing on our left, the One hundred and third Illinois Infantry (Second Brigade) was sent to fill it, and very shortly after the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of same brigade, was sent to the same point and overlapped somewhat the left of the Seventieth Ohio. And these two regiments, by their alacrity and gallantry, very materially assisted in driving back the attack from our front, notwithstanding repeated rallying and reforming of columns on the part of the enemy, who were finally forced back in the greatest confusion. Before the commencement of the action the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, on the right, being placed in the prolongation of the brigade line, in a situation not considered favorable, was retired about twenty paces to the crest of a small point of ridge in the prolongation of the line of the First Brigade, and there erected some slight defenses. When the line was ordered to advance this regiment had reached its first position in the prolongation of our own line, and had remained and most gallantly repulsed every effort of the enemy to dislodge them until much of the force of the second principal assault of the enemy was expended, when a part of the regiment, armed with Smith and Wesson rifles, running out of ammunition, and a new supply being impossible, and the commanding general of the division seeing that their position was no better calculated for defense, and not so well protected as their first position on the crest, now occupied by the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry (First Brigade), ordered them to retire behind it, and the fighting on this part of the line to the close of the engagement was gallantly done by this regiment.

The Forty-eighth Illinois sustained its grand reputation since the death of its colonel fully. To its officers and men the highest praise for conduct under fire that can be given to soldiers is their due. Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey and his regiment, Ninety-ninth Indiana, have always steadily done their duty. The Seventieth Ohio, upon whom the heaviest pressure of the fight of the 28th fell, words cannot praise.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson (but recently promoted) and his regiment, the Fifteenth Michigan, have received the encomiums of the corps and department commanders so direct that it is unnecessary to speak of their great services. How severe the engagement of the 28th was for five or six hours, its heaviest blows falling upon this brigade; how fully, gallantly, nobly the whole line did their duty is so well known to the generals commanding

that eulogy by me is unnecessary. The commanding officers of regiments have made some special mention to which I ask attention. Their praises of officers, killed and wounded, are true.

July 29, we buried the dead of the enemy, retaining our position in line.

July 30, brigade was formed in reserve to First and Second Brigades, whose lines were advanced.

The position of the command remained the same 31st July, 1st, 2d, and 3d of August.

On this day (August 3) Maj. William B. Brown, of Seventieth Ohio, was placed in command of detachments of 300 men from each brigade, and ordered to take the enemy's skirmish pits. He gallantly led them forward. After receiving his death wound his last words were: "Boys, take the works, and tell the general I died at my post, doing my duty." He died a model of a Christian soldier. The boys took the pits. About 60 prisoners were taken by this brigade.

I beg to remind the general of what he has spoken of before—the ability and gallantry of the staff of this brigade during this campaign.

Capt. Henry L. Philips, acting assistant adjutant-general, is one well worthy of a much higher position and command. His conduct through the whole campaign has deserved the highest praise.

Captain Homan, formerly acting assistant inspector-general, relieved before Kenesaw, since then acting major of his regiment, Ninety-ninth Indiana, behaved with distinguished gallantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner during the battle of the 22d.

To Captain Campbell and Captain Considine I tender my warmest thanks for their steady, thoughtful, and valuable services during the time they have been with me. Their services I know are fully appreciated by the general commanding division, who has had them acting under his immediate supervision.

Lieutenant Brown was useful on the 28th. To say that he was gallant would be superfluous. He has my sincere thanks for his services.

My orderly, Seth Crossman, Company D, Fifteenth Michigan, severely wounded in the battle of the 22d, was of great use to us. He was brave, intelligent, prompt, and devoted. He is deserving of honorable mention for the manner in which he conducted himself on that trying occasion.

Yourself and the members of the division staff will accept my hearty thanks for the assistance you have so cheerfully rendered me upon all occasions upon this campaign.

Subjoined you will please find a report of casualties since May 6, 1864, occurring in the four regiments remaining after the assignment of the Fifty-third Ohio to the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Also the number of prisoners captured, colors taken, and number of arms. These items should be all credited to the several regiments, but owing to misunderstanding in the provost-marshal's office, the accounts of regiments were not kept separate.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. OLIVER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE J. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

Report of casualties from May 6, 1864, to August 3, 1864, inclusive, colors captured, small-arms and prisoners taken by the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, as accurately as can now be given.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
70th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry	3	10	4	55	.....	10	82
48th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry	4	25	9	157	2	11	208
15th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry	.....	10	2	58	.....	4	74
99th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	15	5	95	1	9	125
Total	7	60	20	365	3	34	489

Colors captured by Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers on 22d July, with 17 officers and 165 enlisted men, Fifth Confederate and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Texas. Colors captured by the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers July 28, were those of the Nineteenth Alabama Infantry.

The whole number of prisoners taken by the brigade is 392. The number of small-arms reported at different times cannot amount to less than 1,000.

H. L. PHILIPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 516.

Reports of Maj. Edward Adams, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 6–August 3.

HDQRS. FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFTY. VET. VOLS.,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry since May 6, 1864, to include August 3, 1864:

On the 6th of May the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry marched from White's Station to Crawfish Springs; distance marched, twenty-seven miles. On 7th, at 8 a. m. the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry rejoined the Third Brigade, and marched, in rear of the brigade and center of the division, until late at night, when we were ordered by Captain Philips to a commodious position in the forest for a bivouac. The 8th we marched to Snake [Creek] Gap, where we rested until the morning of the 11th, when we were ordered to the front and to the right one mile. On the 12th we moved to the right, one mile in rear of General Osterhaus' division. Here, three companies of the Forty-eighth were detailed and sent out on the skirmish lines. On the morning of the 13th we resumed the march at an early hour. Marched to Resaca, or in the vicinity thereof, when the regiment was formed in double column at half distance. We were then used as support for the First Brigade during the first advance. At 4 p. m. we relieved the First Brigade, and took up our position in rear of the Forty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers. On the evening of the 14th the Forty-eighth relieved the Forty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, and took our position on the front line, where we remained until the morning of the 16th, when we discovered that the enemy had evacuated his works in our front. After making this discov-

ery we immediately received orders to prepare to march. We resumed the march at 12 m.; marched a little west of south to the bridge on the Oostenaula River, which stream we crossed at 7 p. m. Bivouacked one mile south of the river. On the 17th we resumed the march at an early hour. Had some light skirmishing with the rebel cavalry on the evening of the 17th. On the 18th we marched through Adairsville, thence to the plantation of a British subject, where General Wilder had engaged the enemy's cavalry and repulsed them. Here we bivouacked for the night in an open field, and three companies of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry were thrown out in front of the division as skirmishers. On the morning of the 19th we resumed the march at an early hour. Marched by a circuitous route to Kingston, Ga., when we went into camp and remained until the 23d. On the 23d crossed Hightower [Etowah] River. On the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th marched uninterruptedly until the evening of the 26th. At 7 p. m. the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry was deployed as skirmishers (in the vicinity of Dallas) for the division. Immediately after the several companies of the Forty-eighth were deployed, sharp skirmishing ensued; the skirmishers of the Forty-eighth driving the rebel skirmishers on our right to within 150 yards of his strong works. On the 27th we were relieved from the skirmish line and ordered to the brigade. Immediately after receiving the order we resumed our position on the line and constructed works; but before we had completed our rifle-pits the enemy charged us in heavy columns, but were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss. We remained in our works and on the skirmish line until the morning of the 1st of June. From the evening of the 26th to the morning of the 1st of June the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry lost, in killed and wounded, 55 men.

On the 1st of June we moved to New Hope Church, eight miles northeast from Dallas, where we were ordered to take our position behind the front line of works. Here we remained until the morning of the 6th, when we were ordered to march in pursuit of the retreating enemy. We marched to Acworth, halted, and rested until the morning of the 10th. On the 10th we marched to Big Shanty, and took our position on the line in front of the enemy's works. Here we remained until 12 m. on the 15th of June. We were then ordered to the left one mile and a half, for the purpose of driving the enemy from a prominent hill upon which the general wished to construct a fort. After driving the enemy from the hill, the Forty-eighth Regiment, with the several other regiments of the brigade, moved back three-quarters of a mile, perfectly exhausted from fatigue, thirst, heat, and hunger. We encamped in an open field, where we remained until the morning of the 19th, when we were ordered to the right one mile, for the purpose of occupying a line of works which had been constructed by General M. L. Smith, in supporting distance of the Second Division. Here we remained until the evening of the 25th, when we were ordered to the front line of works, two miles to the right. Here we remained until 3 a. m., 26th, at which time we were ordered to relieve the Sixth Iowa. We remained in the works of the Sixth Iowa and on the skirmish line until the morning of the 3d of July, when we discovered that the enemy had evacuated the mountain in our front.

From the 1st of June to the 3d of July the Forty-eighth Illinois lost, in killed and wounded, — men.* We were then ordered to

* Nominal list shows 3 men killed and 1 officer and 10 men wounded.

march; we marched to Marietta, where we remained until the morning of the 4th at 11 a. m., when we resumed the march. On the night of the 4th we bivouacked in the forest contiguous to an open field, the east side of which was occupied by the enemy. On the 5th we moved in front of the enemy's works, which he had constructed on the west side of the Chattahoochee River. Here we constructed works on the 6th and 7th, and remained in vicinity of our works until the evening of the 12th. On the 10th Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith was wounded. On the evening of the 12th we resumed the march; passed through Marietta on the morning of the 13th at 10 a. m. On the 14th we passed through the town of Roswell, where we crossed the Chattahoochee River. On the 15th we constructed works; remained in our rifle-pits until the morning of the 17th, when we were ordered forward; marched until the evening of the 20th, when we halted and constructed works. On the 21st the Forty-eighth charged the enemy's works, and drove in his pickets; lost 1 commissioned officer and 41 men killed and wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 2 men prisoners. On the 22d the Forty-eighth was engaged all day; Colonel Greathouse was killed, and 40 men were killed and wounded. We held the works which had been constructed by the enemy until the morning of the 27th. On the morning of the 27th we resumed the march at 3 a. m. and marched immediately to the right, where we took our position on the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and directly in front of the enemy. On the morning of the 28th we were ordered forward in order to feel for the enemy. Three companies of the Forty-eighth were deployed as skirmishers for the brigade. Immediately after the several companies were deployed sharp skirmishing ensued. Captain G[rimes], who was commanding the skirmishers, discovered the enemy moving two batteries, one to his front, and one to the right of his skirmish line, for the purpose of throwing grape and canister into the skirmish line. After the enemy graped, canistered, and shelled the skirmish line for the space of half an hour, the commander of the skirmishers discovered the enemy advancing in strong columns. The skirmishers remained stationary, with undaunted courage, until the enemy had advanced within thirty feet of our skirmish pits, when Captain G [rimes] gave the command to fire. The boys being cool and undaunted, immediately responded, pouring the most deadly volley of musketry into the very face of the enemy, which caused almost a panic in the rebel ranks, at least they were so confused as to compel the rebel commander to reform his lines ere he advanced farther. Immediately after firing, the skirmishers retreated and resumed their respective positions in the regiment. The engagement became general at 10 a. m. and lasted until 4.30 p. m., when the Forty-eighth Illinois was relieved by the Tenth Illinois. The Forty-eighth Illinois lost 6 commissioned officers and 58 men killed and wounded.

The Forty-eighth Illinois remained on the line where works were constructed by the several regiments of the Fourth Division until the evening of the 3d August, when we were moved forward to a line of works which had been constructed and formerly occupied by General Jeff. C. Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps.

EDWARD ADAMS,
Major 48th Illinois Infty. Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. H. L. PHILIPS,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., Fourth Div., 15th Army Corps.

Report of casualties of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry since May 6, to and including August 3, 1864.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Commissioned officers	4	9	2
Non-commissioned officers	.....	24	1
Enlisted men	25	133	10
Total	29	166	13

Aggregate, 208.

EDWARD ADAMS,
Major Forty-eighth Illinois Infty., Comdg. Regt.

No. 517.

Report of Lieut. Col. John M. Berkey, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 6–August 3.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, Ga., August 6, 1864.

SIR: The following is a report of the marches and operations of the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers during the time intervening between the 6th day of May, 1864, and the 3d of August, 1864:

May 6, marched at 10 a. m. on the Dry Valley road, and camped in columns of regiments near Crawfish Springs, distance about ten miles. Colonel Oliver, of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, assumed command of the Third Brigade. May 7, moved at 8.30 a. m., halted on the right of the road, and camped. At 2 a. m. of the 8th a detail of thirty-three men and one commissioned officer was ordered to report to division quartermaster to go to Chattanooga as train guard, and have remained with the division commissary ever since. Marched at 11.45 a. m.; crossed Taylor's Ridge at Mattock's or Ship's Gap; camped at 6 p. m., having marched about nine miles, near Villanow. May 9, marched at 5 a. m.; marched eight miles; camped in line of battle on the extreme left of the brigade at 2 p. m. May 10, remained in statu quo. May 11, moved one mile forward; halted in column of regiments in rear of Seventieth Ohio or on the left of the brigade. May 12, moved a mile; deployed one company as skirmishers; at night erected log breast-works. May 13, marched four miles; halted in line about three hours; moved forward, under fire of enemy's guns, in line of battle; then in column of divisions. May 14, one man accidentally wounded; at 10 p. m. were ordered, and reported to, General Osterhaus. May 15, at daybreak were called to attention, and ordered to support a battery of General Osterhaus; 2 men wounded; under fire all day. May 16, Resaca evacuated by enemy; moved at 10 a. m.; halted for Fourteenth Corps to pass, and marched six miles; crossed Calhoun Ferry; camped for the night in left center of the brigade. May 17, marched at 7.30 a. m. about ten miles; formed in line of battle across the valley; moved forward two miles; camped in defense of a gap; rained hard during the day. May 18, marched at 7.30 a. m. five miles through Adairs-

ville; there took road to the right of railroad; marched about six miles farther, and camped on Barnsley's farm for the night. May 19, marched at 10 a. m. six miles; camped within one mile of Kingston in column of regiments in open field. Remained in statu quo until May 23, when, at 7.30, we started on the Rome road; crossed Etowah River; marched about fifteen miles; camped on the bank of a small creek. May 24, marched at 7.30 a. m.; passed through Van Wert, formerly county seat of Polk County; distance marched about seven miles; camped at 2 p. m. May 25, marched at 10 a. m. seven and a half miles, bivouacked, and, ere we supped, were ordered to fall in, and then marched about half a mile, formed line, and again camped for the night. May 26, marched at 7 a. m. about three miles; halted in front of the enemy near Dallas. May 27, took position ordered, and commenced building breastworks; Companies I, E, and G were put on skirmish line; 1 man wounded; 2 prisoners taken. May 28, two companies, A and B, on skirmish line. At 4 p. m. enemy charged, driving skirmishers in, when orders were received to fire from line, which, being complied with, resulted in routing the enemy, he sustaining the loss of 9 dead in our front and 11 prisoners. Our loss, killed, wounded, and missing, 36. May 29, lay in trenches all day; skirmishing in front till June 1, when we moved to the rear and left about eight miles, and occupied works which troops of Twentieth Corps left. Remained there, doing turns of duty in front line with other regiments of the brigade, until morning of the 6th, when we marched about eight miles, and camped near Acworth until 10th. Marched about three miles toward Big Shanty; dug rifle-pits all night. Lay in the same place until 13th. Moved to the left a quarter of a mile on the same line; lay there until 15th, when we moved about two miles to the left, formed in open field in columns of brigade, Ninety-ninth on the right of the brigade. Advanced at 1 p. m.: drove the enemy about half a mile; lost 2 wounded. At night moved to rear, and camped for the night. Remained in same situation until 19th, when we moved to the right, in reserve. Lay in same place until 25th. Moved to the right, and relieved troops, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, at foot of Kenesaw Mountain. Remained there until July 3; during the time intervening had 14 wounded.

On the 3d of July marched to Marietta. July 4, marched eleven miles; camped. July 5, moved four miles to the front. July 6, had 1 killed on the skirmish line and 1 wounded. July 7, moved to the left and forward about forty rods; lay in line until morning. We threw up works, and remained in same place until July 12, when we marched toward Marietta at 5 p. m. 13th, moved without breakfast; passed through Marietta at 9 a. m.; marched during the day about sixteen miles. July 14, 4.30 a. m., marched four miles; camped near Roswell, Ga. At 5 p. m. moved forward and crossed the Chattahoochee River; halted for the night. Remained there until July 17, when marched on Atlanta road about six miles; camped 3 p. m. two miles from Cross Keys. July 18, 5 a. m., moved six miles, crossing Peach Tree Creek; halted about an hour, then moved forward about one mile; halted until 6 p. m., when we again took up the march and halted not till 10 p. m., four miles in advance. July 19, marched at 8 a. m.; marched six miles; camped near Decatur. July 20, marched at 6 a. m. through Decatur. Advanced in line, halting several times; finally went to support a battery. Moved on left of Fifteenth Michigan into an open field, where we lay down,

receiving a severe shelling from the enemy, resulting in loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded; built rifle-pits all night. July 21, lay in works all day. July 22, was engaged in the battle, an account of which has heretofore been reported. 23d, lay in works until 27th, when marched at 2 a. m. toward the right and rear. 28th, moved at daybreak to the right on the flank of the line; finally came on the enemy's skirmishers. We then threw up some logs and rails for temporary breast-works. At length the enemy came, and firing commenced about 12 m., continuing about four hours. Our loss was 28 killed and wounded. We found 31 dead in our front, took 59 prisoners. July 29, built works all day. July 30, moved to the right the length of two regiments. 31st and August 1, remained in statu quo.

August 2, moved forward into second line, where we still remain, August 3, 1864.

The above report contains, as near as can be obtained, the details of the part of the present campaign from the 6th of May to August 3, inclusive.

Recapitulation: Killed and died of wounds received, 15; missing in action, 10; wounded in action, 100; total, 125.

JOHN M. BERKEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-ninth Indiana.

Capt. H. L. PHILIPS,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., Fourth Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 518.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Hutchinson, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations May 6–August 3.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFTY.
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1864.

SIR: Agreeably to circular from headquarters First Brigade, of date 6th August, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, from 6th May to 3d August inclusive: I would here state that up to 5th June the regiment was under the command of Lieut. Col. A. E. Jaquith, who at that date was discharged for disability. I have no data upon which to base a report during that time.

Left Chattanooga morning of 6th May, under orders to report to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which was done at Rossville, and were assigned to Third Brigade, of which Col. John M. Oliver was placed in command. Marched at noon; camped at night at Crawfish Springs. May 7, marched at 11 o'clock in rear of division train; did not arrive in camp until next morning; distance marched fifteen miles. May 8, marched ten miles; very hot and dusty. May 9, marched twelve miles; went into camp at dark; remained during the 10th. 11th, moved a short distance to form line of battle with balance of brigade; heavy rain and quite cool. May 12, marched 2 miles; lay in line of battle; made rifle-pits during the night. 13th May, moved early in morning; were in reserve of Third Brigade; marched two or three miles through woods in line of battle and column by division. At 4 o'clock were ordered to support

a battery in rear and to the right, which was shelling the enemy's skirmishers; remained there until next day at 11 p. m., when we were ordered to report to General Osterhaus; had 1 man wounded by stray shot. May 15, were ordered at daybreak, by General Osterhaus, to report to General Woods, commanding brigade, at the front; lay in second line during the day; heavy skirmish firing; had 1 man wounded. The enemy retreated during the night. May 16, received orders to rejoin our brigade. Moved at daylight, crossed the Coosa River. May 17, marched at daybreak; went into camp at dark. May 18, marched at 8 o'clock; halted at noon near Adairsville; went into camp on Barnsley's plantation at 9 o'clock. May 19, marched six miles; went into camp near Kingston. Lay in camp at Kingston until 23d May; moved at 8 o'clock; marched eighteen miles; camped near the Etowah River. 24th, marched ten miles; went into camp at 2 p. m.; had heavy rain in night. 25th, marched five miles to Dallas; skirmishing in front; sent out detail as skirmishers; had 3 men wounded. May 27, advanced through the woods and formed in line on left of brigade; sent forward strong skirmish line, who soon became engaged; remained in same position all day; had 3 men wounded on skirmish line. 28th, constructed rifle-pits; our skirmishers quite briskly engaged; at 4 p. m. were driven in by the enemy, who passed by our front to the right; opened fire on their flank; for about five minutes was returned, but with no losses on our part. May 29, remained in same position as the day before. Skirmishers briskly engaged all day; had 2 men wounded. 30th and 31st, same as 28th; 1 man wounded on 30th.

June 1, ordered to move at daybreak to the rear and right; skirmishers, under charge of Lieutenant Snook, remaining, were relieved and joined the command soon after reaching line of works in our rear in good order; marched about five miles, and relieved Seventh Ohio Infantry, Twentieth Army Corps. June 2, moved 200 paces to the right, and worked on rifle-pits. June 3 and 4, lay in camp; no portion of regiment engaged; the enemy retreating during the night of the 4th. June 5, marched seven miles; went into camp at dark. June 6, marched ten miles, to Acworth; went into camp at 3 p. m. June 7, lay in camp all day; also 8th and 9th. June 10, marched at 8 o'clock three miles; worked all night at rifle-pits. 11th, worked on fortifications. 12th, 13th, and 14th, lay in camp. 15th, moved at 11 o'clock to the left; formed in line on right of Seventieth Ohio and left of Forty-eighth Illinois; moved forward in line of battle in support of Second Brigade, who charged on enemy's skirmish pits; had no loss. 16th, moved to the right a short distance. 17th and 18th, lay in camp. 19th, moved to the front. From 20th to 27th remained in camp. 27th, moved to the left at 3 a. m., relieving Fortieth Illinois, of Second Brigade. Sent 100 men, under charge of Capt. C. W. Barnaby and Lieuts. W. W. Hubbell, and James Brown, on picket, at base of Kenesaw Mountain. At the advance of Second Brigade, the skirmishers were ordered forward on the double-quick to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, which was done in gallant style; had 2 men wounded. 28th, 29th, 30th, July 1 and 2, lay in camp at base of Kenesaw Mountain; had out large detail on picket each day. On night of 2d the enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain.

July 3, marched at 7 o'clock to Marietta, Ga., went into camp at 2 p. m. July 4, moved at 9 o'clock; marched ten miles toward river; went into camp at 4 o'clock, had 1 man wounded on skirmish duty.

July 5, marched six miles; went into camp at dark. 6th and 7th, lay in camp all day; had 1 man killed by shell on 7th. July 8, had 1 man wounded by stray shot. 9th and 10th and 11th, lay in camp. July 12, moved at 5 p. m.; marched about seven miles toward Marietta, went into camp at 11 p. m. 13th, marched at 6 a. m.; passed through Marietta at 9 o'clock; marched about ten miles on Roswell road. 14th, moved at daylight; passed through Roswell; crossed Chattahoochee River. 15th, threw up works. 16th, lay in camp. 17th, marched at 6 o'clock, went into camp 3 o'clock. 18th, moved at 7 o'clock; camped three miles from railroad. 19th, moved at 6 o'clock; camped one mile from Decatur; moved at 6 o'clock; passed through Decatur; were ordered to support battery; were shelled by the enemy at short range; had 4 men killed, 1 wounded. 21st, worked at rifle-pits on left of Seventieth Ohio in rear of Forty-eighth Illinois; had 3 men wounded on skirmish line. July 22, moved to the front on line evacuated by the enemy during the night previous; at 12 o'clock were ordered to the rear and left, on left of Second Brigade; formed in line as the enemy advanced to charge our works. A body of the enemy had taken position in our rifle-pits (which had been abandoned at the advance in the morning) in our immediate front, and could neither advance nor retire, but kept up a severe and close fire. A portion of the regiment, owing to the peculiar formation of the ground being without cover, I ordered them to lie down and await the attack. The enemy not being disposed to advance, and being evidently in waiting for re-enforcements, I ordered the four left companies to advance, which was promptly done; coming upon their flank compelled their surrender (17 officers and 165 men, with the colors of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Texas and Fifth Confederate, thus falling into our hands). I immediately ordered Captain La Point, with his company (B), to conduct the prisoners to the rear and employed the remainder of the regiment in constructing a cover of logs from an old house. At this time a company of pioneers, under command of Lieutenant ———, reported to me and occupied the ground vacated by Company B, and did good and efficient service during the remainder of our stay at that point; by the time the work was completed the enemy were seen advancing in line through the field to our right. I ordered the regiment to commence firing by "right oblique," which was done with good effect. Having good range directly upon their flank they soon fell back in confusion. At about 5 o'clock moved, by order of Colonel Oliver, to the works held in the morning by Ninety-ninth Indiana, on double-quick. Upon arriving there were ordered by General Harrow to move on to works of Forty-eighth Illinois. After remaining about half an hour were ordered to advance in line and occupy the works constructed in the morning. Finding them occupied were ordered to fall back under the brow of the hill, about 150 yards in rear of works. Our loss was 3 killed and 5 wounded. July 23, 24, 25, and 26, lay in camp. July 27, moved early in the morning en route to extreme right; marched — miles. July 28, moved at 6 o'clock; marched about one mile by left flank; established our line at 11 o'clock, with Forty-eighth Illinois on the right and Ninety-ninth Indiana on the left. Our skirmishers had been quite briskly engaged for some time, and, upon our line being formed, I ordered Lieutenant Cady, with Company H, to occupy the crest of the hill immediately in our front, deploy his men as skirmishers, and hold the ground if possible. The enemy had in the mean time been shelling our line, and at the ad-

vance of the skirmishers opened with grape and canister. I ordered the men to collect all the logs, rails, &c., they could find and pile them in our front for protection. The men had been thus engaged but a few moments when the firing by our skirmish line became constant and heavy. I ordered Lieutenant Moran, with Company G, forward to strengthen the line, and ordered the men to take arms. Almost immediately upon the arrival of Lieutenant Moran upon the line the enemy made their appearance over the crest of the hill in line of battle. The skirmishers held their ground until almost surrounded, then falling back (closely followed by the enemy) regained the line in safety. I ordered the regiment to commence firing. The enemy, however, pressed steadily on until within fifty paces of our line when they fell back in confusion. They fell back to the crest of the hill, where they had constructed skirmish pits, and kept up a constant and severe fire. Seven distinct charges were made upon the line and with the same result. They were driven back in confusion and with severe loss.

Words can but feebly express the coolness and bravery exhibited by the command during the engagement. Officers and men seemed to have but one thought, to die before falling back. In consequence of the long and constant firing the arms became very foul and much heated. When such was the case the men would coolly walk to the brook and clean their guns, and return. No disposition was manifested to shirk or shrink from duty or danger. Our loss on 28th was 2 officers and 31 enlisted men wounded. From July 22 to August 4 regiment has remained in camp, its duties being confined to picket and fatigue.

I feel that an attempt to particularize those who are most deserving could but do injustice where nearly all have done their whole duty. Every line officer, without exception, has performed his duties faithfully and fearlessly. The staff officers have ably assisted during the whole campaign. Lieut. A. J. Bishop, of Company D, as acting adjutant, has been prompt and fearless in the discharge of the duties pertaining to that position. Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster John Doyle has also attended faithfully to his duties. Asst. Surg. William E. Fraser has shown himself to be entitled to the respect of all, has been ready at all times, and under all circumstances with his professional aid to render relief to both sick and wounded.

I would particularly recommend for favorable notice Sergt. Maj. Andrew La Forge. During the actions of 22d and 28th July he was conspicuous for his bravery, one of the rebel colors captured on 22d being taken by him.

I would recommend Sergt. Henry L. Mickley, Company F; Sergeants Henderson and Bisbee, Company B; Sergts. Levi West and Patrick McAnnelly, Company G.

To the ever prompt and efficient aid and information in details, &c., rendered me by you, I tender my sincere thanks.

The total casualties from 6th May to 3d August, as reported by company commanders, are as follows: Killed—enlisted men, 10. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 58. Missing—enlisted men, 4. Aggregate, 74.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. HUTCHINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. L. PHILIPS,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., Fourth Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 519.

Report of Maj. William B. Brown, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. SEVENTIETH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry on the 22d day of July, 1864:

On the morning of the 22d this regiment had on the skirmish line in front of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, forty men, commanded by Capt. Watson Foster. Early in the day the skirmish line advanced to take the enemy's works, from which they were falling back, and Captain Foster was severely wounded in the left leg and had to be carried from the field. I was ordered by Colonel Oliver, commanding the brigade, to move my regiment forward to the enemy's works, some 400 yards south of the railroad from Atlanta to Decatur, and change them—to operate in the direction of Atlanta. About noon firing commenced on the left and rear of the Army of the Tennessee. The firing increased rapidly and the regiment was ordered to be ready for action, and in a few moments was ordered to move southeast to meet the advance, as the firing indicated that the enemy were gaining ground, but before reaching the scene of action was ordered to return to the line of works which we had changed, and about 500 or 600 yards from the railroad, and the opposite side from which we had occupied, to hold that position until another regiment could reach that point; and as soon as relieved moved toward the railroad, but before reaching that point a captain on General ——— staff requested General Harrow to send a regiment to the point where the enemy were heavily engaging the Seventeenth Army Corps, which the general did, and ordered me to report to Colonel Walcutt, commanding Second Brigade, which was then engaging the enemy. Colonel Walcutt ordered the regiment held in support, but was soon ordered to the works, some 500 yards south of the railroad, to meet a column advancing from the direction of Atlanta. The regiment soon became engaged, and the firing was very heavy along the entire line for some time, but the line on our right began to waver, and Captain Campbell, of Colonel Oliver's staff, brought the order to fall back to the works from which the advance had been made in the morning. The regiment was formed out of the works to march to the point indicated, but before the regiment had entirely filed away from the works I saw General Harrow and sent Captain Summers to him for instructions, and, finding that he wished the works held, I ordered the regiment to return double-quick to the position from which it had just been ordered. This order was received by the regiment with great cheering. The enemy's advance were driven back, and for some distance on our right the lines were again established in the works, but the enemy rallied and charged again with greater desperation, and the musketry became a perfect crash, and our entire line to the right of the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, so far as we could see, gave way, and the enemy took possession of their works, and the advance reached a point some 200 yards in the rear of the works on our right. I brought two companies from the left of the regiment to the right, and formed all the detachments that I could collect at right angles

to the line, and directed a fire against the advance and flank of the enemy that had taken the works on our right. The regiment held its position without wavering, and at frequent periods gave tremendous cheers, and kept up the most terrific crash of musketry that I ever heard from any regiment, until the enemy were driven back in confusion, and the line again established. I do not pretend to say what the result would have been had the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry fallen back, but do say that both officers and men are entitled to great credit for their gallant conduct under such trying circumstances.

Capt. J. F. Summers, acting field officer, was ordered, about the time the firing commenced, to take charge of the skirmish line of the division, but reported to the regiment as soon as the skirmish line was brought back to the works, and was with me during the hottest of the battle, rendering me valuable assistance, and distinguished himself for gallantry in this, as well as in other engagements.

My adjutant, Lieut. Andrew Urban, was with me during the entire engagement, giving me valuable aid, and distinguished himself for gallantry at every point in which the regiment was engaged.

Lieut. Charles A. Grimes, regimental quartermaster, was, in complience with orders, in charge of his train.

Surg. Robert L. von Harlingen's health prevented him from being with the regiment, but as far as his health permitted, he rendered valuable service in the hospital as an operator.

Lieut. Townsend Heaton, Company B, in the absence of the surgeon, fulfilled the duties in a manner highly creditable to himself.

Capts. Louis Love, James Drennin, John C. Nelson, and James Brown displayed great coolness and bravery in handling their companies throughout the entire engagement.

First Lieuts. Walter S. Cox, William C. Marlatt, David A. Dodd, Richard McKee, Marquis de L. Hare, John W. Krepp, and William F. McDaniel, and Second Lieut. George W. Buesart performed their duties with coolness and bravery highly commendable.

Casualties: Commissioned officers—wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 4; wounded, 9; missing, 6. Aggregate loss, 21.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BROWN,

Major, Comdg. Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infty.

Capt. H. L. PHILIPS,

A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 520.

Reports of Capt. Louis Love, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 6–August 3.

HDQRS. SEVENTIETH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular, headquarters First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I submit the folowing detailed report of the operations of the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, since the 6th day of May, 1864:

The regiment composing part of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, left camp near Chattanooga and

marched to Resaca, where it took an active part in the operations of that memorable engagement.

The rebels evacuated Resaca during the night of the 16th [15th]; started in pursuit the 17th [16th], and arrived in the neighborhood of Kingston, May 19, where we rested three days. Left camp near Kingston, May 23, and arrived near Dallas May 26. Moved forward, took position on the morning of the 27th, and threw up works; skirmishing continually in our front, sometimes very heavy. The enemy attempted to turn the right of the division on the 28th; did not appear in force on our front, although our skirmishers were driven in.

Received orders at 3 a. m., June 1, to get ready to move; moved about daylight to near Dallas, remained two hours, then marched to New Hope Church, relieving the Twentieth Army Corps. June 2, moved to the first line of works, relieving the Forty-eighth Illinois. Relieved, June 3, by the Ninety-ninth Indiana. June 5, we relieved the Forty-eighth Illinois, moving to the first line of works. About daylight our skirmishers advanced and found that the rebels had evacuated during the night. Captured 1 lieutenant and 7 men. Started the same day in pursuit, marching about eight miles. Arrived at Acworth, Ga., June 6, 1864, where we remained three days. June 10, left Acworth, moved forward about five miles. The regiment was ordered toward evening to go to right and find General Thomas' left. Had proceeded about half a mile when we were ordered back. June 15, ordered, with the brigade, to the left. The division formed in three lines of battle. Our regiment occupied the left of the second line and was uncovered by the Second Brigade, excepting skirmishers. At 3 o'clock the command forward was given; the regiment moved across the field in fine style. Coming to a wide ditch the men plunged in, waist-deep, keeping the guns and accouterments dry. Quickly reforming on the other side of the ditch we pushed through a narrow strip of woods, lately occupied by the enemy, to an open field, where we halted some ten minutes and then pushed forward in support of the skirmishers. The division being relieved by the Seventeenth Corps about dark we marched to the rear. June 16, about noon we were ordered by Colonel Oliver, commanding Third Brigade, to relieve a regiment of the Second Division on picket, covering the rear. Relieved on the 19th and marched to the second line of works, to the left of the railroad, where we remained in reserve until June 25, when we were ordered and marched at dark, and about 11 o'clock relieved a regiment of General Jeff. C. Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Occupied these works until July 3, when we started in pursuit of the enemy, they having evacuated their strong position on Kenesaw Mountain the night previous; arrived at Marietta about 11 o'clock. July 5, arrived near the Chattahoochee River; took position on the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps. July 7, the skirmish fire became very heavy. About 11 p. m. the regiment was ordered forward as supports and occupied a ridge in rear of the skirmishers, which we fortified. July 10, the enemy evacuated their works during the night. At 6 a. m. three companies of the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry were ordered to advance, the balance of the regiment in support. The skirmishers advanced to within 300 yards of the river; the regiment took possession of the rebel works. July 11, we deployed the regiment, in compliance with orders, so as to cover half of the First Division front. July 12, relieved about 7 a. m. by the Ninety-ninth Indiana. Marched at 5 p. m. in direction of Mari-

etta. July 14, crossed the Chattahoochee River and camped about two miles from and south of the river, where we remained two days. July 17, marched at 5.30 o'clock in direction of Atlanta. July 20, marched through Decatur and took the road to Atlanta. Moved very cautiously. When within three miles of Atlanta found the enemy in force. The regiment here occupied the second line. July 22, the enemy evacuated their works during the previous night. About 9 a. m. the regiment was ordered forward by Colonel Oliver, commanding Third Brigade, to the rifle-pits left by the enemy, with instructions to remodel them to operate in the direction of Atlanta. For the operations of the regiment during the battle I refer you to Major Brown's official report inclosed.* July 26, received orders to be ready to move at midnight; marched at the appointed time. July 27, arrived about dark at the extreme right of the army. July 28, moved into position and had a terrible battle. Refer you to inclosed official report.† The regiment was, during the battle, on the left of the division.

August 2, moved at 12 o'clock to the second line of works. August 3, Maj. William B. Brown, commanding the regiment, detailed to take charge of 900 men to charge the position held by the rebel skirmishers. At 4 o'clock the command "forward" was given. His men gained the ridge but he did not; he fell, pierced by a minie-ball in the left side. When he reached the regiment he was unconscious, and remained so until his death, which occurred about 8 p. m. In the loss of the major the regiment has lost its noble leader, and the country an officer that could illy be spared at the present moment.

Casualties from May 6 to August 3, 1864: Commissioned officers—killed, 3; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 10; died of wounds, 5; wounded, 50; missing, 10. Aggregate loss, 82.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS LOVE,
Captain, Comdg. Seventieth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty

Capt. H. L. PHILIPS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SEVENTIETH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, which is from the pen of Maj. William B. Brown, in command of the regiment at the time of the engagement, July 28, 1864:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that in the engagement on the 28th day of July, 1864, the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry occupied the left flank of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and connecting with the right flank and nearly at right angles to the line of battle of the First Division Fifteenth Army Corps, covering the flank of the First Division during the maneuvers.

About the time the First Division came into position my regiment received a heavy fire from the enemy and could not reply, as the skirmishers covering the Fourth Division were ordered to connect with the skirmishers of the First Division. I was satisfied that the enemy were so close that there must be a break in the skir-

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*See p. 355. †See following.

mish line and ordered an officer and thirty men to cover my front, and notified Colonel Oliver, commanding brigade, who ordered me to send, in compliance with orders from General Harrow, a company for their support, and the skirmish line connected. The break in the skirmish line was the loss of connection in the First Division. The Fourth Division moved forward to take the ridge in front, which brought my regiment about 200 yards to the right and front of the First Division, but finding that the First Division were not going to advance I threw back the left of my regiment, to connect as nearly as possible the First and Fourth Divisions. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back in our front, but continued a brisk fire of musketry and occasionally artillery. The regiment threw up temporary works of old logs and poles, and were strengthening those feeble works when the enemy drove our skirmishers back and charged forward with great confidence.

The fighting then became general on our line, the enemy appearing determined to drive us from our position. This column was checked after a severe engagement, and our regiment had again commenced strengthening the works when they were attacked the second time with greater fury and numbers. The fighting now became most terrific; the enemy pushed forward under our destructive fire to within twenty-five paces of our lines and planted their colors. This column was driven back about fifty yards, with the loss of their colors, which were shot down, when they appeared to rally on a second line, and made a most stubborn resistance. The Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteers kept pouring a murderous fire into the enemy, which kept them from advancing, although they attempted it several times. About this time the gallant One hundred and third Illinois Infantry came up to cover a gap that was between the First and Fourth Divisions, their right overlapping the left of the Seventieth Ohio. Shortly after the arrival of the One hundred and third Illinois, the Forty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers came to our assistance, which resulted in soon driving the enemy from our front in great confusion. The alacrity and gallantry displayed by the officers and men of the One hundred and third Illinois and Forty-sixth Ohio in relieving our exhausted ranks will endear those regiments to us as long as memory exists. The fighting ceased in our front about 5 o'clock, and soon one company from the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteers (Company H, Lieut. D. A. Dodd commanding) and one company from the Forty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced some 200 yards to the front, where they remained during the night.

The colors that were captured in our front were shot down by the Seventieth Ohio Veteran Volunteers and brought in by a member of the Forty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who, I understand, still retains them.

In the engagement of July 28 the gentlemanly and gallant Capt. J. F. Summers, acting field officer, was killed while cheering and encouraging the men. First Lieut. John W. Krepp was killed at the close of the battle, after acquitting himself in the most gallant manner. Capt. John C. Nelson was wounded on the skirmish line at the commencement of the engagement; he also acquitted himself with great credit.

The officers, in the language of our lamented major, "Acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction, without a single exception." The following is a list present on the day of battle: Maj. William B. Brown, commanding; Capt. J. F. Summers, acting field officer; Lieut. Andrew Urban, adjutant; Capt. Louis Love, Company E; Capt. James Drennin, Company F; Capt. John C. Nelson, Company

C; First Lieut. Walter S. Cox, Company D; First Lieut. M. de L. Hare, Company A; First Lieut. R. McKee, Company C; First Lieut. William F. McDaniel, Company G; First Lieut. David A. Dodd, Company H; First Lieut. John W. Krepp, Company I; First Lieut. William C. Marlatt, Company K; Second Lieut. George W. Buesart, Company D; First Lieut. Townsend Heaton, Company B, detailed in medical department.

I would like to mention every man who distinguished himself on that day, but it would be too lengthy; it embraces the muster-rolls of the entire regiment.

Casualties: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 5; wounded, 18; missing, 4. Aggregate, 30.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS LOVE,
Captain, Comdg. Seventieth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

Capt. H. L. PHILIPS,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 521.

Reports of Capt. Henry H. Griffiths, First Iowa Battery, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division, of operations May 13–15 and July 20–22.

ARTILLERY HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have to report the part taken by the artillery of this division at the battle of Resaca to be as follows:

On Friday, the 13th, the division moved forward, supporting the First Division early in the day, and at the first opportunity General Harrow ordered up the artillery, and Battery F, First Illinois Artillery, was brought up, and fired the first shot at the rebel lines at Resaca. This fine battery fired effectively, and advanced as the rebels retired, doing good service throughout. Later in the day the First Iowa Battery was brought upon the field and did some fine shooting, and on the 13th, 14th, and 15th the artillery fire was maintained at fitting intervals. On the 15th Battery F was retired, and on that night it was placed in a fortified position, but the enemy being gone in the morning, the battery did not fire from that position. On the 15th the First Iowa Battery was served slowly most of the day, receiving a well-directed reply from the rebel line which was at last silenced. On the night of the 15th the enemy evacuated their position. Upon examining that part of the rebel line upon which the fire of the two batteries was directed, the remains of one rebel Parrott gun, and of one Napoleon gun carriage were found, and everything tended to show that our fire was very effective.

I am under many obligations to Captain Burton, commanding Battery F, and to First Lieut. W. H. Gay, commanding First Iowa Battery, for their valuable services on this occasion. Each battery lost 1 man severely wounded, and others slightly wounded.

Sergt. Commodore P. Spicer, of the First Iowa Battery, has since died of the wounds received at Resaca. He was a gallant man, and

deserved a better fate. The officers and men of both batteries did their whole duty.

I forward herewith the reports of battery commanders.

H. H. GRIFFITHS,
Captain and Acting Chief of Artillery.

Capt. G. J. WILKINSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH DIV., 15TH A. C.,
July 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the artillery of this division in the actions of the 20th, 21st, and 22d of this month to be as follows:

On the 20th the artillery was ordered forward by Major Maurice, chief of artillery for the Fifteenth Army Corps. The position was much exposed, and the rebel line such that we could not reply, the timber being so dense we could see nothing. We remained here without firing a shot, and had 2 men killed and 9 wounded and lost several horses. On the night of the 20th some hastily constructed works were thrown up, and we changed front, and early in the morning opened fire with good effect and fired at intervals all day. To vary the line of fire the guns were drawn out of the works and served in the open field, exposed to a severe musketry fire. On the 22d the rebels having evacuated their line, it was taken possession of by us, and the rifle-pits reversed for our use. Both batteries were placed upon this line, but no works were constructed for them. Early in the day an attack was threatened in our rear, and soon after it became general; both the batteries were engaged in repulsing this attack, particularly Battery F, which rendered good service. Soon after this rear attack was made there began an assault from our front or from toward Atlanta. The First Iowa Battery was moved to the new line and in a moment the rush of rebel infantry began. We opened fire with case and shell, and toward the last with canister, firing seventy-two rounds of this last projectile, and entirely preventing one single rebel from approaching our front. At last the Second Division, Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding, retreated from their rifle-pits and thus allowed our line to be broken, when the enemy, forming a new line, began to charge down on our right. Our canister was gone, and finding the infantry giving way on our right, I at last ordered the guns to be limbered up and retired to our original line. Soon after I ordered all the artillery at my command to open, and shelled for twenty minutes the position lately held by us, driving all the rebels entirely from it, when it was retaken by our infantry without firing a shot. Battery F lost its caissons, they having been parked in rear of the Second Division, but the caissons, &c., of the First Iowa Battery were brought off safely. I herewith thank Lieutenant Gay and his battery for their good conduct on that day, and to Captain Burton for his well-directed fire, he having fired in almost every direction and moved his battery many times during the course of this hard-fought action.

Herewith please find the official report of the two batteries, which are made a part of this report.

H. H. GRIFFITHS,
Captain and Chief of Artillery.

Lieutenant VAN DYKE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 522.

*Reports of Capt. Josiah H. Burton, Battery F, First Illinois Light Artillery, of operations May 12–16, July 20–22, August 18 and 23.**

RESACA, *May* 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery F, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, in the recent engagement at Resaca, Ga.:

On the 12th of May my battery was assigned a postion in the line then formed about five miles west of Resaca. The following day the line was moved forward to within about three miles of Resaca, and in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. About noon my battery was moved to the front and placed in position on the left of the Resaca road, in the margin of an open field, for the purpose of dislodging a battery of the enemy that was shelling our lines of battle. I opened with my two James rifle guns, and soon succeeded in driving them from their position without loss to myself; the line then moved forward, and I was assigned a position on the opposite side of the field, and in open view of a rebel battery occupying still higher ground. I opened on them with my rifled guns, and soon elicited a reply. They did me no damage, however, and at sundown I was permitted to retire my battery, and bivouac for the night. On the 14th I reoccupied the position left the night before, and opened fire with good effect. I was engaged at intervals all day, and at night was again permitted to retire and bivouac. On the 15th I was assigned a position in the front line of rifle-pits on the right of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with orders to occupy it and build necessary protection. After dark and during the night prepared as good protection as the time and circumstances would permit. The morning of the 16th, however, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated during the night. I suffered no loss, either in men, horses, or materials.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

J. H. BURTON,
Captain, Comdg. Bat. F, First Regt. Illinois Light Arty.

Capt. H. H. GRIFFITHS,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division.

HDQRS. BATTERY F, FIRST REGT. ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery F, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, in the actions of July 20, 21, and 22, 1864:

The Fourth Division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, of which Battery F forms a part, moved on the morning of the 20th from Decatur along the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad within about two miles of Atlanta, when, there being evidence of the presence of the enemy in force, a line of battle was formed along the summit of a ridge directly in the rear of the position now occupied. My battery remained in column by the side of the railroad until about 4

*The reports for August 18 and 23 are as chief of division artillery.

p. m., when my guns and limbers, and the guns and limbers of the First Iowa Battery, were ordered forward to take a position in the margin of an open field, with a view to silencing a rebel battery that was shelling the Seventeenth Army Corps from the opposite ridge. In company with the chief of artillery, I rode forward and examined the position designated, and joined with him in protesting against the battery occupying the position without defenses, as it was exposed to a front fire from artillery and a flank fire from musketry. Major Maurice, chief of artillery, Fifteenth Army Corps, after examining the position, pronounced it untenable, and ordered the batteries removed. This order was countermanded by his superior officer, and the batteries were put in position. I did not open, however, and while awaiting orders, a rebel battery opened a flank fire upon us from a point that the timber prevented us from seeing, and I could not reply, as an exposure of my position would have resulted in great loss to myself of men and horses, with no certainty of effecting any damage to the enemy. My loss was, fortunately, but 1 man killed. During the night of the 20th a work was erected for the protection of the battery, and on the morning of the 21st I occupied it. Soon after sunrise I opened on the enemy with good effect, but elicited no reply. Toward noon a large working party was discovered erecting and strengthening rifle-pits in front of the position occupied by the Seventeenth Army Corps, and nearly on the flank of my battery. I moved three pieces from my works into the open field, where I could obtain nearly a flank fire, and opened on them, compelling them for a time to suspend operations. An attempt was made to return our fire, but only two shots were delivered from their artillery before they discovered that the place was too warm, and the remainder of the section, making the attempt, hastily retired, leaving, however, a portion of one carriage and some horses on the field. My guns were served with efficiency and zeal, all of my men behaving well. My loss was 1 sergeant killed and 1 corporal wounded.

On the morning of the 22d the skirmish line was advanced and occupied the enemy's works with very little resistance. The main line was then moved forward to the line previously occupied by the enemy, and my battery was placed in position without works, no danger of an assault being apprehended. Soon after, however, the general commanding the division, ordered works erected, and a slight parapet was built without embrasures. The work was considered needless by all who expressed themselves in my hearing with the exception of General Harrow, commanding the division. Our skirmish line was a long distance in advance and it was supposed that the main line would be advanced immediately. About 10 or 11 a. m., however, we were surprised by a report that the enemy had turned the left flank of our line, and that the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps were falling back in disorder. A few moments proved that the report was too true, for we discovered the Seventeenth Corps falling back across an open field to our left and reforming behind a slight breast-work perpendicular to the line occupied by us. My caissons were parked in a deep ravine in the rear of my guns, but as they were exposed to a raking fire from the flanking force if they opened with artillery, the chief of artillery of the division, believing no attack need be apprehended on our front, ordered them moved into a road running parallel with, and about 100 yards in the rear of, our main line, affording an exit into the main road in the rear of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. I ordered them

there in obedience to his orders and immediately afterward was ordered to move with one section of my battery to the left of our line. At this time my battery was divided into sections, one section being in our direct front, one section operating with the Seventeenth Army Corps, one section on the left of our line, and my caissons in columns in the road in the rear of the Second Division. I was with my left section. Two of my officers had been detached from the battery, and one was home on sick leave, leaving me but one officer. Consequently two of my sections and my line of caissons were under the command of sergeants. But a short time had elapsed after the assault of the enemy on our left had been repulsed, and a confidence in our ability to hold our lines restored, when a furious assault was made on the front of the Fourth and Second Divisions of the Fifteenth Army Corps, breaking the line of the Second Division near the railroad and driving our men from their works. Every effort was made by the sergeant in charge to save my caissons but without avail, for before they could reach the main road the rebels had the lead horses by their bridles. The drivers saved themselves from capture by jumping from their horses into the brush. Two of them were severely wounded, but the majority escaped unhurt. I am informed by the sergeant in charge that no cowardice was exhibited by the drivers, and that not a solitary one of them left his saddle until the road was blockaded by the leading carriage being halted by the rebels. My entire line of caissons were captured, with all their implements and equipments, and the haversacks, canteens, blankets and a part of the cooking utensils of the men. The breaking of the line of the Second Division compelled our division to fall back, and the line was reformed and the artillery placed in position on the ridge occupied in the morning. As soon as it was fully ascertained that the enemy were the only occupants of the front line, the artillery in position, consisting of one of my sections, the First Iowa Battery, and a battery from the Seventeenth Army Corps, under the direction of the chief of artillery of the Fourth Division, opened a fire so destructive in its effects that our infantry reoccupied the line broken with scarcely any resistance. This closed the fighting for the day.

I forward herewith a report of casualties* and loss of horses and materials so far as I have been able to ascertain them.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. BURTON,
Captain, Comdg. Baty. F, First Regt. Illinois Light Arty.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HARROW,
Commanding Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the artillery of this division in the operations of yesterday, as follows:

At noon orders were received to make a demonstration for the purpose of inducing the enemy to believe our lines were about to assault their works. A feeble reply was elicited, but it soon ceased

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 2 men killed, 4 men wounded and 1 officer missing. Report of horses and materials lost not found.

altogether, the enemy either not being able to withstand the number of guns served against them, or satisfied that they were doing us little or no injury, and desiring to save their ammunition. The number of casualties were as follows: 2 privates wounded.

J. H. BURTON,
Captain and Chief of Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE J. WILKINSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Div., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, August 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the artillery of this division has been kept pretty busy a portion of the day, having fired seventy-five rounds. The ammunition has been principally expended in the destruction of the enemy's skirmish pits. A few shots, however, were exchanged with the forts in our front. The casualties were as follows: 1 man killed.

J. H. BURTON,
Captain and Chief of Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE J. WILKINSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 523.

Reports of Lieut. William H. Gay, First Iowa Battery, of operations May 1–15 *and July* 20–22.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST IOWA BATTERY,
In the Field, Ga., June 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 1st of May one section of this battery, commanded by Lieut. A. S. Curtiss, left Scottsborough, Ala., with the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, marching in the direction of Chattanooga. The two sections remaining being without horses, I was ordered by the general to remain until horses were sent me, and then at once rejoin the command. After remaining three days, and finding that there was no probability of receiving horses at this point, I telegraphed to Major Stolbrand, chief of artillery for the corps, my situation, who immediately ordered me to proceed with the battery on first train for Chattanooga, and report. I immediately complied with this order, placing Lieut. D. M. Parks in charge, while I, with sixteen mounted men and one transportation wagon, marched for Chattanooga, where I arrived on the 6th at noon; found the guns had arrived the day before. Reporting at corps headquarters I found that horses were expected on the first train from Nashville. On the 7th the horses came, and I made immediate preparation to rejoin the division. Many of the horses were without shoes, and I was compelled to delay long enough to get them shod. Left Chattanooga on the 9th, and reached the command at Snake [Creek] Gap on the evening of the 11th.

On the 13th we moved upon the enemy, and found him in force at Resaca. About 4 p. m. I was ordered by you to take position on

the right of Company F, First Illinois Artillery, and on the extreme right of the division, in front of heavy works of the enemy, and open fire. Our fire was well directed, and the effect was good. On the 14th one section of the battery was ordered to take position farther to the left, to enfilade the enemy's works. Good firing was done, eliciting a response. On the 15th the entire battery opened a heavy fire, and drew a heavy and well-directed response from the enemy. But their guns were silenced in every instance. Some of our firing was the best I ever saw, and brought forth many cheers from our skirmishers in front. On the night of the 15th the rebels evacuated. On examination of the rebel works in the direction of our fire, one gun was found dismounted and broken and one carriage destroyed.

Our guns were new 10-pounder Parrotts and worked admirably, and the effect of the firing proved them to be a very effective gun.

I am under obligations to Lieuts. A. S. Curtiss and Thomas A. Ijams for their efficiency and good conduct throughout.

Corpls. Samuel Black, Clinton E. Olney, and Alonzo C. Blanchard are deserving of great credit for their coolness and the accuracy with which they fired their guns.

I cannot close without mentioning the admirable conduct of First Sergt. William R. Lebert, who had charge of one section during the engagement. I am under many obligations to him.

Our loss was 2 wounded, Sergt. C. P. Spicer severely, in the right leg, since died. He was a veteran and a most worthy and efficient officer, and his loss is regretted by both men and officers.

Corpl. C. E. Olney was wounded slightly in the right leg.

I am happy to say that the entire command acquitted itself well, for which the men deserve the praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GAY,
Lieutenant, Commanding First Iowa Battery.

Capt. H. H. GRIFFITHS,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST IOWA BATTERY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the battery on the 20th and 21st instant:

In the afternoon of the 20th I was ordered by you to take position on the extreme left of the division and in the edge of a timber fronting an open field, with orders not to open fire till instructed so to do from you. I moved the battery to the place indicated, and while getting into position a rebel battery opened on our right flank with a well-directed and destructive fire, killing and wounding in the short space of fifteen minutes 7 of my men and 4 of my horses. I remained here till night, the enemy occasionally firing, but doing us no further damage. About dark I was ordered by you to change my front to the right and put my guns in the best position the ground would admit of, which I did. During the night I put up temporary works as good as the exhausted state of my men and the want of proper tools could warrant. In the morning (21st) I was ordered by you to open fire. This I did with great effect, as could

be plainly seen, causing the enemy great discomfort, forcing them to retire, and giving the right of the Seventeenth Corps an opportunity to advance their lines. A good portion of the time I had three of my guns out of the works—firing in the open field.

My men all behaved well—extremely well, which I am proud to acknowledge.

The firing done by Corpl. William Watson was as good as I ever saw.

I regret to record the death of Sergt. Alonzo C. Blanchard, who was killed while getting his gun into position on the 20th. His death is regretted by all; genial, brave, and manly, he had the good will of all who knew him.

Lieut. Thomas A. Ijams was seriously wounded in the left leg, which occasioned me the loss of a brave and efficient officer for some time to come.

The following is the list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GAY,
Lieutenant, Commanding First Iowa Battery.

Capt. H. H. GRIFFITHS,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST IOWA BATTERY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part which this battery took in the action of the 22d instant:

Early in the morning it was discovered that the enemy were leaving their works in our immediate front, and our skirmishers pushing forward, soon had possession of the works. Not long after I was ordered by you to move the battery to the front, across the ravine, and to the left of my old position, and take position on a knoll with directions to open fire on the city as soon as Battery H, First Illinois, opened, which was to be the signal. The signal not being given, I did not fire. About 1 p. m. firing was heard on our left and rear, and this not far off. It became evident to me at once that the enemy were endeavoring to turn our left. The firing soon became heavy. About this time you came up and ordered my two Napoleon guns to the left, but they were not used. In the mean time I changed the front of my battery to the left, and was ready to open fire. At this juncture General Harrow came up and told me that I had better not open fire then, as there was danger of firing into our own men. I was also told that there were two or three batteries in my front. I then concluded to move the battery across the ravine in my rear and get in battery on the hill. When I reached the crossing, I found a battery there already making an effort to cross. Finding that I could not cross at once, I went into battery with three of my guns (Sergeant Lebert having joined me with the section of Napoleons) on a little knoll in front of the caissons. About this time you came up and ordered the battery to the hill on the

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 4 enlisted men wounded.

opposite side of the ravine, and here ordered me to open fire, which I did. The firing, however, was soon discontinued. I here ordered my caissons and transportation up under cover of the hill, and about 200 yards in the rear of the battery.

Shortly after it became evident that the enemy were preparing to charge our front, and you at once ordered me to change the front of the battery to the right, and push it down to the rifle-pits, which had been hastily constructed by our division out of the works the rebels had vacated. We had scarcely put ourselves in position when the enemy charged our lines with the greatest fury. I opened fire on their advancing columns with case-shot first, and then with canister, and with great effect. They were checked in the front of our division, but continued to charge with unabated fury in the front of the Second Division, and finally succeeded in breaking the line. This compelled the right of our division to fall back (though not without hard fighting), which was done in good order. In the mean time I had turned three of my guns to the right, firing canister, with the hope of checking the enemy's advance. But the line was too thoroughly broken, and you seeing this, ordered me to take my guns out. Five of them I got out without sustaining any loss in men or animals, but the sixth piece, being on the extreme right, was more exposed. Three of the horses were shot, and it seemed for a time that the piece must be lost; but after much personal exertion I succeeded in getting it off also. For this I am much indebted to Lieutenant Curtiss and Private Hugh McKeloogue, who remained with the gun to the last.

I then sent for my caissons, well knowing they were in danger. I had placed them in charge of Corpl. Elliott Frazier, and gallantly did he sustain his trust. Seeing that the caissons were in great danger, he promptly moved them back out of the reach of the enemy, without the loss of a strap. I am greatly indebted to him for the prompt and energetic action in this affair. To him I feel that I owe the safety of my caissons, and I cannot say too much in his praise.

I must also mention the good conduct of Quartermaster-Sergt. R. Z. Bell in promptly putting my transportation out of danger, which he did with great personal exertion. The battery never sustained itself better than on this occasion, and this I attribute to the indomitable courage of the men. I cannot say too much in their praise. All did their duty well.

I cannot close this without mention of the gallant Forty-eighth Illinois, who stood by us to the last, and to them I feel that I owe in a great measure the safety of the battery on this occasion, for, while we were getting out the enemy turned fire on us. At this point more than 100 of the Forty-eighth Illinois rushed out in front of the battery and opened fire, which for the moment checked them, and enabled us to get away. In this struggle this regiment lost their gallant colonel, lamented by all.

The following are the casualties on this occasion:*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GAY,
Lieutenant, Commanding First Iowa Battery.

Capt. H. H. GRIFFITHS,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 enlisted man killed and 4 enlisted men wounded.

No. 524.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, of operations April 29–August 19.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to herewith report the part taken by this command in the battle in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864:

On the morning of the 22d my troops were disposed as follows: One division (Second) was in position on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, with one brigade in reserve. The First Brigade, of the Fourth Division, was in reserve near the left of the army, and in rear of the center of the Seventeenth Army Corps, being held as a reserve to the left flank of the army. The Second Brigade, of the Fourth Division, Col. J. W. Sprague commanding, was posted at Decatur, to hold that place and cover our trains during the absence of the cavalry. At daylight the pickets in front of Second Division discovered the enemy had evacuated works in our front. They pushed on, finding the enemy in his works surrounding Atlanta. About 8 a. m. I received a verbal order from Major-General McPherson to move the Second Division from the right to the extreme left of the army, and mass it in rear of the new position to be selected for the Seventeenth Army Corps, and to place one brigade of the Fourth Division in position on the left of this new position. The Second Division moved promptly, and halted about half a mile south of the railroad, in a position marked A on the map,* on the road running parallel to and three-quarters of a mile in rear of the position of the Seventeenth Army Corps. The brigade of the Fourth Division had not yet moved. I went in person to select a position for this brigade, and also to select good ground to mass the Second Division. I had just accomplished this when, ascertaining that the Seventeenth Army Corps would not move into its new position until night, I sent orders for the Second Division to bivouac where it then was and await orders. I also ordered Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, commanding Fourth Division, to send out working parties to intrench the position he was to occupy. About 12 m., while at General Fuller's headquarters, straggling shots were heard in the rear of the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and reports came in that the enemy were in force in our rear. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding Second Division, sent out skirmishers in that direction, who immediately developed the fact that the enemy in considerable force was in the timber in rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Hearing the shots, I immediately sent orders to the Second Division to go into line on the ground it then occupied, facing east and south. At the same time I ordered General Fuller to post one regiment to cover the right flank of the Second Division. The Second Division had hardly gone into position when it was discovered that the enemy were in heavy force in our front. General Fuller perceiving this, ordered out his entire brigade instead of one regiment, and went into position on the right of the Second Division. Two batteries,

*To appear in the Atlas.

H, First Missouri, and Fourteenth Ohio Battery, were posted in the center of the Second Division. Scarcely was the line formed when the enemy in three columns emerged from the timber on our left, front, and right. My whole line immediately became hotly engaged, and the fact of the enemy occupying the timber between me and the Seventeenth Army Corps was clearly demonstrated. I saw that I could not prolong my line to connect with the Seventeenth Army Corps, a long belt of timber lying between my right and its line of battle that faced west. I sent an aide to General Giles A. Smith, notifying him of the position of the enemy, and requesting that he would refuse his left in order to form a connection with my right. Seeing that the enemy was pressing in column still beyond my right and far down the line of the Seventeenth Corps and in its rear, I sent another staff officer to General Smith, who found him hotly engaged and then unable to connect. The enemy pressed forward in my front and left, exposing the flank of his center column. Detecting this, I at once pushed forward the Twelfth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio, which caught the enemy partly in flank. Our fire in his front and flank was so destructive that he soon gave way. A charge was ordered, and his two columns in my front and left were broken and driven back to the timber. General Fuller at the same time ordered a charge on his front, which was gallantly made, and the enemy driven from it. The enemy pressing past my right in the timber had not ere this been fully developed. General Fuller's advance soon drew a heavy fire on his right flank. He promptly drew back the regiments that had charged, changed front to the rear under a galling fire, and moved on the enemy in the timber, clearing that point. The fighting on my right, or rather in rear of my right, continued heavy, and I immediately made preparations to connect as near as possible with the Seventeenth Corps, so as to bring the enemy entirely in our front. Ascertaining where the left of the Seventeenth Corps rested, it having refused its line in order to check the column passing in its rear, my right was swung around, using the left as a pivot, until my command occupied a line facing a little west of south, and a short distance to the rear of my first line. Temporary intrenchments were immediately thrown up.

Major-General McPherson fell on the right of my line about one hour after the commencement of the battle, but it was not known to me for some time after. As soon as I ascertained that fact I sent a staff officer to Major-General Logan to report the exposed condition of my left, and request that troops be sent there; also reporting the gap between me and the Seventeenth Corps. A brigade, Colonel Martin's, of the Fifteenth Corps, was immediately sent to the left, arriving just as the enemy again made his appearance on my extreme left, but his demonstration was weak and soon repulsed. Soon after, I should judge about 4 p. m., Major-General Logan called in person for aid to drive the enemy back on the main Decatur and Atlanta road, where he had gained a temporary advantage. The Second Brigade, Second Division, Col. August Mersy, commanding, was immediately sent, Major-General Logan accompanying it. The brigade immediately went into line, and participated in the charge that retook the works and batteries, and gained and re-established our lines. As the brigade operated under the immediate direction of the general commanding the department, and detached from my command, I cannot give a full account of its operations, but respect-

fully refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders forwarded herewith. General Logan instructed me, if I needed aid on my left, after weakening it by detaching this brigade, that I should call on General Cox, commanding division of Twenty-third Corps, who was near me. At 5 p. m. the enemy making a demonstration on my extreme left caused me to request General Cox to send me a brigade, which he promptly did. The enemy, however, only opened with artillery. At 12 o'clock that night General Logan ordered two regiments of Colonel Mersy's brigade to occupy the hill so hotly contested for in front of the Seventeenth Corps, and relieve a portion of the troops then fighting. They promptly obeyed the order, and soon securely intrenched themselves. Colonel Sprague, who had with him three small regiments and six guns, the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, belonging to General Garrard's division of cavalry, which had reported to him, and one section of C Battery, First Michigan Artillery, was attacked by overwhelming numbers. Two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry, dismounted, poured down upon him from three directions. Colonel Sprague immediately concentrated his command, and, by determined, unyielding fighting, held the enemy in check and gained a position north of the town, which he was able to hold. By so doing he saved the trains of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps, then on the road from Roswell to the commands.

Great credit is due Colonel (now General) Sprague and his brigade for their conduct on this occasion. We were, no doubt, saved a serious disaster by his cool judgment and excellent dispositions. The Ninth Illinois Infantry (mounted) and Forty-third Ohio Infantry joined him during the engagement and promptly went into action.

Light Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, belonging to the Fourth Division, had reported the day before to the Seventeenth Army Corps, and was placed in position on the front line. Soon after the commencement of the fight it was ordered to return and take a position on the right of my line, covering as well as possible the space between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. The battery was on its way to comply with the order, when the enemy, in pressing through the gap, struck it and captured the guns, most of the men escaping. The battery had no opportunity to save itself, being on a road in the timber, in the rear of the Seventeenth Corps, and in a place, which, under most circumstances, would be considered perfectly safe. Its position when captured is marked. I cannot consider any one at fault or to blame for its loss.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men during the engagement. It was a critical moment for our army, and any failure on our part to have checked the advance of the enemy in our rear would have proved fatal. With three brigades disposed in single line, numbering some 4,500 men, over one-half of Hardee's corps, viz, Walker's, Bate's, and a portion of Cleburne's divisions, was met, and driven back with great slaughter, leaving their dead and severely wounded on the field.

During the engagement on my front, prisoners were taken from 49 different regiments, 8 brigades, and 3 divisions; 351 prisoners were captured, not including those taken by Colonel Mersy's brigade on the line of the Fifteenth Corps, 8 battle-flags, and some 1,300 muskets were captured and turned over; 422 of the enemy's dead were buried in my front.

Where all did so well it is impossible to particularize. General Fuller had a critical position, and handled his command with great skill and good judgment. The brigade commanders, Colonels Rice, Mersy, Morrill, and Sprague, were ever where duty demanded, and by their personal presence and exertion gave their officers and men that advice and encouragement that enabled them to so well and bravely hold their lines.

Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, and the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, massed in the center of the Second Division, by holding fast and working their guns; even when the enemy were 150 feet distant, and pouring upon them a terrible fire, aided effectively in driving back his advancing columns, more especially Bate's division, upon which they had a direct and point-blank range.

To Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois, who was temporarily serving on my staff, I am greatly indebted; his clear and quick conception of the situation enabled him to render me invaluable service, and I commend him to the attention of the commanding general.

I also desire to call attention to the efficient service of Lieut. Col. William T. Clark, assistant adjutant-general of the department. I noticed him, particularly after the fall of Major-General McPherson, giving that aid and direction the situation required.

My staff were prompt, energetic, and active in rendering me that valuable and cheerful aid that enables a commander to successfully carry through an engagement.

In our victory, all that gladness and joy that would otherwise have been experienced, was lost to us in the fall of our brave and efficient commander. This corps had served under him throughout the entire campaign, and that he was greatly beloved and respected by all was evident by the sorrow and gloom cast over us by the knowledge of his death. No one knew him but to love and respect him. His name and memory in this army is imperishable.

I take great pleasure in calling the attention of the general to the accompanying reports of division, brigade, regimental, and battery commanders, and to the special mention made therein of officers and men. I trust full justice may be done them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1864.

This report of Major-General Dodge is respectfully submitted with reports, papers, &c., to accompany my report. General Dodge is in error in stating that I came to him and asked aid to retake my line. I ordered him to send a brigade to report to General Smith, commanding Fifteenth Corps, at a time when he was fiercely assaulted, I being in command of the army at that time.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

Report of casualties, losses, and captures of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, in the battle near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Animals lost.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
SECOND DIVISION.								
First Brigade.								
7th Iowa Infantry Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
66th Indiana Infantry Volunteers	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	17	.....
2d Iowa Infantry Volunteers	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	10	.....
Total	.....	3	2	28	.....	.....	33	.....
Second Brigade.								
12th Illinois Infantry Volunteers	.....	10	.....	37	.....	.....	47	.....
66th Illinois Infantry Volunteers	.....	10	2	42	.....	1	55	.....
81st Ohio Infantry Volunteers	2	9	1	52	.....	2	66	.....
Total	2	29	3	131	.....	3	168	.....
Artillery.								
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery H	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8	6
FOURTH DIVISION.								
First Brigade.								
18th Missouri Infantry Volunteers	.....	.....	1	15	.....	9	25	.....
27th Ohio Infantry Volunteers	.....	18	7	103	.....	2	130	.....
39th Ohio Infantry Volunteers	.....	15	5	98	.....	5	123	.....
64th Illinois Infantry Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 4
Total	2	11	5	60	.....	7	85	4
Second Brigade.								
25th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers	.....	9	9	42	.....	45	105	1
35th New Jersey Infantry Volunteers	.....	1	.....	17	2	37	57	.....
43d Ohio Infantry Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63d Ohio Infantry Volunteers	1	7	4	40	1	33	86	1
Total	1	17	13	99	3	115	248	2
Artillery.								
14th Ohio Battery	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....
2d U. S. Artillery, Company F	.....	2	.....	.....	2	21	25	*b*108
1st Michigan Artillery, Company C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*19
Total	.....	4	.....	6	2	21	33	127
Grand total *c*	5	98	37	547	5	162	854	139

a One wagon lost. *b* Six pieces of artillery and 6 caissons lost. *c* Prisoners captured, 351.

List of casualties in Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, during the month of August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.									
First Brigade.									
2d Iowa Infantry	1	4	1	32	.....	.....	2	36	38
7th Iowa Infantry	.....	2	1	16	.....	2	1	20	21
52d Illinois Infantry	.....	2	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	21	21
66th Indiana Infantry	.....	6	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	34	34
Total	1	14	2	95	.....	2	3	111	114

List of casualties in Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.									
9th Illinois Infantry									
12th Illinois Infantry		1	1	23			1	24	25
66th Illinois Infantry	1	2		12		2	1	16	17
81st Ohio Infantry		4	3	32			3	36	39
Total	1	7	4	67		2	5	76	81
Artillery.									
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery H				10				10	10
Total				10				10	10
Total Second Division	2	21	6	172		4	8	197	205
FOURTH DIVISION.									
First Brigade.									
27th Ohio Infantry				3				3	3
39th Ohio Infantry				8				8	8
18th Missouri Infantry		2	1	12			1	14	15
64th Illinois Infantry		2		21		1		24	24
Total		4	1	44		1	1	49	50
Second Brigade.									
43d Ohio Infantry		2		18		7		27	27
63d Ohio Infantry		1		4				5	5
25th Wisconsin Infantry		1	2	18			2	19	21
35th New Jersey Infantry		2		12				14	14
Total		6	2	52		7	2	65	67
Third Brigade.									
17th New York Infantry		1		7				8	8
25th Indiana Infantry	1	2	2	4			3	6	9
32d Wisconsin Infantry		5		14				19	19
10th Illinois Infantry				4				4	4
Total	1	8	2	29			3	37	40
Artillery.									
1st Michigan Artillery, Battery C				2				2	2
14th Ohio Battery									
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F				4				4	4
Total				6				6	6
Total Fourth Division	1	18	5	131		8	6	157	163
Total Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps	3	39	11	303		12	14	354	368

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the operations of this command during the campaign in Georgia, from

its commencement up to and including August 19, at which time I was compelled, on account of wounds that day received, to relinquish the command.

On the 29th day of April, 1864, the command, consisting of the Second and Fourth Divisions, and First Alabama Cavalry, Sixteenth Army Corps (excepting the Third Brigade of the Fourth Division, which was left at Decatur, Ala.) moved east, the Second Division, Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny commanding, moving from Pulaski, Tenn., and Athens, Ala., the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch commanding, from Decatur, Ala., with orders to concentrate at Huntsville, Ala.

From Huntsville, May 2, the command moved along the main road toward Stevenson, Ala., until May 4, when the command embarked on cars for Chattanooga, Tenn, the Second Division from Larkinsville, and the Fourth Division from Woodville. The transportation and artillery of the command, except one battery to each division taken on cars, was sent by land on main road to Chattanooga, via Bridgeport, under escort of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and a portion of the First Alabama Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. The entire command reached and debarked at Chattanooga on the morning of May 5, and with three days' rations in haversacks immediately marched out on the Rossville road. The Second Division, in advance, bivouacked at Gordon's Mills, on Chickamauga Creek, and the Fourth Division at Rossville. The command moved May 7, Fourth Division in advance, on the Tavern road, via Rock Spring Church, and bivouacked near Gordon's Gap, on Little Chickamauga Creek. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Col. (now Brig. Gen.) J. W. Sprague commanding, was pushed forward to seize and hold Ship's Gap, which was accomplished, with slight skirmishing, at 9 p. m. May 8, the command, Second Division in advance, moved, by way of Ship's Gap and Villanow, to Snake Creek Gap, which was occupied, and the command bivouacked therein—the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, supported by the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, being pushed forward to Sugar Creek Valley, to hold the eastern outlet of the gap. During the night I received orders to move at 6 a. m., May 9, toward Resaca, advancing as far as Rome Cross-Roads, in Sugar Valley, and there await specific orders and instructions, the object of the move, as stated to me, being to demonstrate on Resaca while other troops would cut the railroad north of that place.

At daylight in the morning (May 9) the advance, consisting of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, was attacked by Ferguson's brigade, of the enemy's cavalry. The Second Brigade of the Second Division was immediately ordered up, and, moving forward, promptly drove and routed the enemy. In this engagement the gallant Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, commanding Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, was severely wounded. Upon reaching Rome Cross-Roads I received orders to advance on Resaca, pressing forward until I should succeed in developing the enemy in line of battle or in his fortifications, and, if I gained the Calhoun and Dalton cross-roads, one mile west of Resaca, to hold them until one division of the Fifteenth Army Corps should arrive and relieve me. I advanced steadily, meeting with considerable resistance and skirmishing heavily the entire distance to the last-named cross-roads, when the enemy was discovered in line of battle

on the Bald Hill, about three-quarters of a mile west of Resaca, and in his works at Resaca. Leaving the Fourth Division at the cross-roads I immediately ordered the Second Division formed in two lines, and, advancing it rapidly, drove the enemy, took possession of the Bald Hill, and held it. My position and that of the enemy and his strength was promptly reported to Major-General McPherson, who soon thereafter arrived on the ground and directed me to send a few mounted men up the Dalton road to reconnoiter the country and find an approach to the railroad in that direction. He also directed me to hold the Bald Hill and cross-roads until the Fifteenth Army Corps arrived. I immediately sent a detachment of eighteen mounted men (all I had left), under Captain Hughes, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, up the Dalton road. This force struck the railroad about two miles south of Tilton (which they found strongly patrolled by the enemy's cavalry) and succeeded in cutting the telegraph wires and in burning a wood station, reporting to me without loss at dark. About 4 p. m. I received orders to advance my left, the Fourth Division, to the railroad north of Resaca, and hold the Bald Hill with the Second Division. General Veatch was immediately ordered to move, with Fuller's and Sprague's brigades, of his (Fourth) division, massed in close column by divisions, and, forming promptly, he moved rapidly across the west fork of Mill Creek, in plain view of Resaca. The enemy, observing the movement, opened a heavy fire from his batteries upon the column, and also, together with rapid musketry, upon the left of the Second Division, doing, however, but little execution. After having moved the column across the first open field, I received from General McPherson an order directing me to look well to my right, as the enemy was massing and pressing forward in that direction. Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Fuller led the advance of the column, and, just as he was gaining cover of the woods on the east side of Mill Creek, I received notice that Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Sprague's brigade had been halted, by order of General McPherson, to support the left of the Second Division and hold the space between that division and the Fourth Division. I was with the advance (Fuller's brigade). The skirmishers had just reported that they were within a short distance of the railroad when the enemy opened fire upon the brigade with a regiment of infantry and a battery in position, directly on our right. I immediately sent orders to Colonel Fuller to charge the battery and swing still farther to the north, under cover of the timber. Before this order was executed I received orders from General McPherson to withdraw the brigade and close upon Colonel Sprague, who was formed on the left of the Second Division. This had to be done in view of the enemy, whose batteries had a point-blank range across the open fields upon the column. Colonel Fuller deployed his brigade under cover of the timber, and, withdrawing by regiments across the open fields, formed in position on the west side of Mill Creek. By the time the withdrawal was accomplished it was sunset, and I received orders to withdraw the command and return to Snake Creek Gap. I accordingly withdrew the command and bivouacked, about 12 o'clock at night, at the eastern outlet of the gap. The Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry skirmished from Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, some eight miles, driving the enemy before them the entire distance without detention to the column. My loss during the day was 29 killed, wounded, and missing. We took some 30 prisoners. An official

report, seen some days after in the rebel papers, showed that one of the enemy's regiments at Resaca lost 70 men killed and wounded. During the entire day the command acted under the personal direction of Major-General McPherson, and promptly obeyed and executed all his orders. My transportation had not as yet reached me. I had with the entire corps, since leaving Chattanooga, only seventeen wagons, and I had marched out in the morning without rations, most of the command having been without food since the day before at noon. Thus a march of sixteen miles was made by the command, the men and animals whereof had had nothing to eat for a day and a half.

The command remained at Snake Creek Gap, intrenching its position, and bringing forward transportation and supplies, until May 13, when it moved out with the army. The Fourth Division, being in advance, formed on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps (the Second Division in reserve), and advanced to Mill Creek, fronting Resaca, with the right resting on Oostenaula River. Batteries were placed in positions that commanded the town, and the division intrenched. On May 14 the Second Division, which had remained in reserve, was ordered to Lay's Ferry to cover the laying of a pontoon bridge, and secure a crossing over the Oostenaula. During the afternoon a portion of the Second Brigade, Second Division (Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry and Eighty-first Ohio Infantry), crossed the river, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits, and captured a number of prisoners and 1 battle-flag. Reports having reached General Sweeny that the enemy was crossing in force at Calhoun Ferry, that officer withdrew the brigade (Sixty-sixth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio) to the north side of the river, and sent the Third Brigade to ascertain the truth in relation to the reported crossing of the enemy at Calhoun Ferry, and found the report false. During the afternoon the line of hills east of Mill Creek and directly in front of Resaca were charged and carried. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Col. (now Brig. Gen.) J. W. Sprague commanding, participated in the charge, and received from General Woods (under whose orders he acted) great credit for the gallant and efficient manner in which it aided in carrying and holding the lines. In the charge the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps becoming much exposed, General J. C. Veatch, in order to cover and protect it, threw forward the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of the First Brigade, Fourth Division. This regiment did its work most nobly, capturing the enemy's skirmish line, including 3 commissioned officers, and held the position taken, which during the night was intrenched.

On the morning of the 15th the First Brigade, Second Division, Col. (now Brig. Gen.) E. W. Rice commanding, was thrown across the Oostenaula at Lay's Ferry. The pontoon bridge was laid, and Second Brigade, Second Division, crossed. The troops had scarcely got into position when the First Brigade was attacked by a portion of Walker's division, Hardee's corps, in largely superior force, which impetuously charged down upon the brigade. Colonel Rice, by an admirable maneuver, caught the enemy in flank, while the batteries, in position on the north side of the river, opened a direct and deadly fire upon the enemy's front, and he was soon routed and driven from the field, leaving his dead and a portion of his wounded in our hands. The Third Brigade soon came up, and was thrown across the river, and the entire division intrenched, thus placing it on the flank and rear of the enemy's army and almost directly upon

his communications, which, no doubt, was one great cause leading to the evacuation of Resaca and the retreat of Johnston's army south. The loss of the Second Division in this engagement did not exceed 200 in killed, wounded, and missing, while that of the enemy was much greater, as their own reports acknowledge in killed alone more than that number. Col. E. W. Rice, who had charge of the crossing and commanded the troops in the engagement, deserves great credit for the gallant and efficient manner in which he performed his duty. His division commander (Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny) was not on the ground, and the entire direction and control of the movement fell upon him.

The following morning, May 16, I received orders to move the Fourth Division to Lay's Ferry, cross the Oostenaula, and push the entire command forward, as far as practicable, on the road to Adairsville Station. The Second Division, General Sweeny, had received orders at daylight, direct from Major-General Sherman, to move out at once and secure the Rome and Calhoun cross-roads. I arrived at the ferry about 9 a. m. with the advance of the Fourth Division, and was informed by General Sweeny that the Third Brigade only, Col. M. M. Bane commanding, had been pushed forward. Knowing that the enemy would in all probability contest our advance on this flank, and endeavor especially to hold those roads, I ordered the other two brigades of the Second Division to move out immediately to Colonel Bane's support; and instructing General Veatch to cross as rapidly as possible and follow the Second Division, I went immediately to the front, and found Colonel Bane in line of battle, skirmishing heavily along his entire front and on both flanks, and the enemy developed in heavy force in rifle-pits on his left. General Sweeny, commanding the division, not being present, I immediately ordered Col. P. E. Burke, commanding Second Brigade, into position on Colonel Bane's right, directing him to deploy the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry as skirmishers. I placed the First Brigade, Colonel Rice commanding, in position on the left and rear of Colonel Bane, on a line of commanding hills that we could occupy and hold in case of an attack by a superior force of the enemy, until the balance of the army arrived. Colonel Burke had pressed his skirmishers forward on the right until they had seized the Rome and Calhoun cross-roads, which I ordered him to hold, if possible, until the Fourth Division could be brought up. General Veatch had just arrived upon the ground, and was being shown the position to be taken by his division, on the right of the Second Division, when the enemy in heavy force charged down upon the right of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, which was deployed as skirmishers, striking it in flank. This regiment, which is in part armed with the Henry rifle (seventeen-shooters), by a stubborn resistance, and a steady, cool fire, checked the enemy's advance, and gave me time to throw forward to its support, and directly to the enemy's front, the balance the of Second Brigade and part of the Third Brigade. The Sixty-sixth Illinois then fell back gradually to its supports. The enemy advancing rapidly in line of battle received the fire, first of the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, then of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, which checked and routed him. At the same time the enemy advanced on Colonel Burke. They moved in force around on the east side of Oothkaloga Creek, on my extreme left and rear, to a high range of hills commanding the valley and road up which my command was advancing, when they opened a

battery, which for a few moments caused some confusion in rear of my line. The Second Iowa Infantry, of Colonel Rice's brigade, was immediately ordered to cross the creek and charge the battery. It moved promptly forward for that purpose, and received a heavy fire, but found the creek impassable. The enemy, however, discovering the movement, withdrew. A new line was immediately formed on an extension of the First Brigade, Second Division, on the line of hills before alluded to; the Fourth Division forming on the right of Colonel Rice, the Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, were drawn back and formed as a rear line and reserve. Major-General McPherson arrived on the ground just before the attack of the enemy and after their defeat ordered the troops to bivouac in the new position. Skirmishers were pushed forward and crossed the ground fought over. At dark the Fifteenth Army Corps arrived and formed on my right. During the night my transportation crossed the river and came up. My loss during the day was about 70 killed and wounded; that of the enemy unknown. From prisoners captured I ascertained that three divisions of Hardee's corps were intrenched at the cross-roads, covering Calhoun and the railroad. I cannot speak in terms too highly of the conduct of Col. M. M. Bane. He found the enemy in his front in force largely superior to his own, and forming and handling his brigade with consummate skill fought it successfully. Nor can I speak too highly of the conduct of the gallant and lamented Col. P. E. Burke, commanding Second Brigade, who fell at the head of his brigade while engaged in checking the enemy's charge, and from his wounds there received died a few days after at Resaca. His loss fell heavily upon the command. An officer of acknowledged ability, he had already won the esteem and secured the confidence of all in his superior judgment on the march and in battle. In this engagement his prompt action and quick and skillful management of his three regiments, with their steady unflinching fire, converted a promised serious disaster to the command into one to the enemy.

At 7 p. m. of May 17 the command moved out toward Kingston, via McGuire's and Adairsville and Woodland roads, and after two nights and one day and a half's march reached Kingston, where transportation was reduced and twenty days' short rations for men and animals collected. May 22, the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Col. M. M. Bane commanding, was detached from the command and sent to Rome, Ga., to garrison that place, and did not take any further part in the campaign. On May 23 the command moved out on the Van Wert road, with orders to concentrate at Pumpkin Vine Post-Office, some ten miles south of Dallas. After three days and two nights' tedious march, as rear guard to the army, the command reached Little Pumpkin Vine Creek, ten miles southeast of Dallas, and one mile and a half south of Moody's Mills, on the direct road to Pumpkin Vine Post-Office, late in the night of the 25th. At 12 o'clock that night I received orders to move north, camp on the Van Wert and Dallas road, and be prepared at daylight to advance with the rest of the army on Dallas. The troops had hardly bivouacked, when, daylight having arrived, the advance was moved out on a cross-road, striking the main Dallas road at Pumpkin Vine Creek. A crossing was effected, the command formed in line, advanced upon, and after slight skirmishing, entered Dallas, General Jeff. C. Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, entering at the same time from the north.

The command bivouacked about half a mile east of the town, facing a high range of hills occupied by the enemy. At daylight on the morning of the 27th the enemy pressed forward in heavy force, drove in a portion of my skirmishers, and made a determined attack upon a portion of the Fifteenth Army Corps. I immediately formed the command in the following order: The Second Division on the right, connecting with left of Fifteenth Army Corps; the Fourth Division on the left, connecting with right of General Jeff. C. Davis' division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The formation perfected, our lines were advanced, driving the enemy into his works, and our line intrenching itself upon the new ground taken, batteries were placed in position and a strong skirmish line thrown forward. Heavy skirmishing was kept up constantly until 4 p. m. of the following day (May 28), when the enemy, massed in heavy columns, under cover of the timber, made a sudden assault upon our line. This first assault was promptly repulsed, but rallying and reforming his lines, he again, with increased force and impetuosity, charged and contested strongly for possession of the works, many of his dead and wounded being left within fifty yards of our lines, some, indeed, on the works. Three officers and a few enlisted men only succeeded in getting inside the works; they were either killed instantly or captured. This assault, although most desperate and determined, was promptly and gallantly met and repulsed. Welker's battery, Lieut. A. T. Blodgett, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, commanding, being in a position on the front line, did most excellent execution; its constant fire of grape and canister, and the cool, steady fire of the men on the front line, told heavily upon the enemy, causing him to fall back in confusion, leaving his dead and many of his wounded in our hands. The men of my command engaged, being behind strong works which covered them, my loss was very small, while that of the enemy in my front was very large, especially in killed. One of my regiments (Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry), having in its front alone, and within a few yards of the works, found and buried 53 dead rebels. On May 29 I received orders to withdraw the command during the night from the enemy's front and move, following the rest of the army, toward the left to a position in the vicinity of New Hope Church. During the day my transportation and hospitals were moved, and preparations in compliance with orders made for the withdrawal. At 10 p. m. the enemy (having evidently either suspicioned or discovered the movement) in heavy columns assaulted my lines, making five separate determined attacks, and although in each promptly repulsed, he kept up a continuous and heavy musketry fire along the entire front during the night, thereby necessitating a postponement of the movement for the withdrawal of the army. In the different day and night attacks made by the enemy, in front of Dallas, he suffered great loss. At no time did he move our lines one inch. In every instance he was speedily repulsed and severely punished, and left his dead and wounded in our possession. On May 31 a portion of the Fourth Division, and the Second Brigade, Second Division, Col. August Mersy commanding, advanced, and with slight loss carried one line of the enemy's works, capturing several prisoners. The Second Brigade was soon after withdrawn and sent to the left, relieving the brigade of Colonel Mitchell, on General J. C. Davis' front.

At 7 a. m. of June 1 the movement for withdrawing the army was commenced. The First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Rice commanding, was sent in advance to the left to occupy some new

works on the Allatoona road, built to cover the withdrawal of the army. The Fourth Division brought up the rear and moved to a position near Owen's Mill, covering the roads to Van Wert, Burnt Hickory, and Kingston. After the army had passed the works occupied by Colonel Rice, the Second Division was moved to and posted on the left of the Fourth Division, filling the space between it and the Fifteenth Army Corps, and covering the Acworth road at the crossing of Little Pumpkin Vine Creek. The position taken up by the command was strongly intrenched, and batteries placed in position. On the 2d of June the enemy attacked General Veatch's right (Fourth Division), Big Pumpkin Vine, and was speedily repulsed. On June 3 I contracted my lines, the Fourth Division moving to the left and east of Big Pumpkin Vine Creek, with only slight skirmishing with the enemy's pickets; this position was held until June 5, when the movement toward Acworth was begun, which was completed on June 6, and the command bivouacked southwest of Acworth on the evening of that day. Quartermaster stores and a full supply of rations were brought up, and my sick and wounded sent to the rear. On June 10 the command moved from Acworth as rear guard to the army, and on the following day the Fourth Division went into position near Big Shanty, its right resting on the railroad near "Moon's Siding," its left connecting with the Fifteenth Army Corps. The line was intrenched and batteries placed in position. This position was held, with constant heavy skirmishing, until June 18, when the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits in my front were charged and taken, together with about 50 prisoners; my loss not exceeding 100. In this charge the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry displayed great gallantry; under a heavy fire it held its position for a long time after its ammunition was exhausted and until it was relieved. At daylight of June 19 the enemy evacuated his works on my front. General Veatch, by prompt movement, pressed him closely on the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road, while the First Alabama Cavalry and Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry pursued on the direct Marietta road. The enemy's new line was soon developed on my front in a strong position on the crest of Kenesaw Mountain, which he had previously fortified. The Fourth Division was moved into position facing and close upon the enemy's works, connecting on the right with the Fourteenth Army Corps and on the left with the Fifteenth Army Corps, the Second Division, as before, being held in reserve near Big Shanty. On June 22 two regiments of the Second Division were placed in position with the Fourth Division, and the entire line was advanced to within 2,700 feet of the enemy's batteries. Strong works were built at once and batteries placed in good positions. This position was held, with sharp skirmishing and some artillery firing, until June 26, when the Second Division relieved a portion of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On June 27, pursuant to orders for a general movement along the line of the armies, the Ninth Illinois Infantry, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry were deployed, and at 8 a. m. advanced upon the enemy's works at the top of Kenesaw Mountain. The natural defenses and obstructions encountered rendered the ascent of the mountain very slow and difficult, but the men advanced steadily under a galling fire until the main line of the enemy's works was reached, which, however, was found too strong to carry, and the object of the movement, which was to keep the enemy from weakening his force in my front, to throw against

the main charging columns on my right, being successfully accomplished, it was deemed inexpedient to attempt further to carry the works. The Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry deserves special mention for its action this day. It secured and held a position so close to the enemy's main line of works on top of the mountain that they (the enemy) were obliged to keep closely inside of their works; its loss was heavy, and its position the most trying that soldiers could possibly be placed in. Three of its men were killed upon the enemy's works and several others within a few yards of the works.

This position was held, with heavy and continual skirmishing and much artillery firing, until July 2, when the command was ordered to move at 9 p. m. to the extreme right. The movement had commenced, the Second Division having moved out, when orders were received for the Second Division to bivouac and the Fourth Division to remain in position. At daylight of the following morning (July 3) it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated, and that our skirmishers had taken possession of the mountain and works, capturing some prisoners. During the day the command moved to the right, and bivouacked on Nickajack Creek, near Ruff's Mill, the Second Division going into position and intrenching on the east side of the creek. Early in the morning of July 4 the Fourth Division moved out on the Ruff's Station road, and, encountering the enemy, pressed him steadily back for a distance of two miles, and until he was developed in strong intrenchments in heavy force. Prisoners taken showing that Hood's entire corps was in my front, the Second Division was brought up and placed in position on the right of the Fourth Division, and the command proceeded to intrench and develop fully the enemy's position. At 4 p. m. a charging column, consisting of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of the Fourth Division, under command of Col. E. F. Noyes; and the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and Second Iowa Infantry, of the Second Division, was formed, and gallantly charged and carried the enemy's first line of works, capturing over 100 prisoners. In this charge my loss was about 140 killed and wounded. Among the latter was Col. E. F. Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, who lost a leg. A most gallant and efficient officer, beloved and admired by all, his loss to the division was, and still is, deeply felt and deplored. The line charged was soon abandoned along its entire length by the enemy, and he immediately commenced his retreat to the Chattahoochee. During the following day (July 5) the command moved to, and bivouacked at, Widow Mitchell's, on the Sandtown road. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry was pushed forward, and guarded Howell's and Baker's Ferries, on the Chattahoochee River. On the day following (July 6) the Second Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Mersy commanding, with one section of Fourteenth Ohio Battery, was sent to Sandtown Ferry. Skirmishers were thrown forward to the river, and the enemy developed in strong intrenchments on the south side. July 7, General Veatch moved his division (Fourth) to the forks of Howell's and Green's Ferry roads, and throwing his skirmishers forward to the banks of the Chattahoochee, he placed batteries in position and opened a heavy fire therefrom upon the enemy's position on the south side of the river. On July 9, in compliance with orders from Major-General Sherman, the command moved out on the Sandtown and Marietta road, via Marietta, en route to Roswell, and, having

marched until 10 p. m., bivouacked one mile east of Marietta. The command resumed its march at 3 a. m. The infantry and one battery were immediately pushed across (fording) the Chattahoochee River, and occupied the works held by General Newton's division, of the Fourth Army Corps, which I relieved. A strong tête-de-pont was thrown up to cover the bridge and crossing. A foot bridge, 700 feet long, was thrown across the river, and from Monday noon, July 10, to Wednesday night, July 12, a good, substantial double-track trestle road bridge, 710 feet long and 14 feet high, was built by the pioneer corps of, and details from, the command. The march from Sandtown to Roswell, some thirty-one miles, and the crossing of the Chattahoochee and intrenching of the command was all accomplished in less than two days, under a scorching, burning sun, and was certainly one of the most laborious undertakings of the campaign; a most severe test of the endurance, patience, and spirit of the men. General Sherman fearing that the enemy (who had evacuated a portion of his front line) might send a force and secure and hold the bluffs on the south side of the river, near Roswell, urged celerity; and the alacrity and spirit with which the command met the emergency, and the skill and cheerful industry displayed by the men in building the bridge (over which the entire Army of the Tennessee crossed with all its trains), entitles them to much credit, and proves that our gallant soldiers are equal to any and every emergency. The plan, stability, and workmanship of the bridge reflect much credit upon the pioneer corps of the command. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry opened communication, on the south side of the Chattahoochee, with the Twenty-third Army Corps.

The command remained at Roswell, bringing forward provisions, &c., preparatory to the next movement, until the morning of July 17, when it moved out on a road leading to Old Cross Keys, Decatur being the objective point. My orders required me to find and move upon a road between those used by the Twenty-third Army Corps and Seventeenth Army Corps. This necessitated the cutting of new roads and deviations from a direct route. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, my advance, struck the enemy at Nancy's Creek, on Old Cross Keys road, and after a sharp skirmish drove him across the creek. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller commanding, was brought forward, deployed and drove the enemy beyond Cross Keys, taking and holding a position on the south side of the creek. Communication was established on the right with the Twenty-third Army Corps, and on the left with the Seventeenth Army Corps. At 6 a. m. (July 18) the command moved directly across the country, crossing the Peach Tree road, and striking the old Roswell and Decatur road at Widow Rainey's, which it took, moving toward Decatur. The advance found the enemy in considerable force at Cressey's Branch, and drove him across Little Peach Tree Creek, on which stream the command bivouacked that night, opening communication on the right and left with the Twenty-third and Seventeenth Army Corps. On the morning of July 19 the command moved forward on the old Decatur road, and struck the Twenty-third Army Corps about two miles and a half distant from Little Peach Tree Creek. Here one of my scouts joined me, he having left Atlanta that morning, bringing the intelligence of the supersedure of Johnston by Hood, which information was immediately communicated to Generals Sherman and McPherson. The Twenty-third Army Corps having taken the Decatur road, I ordered

a road cut parallel with it, upon which my command moved, and having crossed Peach Tree Creek proper, my advance, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, struck the enemy in force in front of Decatur, and, driving him steadily back, entered the town with the advance of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Being ordered by General McPherson to occupy and hold the town during the night, I ordered General Fuller to place his division (Fourth) in position on a range of hills south of, and commanding, the town. As this division advanced through town, the enemy opened fire upon it with artillery posted on a range of hills west of town. General Fuller threw his division promptly into line; batteries were brought into action, and, opening fire upon, silenced the enemy's artillery. The Second Division was brought forward promptly, and placed in position on the right of the Fourth Division, and west of town. The line then advanced, and occupied and held the range of hills south and west of town. At 1 p. m. of July 20 the command moved, on the Decatur and Atlanta road, in rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps. General Logan having found the enemy in heavy force in his front, near the Three Mile House, and his right being much exposed, requested me to fill the gap intervening between him and the Twenty-third Army Corps, which I did by placing the Second Division in line on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and connecting by a heavy skirmish line with the Twenty-third Army Corps. The position taken by this division was intrenched during the night. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Col. (now Brig. Gen.) J. W. Sprague commanding, was ordered back to Decatur to relieve General Garrard's cavalry division, and guard the trains of the army.

On the morning of the 21st of July General Fuller was ordered to move the First Brigade of his division into position as a reserve to the Seventeenth Army Corps, and Light Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, attached to Fourth Division, was placed in position on General G. A. Smith's front, Seventeenth Army Corps. The Second Division moved forward and occupied a range of hills three-quarters of a mile in advance of its former position, forming close connection on right with the Twenty-third Army Corps. The enemy contested this advance very sharply. The new line taken up was immediately intrenched and made secure. At 4 a. m. of July 22 General Sweeny, commanding Second Division, reported to me that the enemy had disappeared from his front, and I immediately ordered him to push forward a heavy skirmish line, which he did promptly, and reported the enemy in force in works surrounding Atlanta. The forward movement made by the army that morning left the Second Division out of line, and General McPherson ordered me to move my command to the left flank of the army, to place the First Brigade of the Fourth Division in line on the left of the new position to be taken up by the Seventeenth Army Corps, and hold the remainder of the command (Second Division) in reserve. At an early hour in the morning, I rode with General McPherson from his headquarters to the front, on the direct Atlanta road. The sudden evacuation of the enemy caused us some surprise and serious concern, and the general requested me to repair to the left, get my troops on the ground as soon as possible, and to examine the ground in front and on the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which I hastened to do. The enemy allowed myself and staff to approach their works on the south side of Atlanta to within easy musket range without firing a shot. When I turned about, however, to re-

turn in the direction of the old line, they opened a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon us. I selected the ground to be occupied by my command, and sent orders for General Fuller to send out working parties to intrench his line, and for the Second Division to move to the rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps and bivouac. Before these orders could be executed the command was attacked by the enemy in heavy force. For report of the battle that ensued, I respectfully refer to my report of that date, July 22, which is hereto attached and made a part hereof, marked A.* The fortunate position of the command, and the prompt manner in which it formed and received the attacks; the cool, stubborn bravery with which it met and hurled back, and broke and scattered the columns of an enemy outnumbering it at least three to one, no doubt prevented a serious disaster to the Army of the Tennessee, if not to the entire army. Colonel Sprague, commanding at Decatur, saved the trains of the army, and covered and held the Roswell road. For his uniform good conduct during the campaign, and especially his gallant services in this action, he was immediately promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. During the engagement, I received an order directing me to send the Fourth Division to destroy railroad from Decatur, east. This order had evidently been issued in the morning, and its delivery to me from some reason delayed, and the command being heavily engaged with the enemy at the time of its receipt, rendered compliance with it impossible.

The line taken in the evening, and held and intrenched during the night of the 22d, was strengthened on the following day (July 23); Colonel Mersy's brigade (Second), of Second Division, was distributed by regiments on the line of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps; Sprague's brigade (Second), Fourth Division, reoccupied Decatur.

During the 24th July Sprague's brigade was employed, assisting General Woods' division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in destroying the railroad between Atlanta and Decatur. The pioneer corps of the command were set to work constructing a line of works in rear of the occupied line for use during the execution of the contemplated movement of the army. The caissons of Light Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, were discovered between our own and the enemy's skirmish lines, and were taken possession of and brought in by details made for that purpose. On the afternoon of July 25 Sprague's brigade rejoined the Fourth Division. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny was relieved from command and placed under arrest, and was ordered to Nashville by Major-General Sherman, and Col. (now Brig. Gen.) E. W. Rice assumed command of the Second Division. Col. August Mersy's term of service having expired, he was, at his own request, relieved from command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, and Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, was assigned to command the brigade. During the night of the 26th of July the command drew out of its works and moved to, and halted in rear of, the Fourth Army Corps, the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, covering the rear, and occupying a line of works near to and parallel with the Decatur and Atlanta road, until the withdrawal was effected. July 27, the command moved out, passing in rear of the Army of the Cumberland, and crossed Proctor's Creek. Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse, acting inspec-

*See p. 369.

tor-general on staff of Major-General Sherman, was, at my request, permanently assigned to command the Second Division, and being in the advance, his division deployed soon after crossing Proctor's Creek, and moving forward drove the enemy steadily back, and went into position, by successive brigades, on the west side of Atlanta, facing due east, and forming connection on his left with the right of the Army of the Cumberland. General Fuller, commanding Fourth Division, went into position in similar manner, forming on General Corse's right. During the night the line was intrenched. The forenoon of July 28 was occupied by the command in completing its intrenchments, constructing forts, and placing batteries in position. At 2 p. m. I sent the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, of Second Brigade, Second Division, under command of Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, to re-enforce the Fifteenth Army Corps, which being at the time heavily engaged, these regiments went immediately into action. I also soon after sent the Sixty-third Ohio and Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry, of the Fourth Division, under command of Col. J. J. Cladek, as additional re-enforcements, and they took immediate part in the engagement. As these regiments reported to Major-General Logan, they fought under his direction, and I can not make a detailed report of the part they took in the action; I am informed, however, that their arrival upon the ground was very opportune, and that they went gallantly and promptly into action. Their loss was about 40 killed and wounded. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry was sent to Turner's Ferry, with orders to picket all roads leading to our right and rear. July 29, 30, 31, and August 1, were spent in daily skirmishing, occasional unimportant changes in the line, and some artillery practice.

August 2, Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom was assigned to command the Fourth Division. August 3, the skirmish line advanced somewhat, holding the ground gained. August 4, I received orders to advance the entire command, as a diversion in favor of Major-General Schofield's movement to the right, and to occupy a line of hills about 1,000 yards distant from the enemy's works. At 2 p. m. the command advanced. The Second Division captured the enemy's first line of rifle-pits, and, after severe fighting by a portion of this division, during which it was driven from, and recaptured, these pits three times, the enemy was driven back, and the line taken was intrenched that night and held by a double line of skirmishers. On account of a change of line to the rear by the command on its right, the Fourth Division was obliged to fall back from its advanced position, which it did, and threw up and occupied an intermediate line of works, connecting on the right with the Seventeenth Army Corps, and on the left with the Second Division. My loss in this advance was about 70 in killed, wounded, and missing, being, I think, small, considering the exposed position taken, the enemy having close range with artillery and musketry, especially on the position of the Second Division. During August 6, 7, and 8, the entire line advanced to the last range of hills fronting Atlanta, and in plain view of the city. This line was heavily intrenched, strong forts constructed, and batteries casemated, and a steady fire kept up upon the enemy's works and the city. During this advance the enemy contested stubbornly every inch of ground, and, by his excellent artillery practice and continuous musketry fire at close range, inflicted a heavy loss to my command in killed and wounded. During August 9 and 10 a brisk fire of artillery and musketry was inter-

changed day and night. August 11, my skirmish line was strengthened, advanced, and carried the enemy's vedette line, gaining some very commanding ground, and driving the enemy into his main works. The captured line was intrenched, forts constructed, and batteries placed in them, and orders issued directing that every gun in the command should open upon any battery of the enemy that should be developed within our reach. This had an excellent effect. The enemy's artillery kept more quiet, indeed, nearly silent, while we kept up a continuous and damaging fire, day and night, upon the enemy's line and the city from our field batteries and one 4½-inch ordnance gun. August 17, orders were received directing a movement to the rear of Atlanta, and preparations thereto were accordingly made. During the night, however, orders from department headquarters were received suspending the movement, and the command resumed its former attitude. On the morning of August 19, while engaged in superintending preparations for taking a detached work of the enemy on my right, I was severely wounded, and relinquished the command to Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, to whose report I respectfully refer for accounts of the part taken by the corps during the balance of the campaign.

During the campaign the command marched about 500 miles, was engaged in thirteen distinct engagements, and was under fire during almost the entire campaign. It captured from the enemy 727 prisoners, 11 battle-flags, about 2,500 stand of small-arms, with much other material. Its losses foot up as follows: Killed, 376; wounded, 1,799; and missing, 202.

I feel that but one thing occurred to mar the entire success of the campaign—the loss of our brave, talented, young, and idolized commander, our noble and gifted McPherson. The full measure of his loss cannot be estimated, or the pain and sorrow shared by all computed. Although he met a soldier's death, it was hard, very hard, to part with him.

To Generals Veatch, Fuller, Corse, and Ransom, who commanded the divisions of the corps during the campaign, I tender my warmest thanks. Always prompt, giving their personal attention to all movements, and working with that harmony which is requisite for full success, they are entitled to much of the credit due the corps for the successful part taken by it in the campaign. The brigade commanders also, without exception, performed fully and well their part of the arduous and trying duties of the campaign.

I take great pleasure in calling the attention of the commanding general to the reports of my division, brigade, regimental, and battery commanders for full and explicit accounts of the part taken by each, and to their special mention of officers and enlisted men for meritorious conduct and efficient service rendered during the campaign. I earnestly request that all such may receive proper attention.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the good conduct and services of my staff officers during the entire campaign. Col. George E. Spencer, First Alabama Cavalry Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, served on my staff during portions of the campaign, and rendered me valuable aid. Each of these officers has often before received my commendations for gallant and efficient services in other duty, and I take pleasure in again calling the attention of the commanding general to them.

Capt. James M. McClintock was in command of the signal corps attached to my command, and rendered valuable services throughout the campaign, not only in his particular duty as signal officer, but in reconnoitering and scouting. I bear cheerful testimony of the efficiency of and the aid rendered by himself and corps. The report of Captain McClintock details fully his operations, and I respectfully refer the general commanding to it.

Lieut. Col. D. F. Tiedemann, acting chief of engineers; Maj. W. H. Ross, chief of artillery; Maj. Norman Gay, medical director; Capt. William Kossak, chief of engineers; Capt. H. L. Burnham, provost-marshal-general; Capt. Thomas C. Fullerton, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. H. Chamberlin, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. W. W. De Heus (on special duty, and was captured by the enemy at Tilton, Ga.), and Lieut. N. R. Park, ordnance officer, all performed their respective duties faithfully and well. Often kept awake night after night, they cheerfully and without complaint met every demand to my own and the entire satisfaction of the chiefs of their respective departments.

Maj. J. W. Barnes, my assistant adjutant-general, had entire control of the adjutant's office, the arduous duties of which he performed with great credit to himself and the corps. He never rested until the labors that the day imposed upon him were fully accomplished.

Capt. J. K. Wing, assistant quartermaster, and Capt. C. C. Carpenter, commissary of subsistence, are each entitled to great credit for the faithful and efficient manner in which they discharged their laborious duties. Although often laboring under very great difficulties, in no instance did they fail to have on hand, at the proper time, full supplies for the command.

My personal staff, Capt. George E. Ford, Fourth Iowa Infantry; Lieut. George C. Tichenor, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; and Lieut. Edward Jonas, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, have placed me under very many obligations for the intelligent, efficient, cheerful, and satisfactory manner in which they performed all duties assigned them. In battle, on the march, in the trench, or in camp, they have never failed, but were always found where duty called them.

I am under many obligations for aid and kindness received from the staff officers at department headquarters, who always responded promptly to our wants, and met every request with alacrity; and especially am I indebted to Lieut. Col. William T. Clark, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. C. B. Reese, chief engineer, Department and Army of the Tennessee.

My report has been delayed from the fact that I have, on account of my wounds, been absent from the command, and unable to get access to the papers and records necessary to its proper completion.

Tabular statements of losses, captures, &c., and maps,* showing the routes marched and each position taken by the command during the campaign, are hereto annexed, and respectfully submitted as a part hereof.

During my absence the command has been assigned to other corps, and I would not be doing justice to my own feelings or to the command did I fail to state that I have to part with it with great reluctance. I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that throughout the entire army, among officers and men, a more intelligent, brave,

*To appear in the Atlas.

patriotic, and harmonious command did not exist. Most of the officers and men have served under me for over two years, and during all that time nothing has occurred to mar the agreeable freedom of our intercourse. They have never been called upon to perform any duty but that they have promptly, cheerfully, and successfully responded. From Corinth to Atlanta they have hewn their way without one reverse, leaving the impress of their work in Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, where many—very many—of their comrades' graves mark the scenes of their valor, labor, and success. With whatever commands their fortunes may hereafter be cast, I am certain that they will prove, as in the past they have done, that no better or more successful soldiers grace any of our armies.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

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Report of casualties of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, during the campaign of Atlanta.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Division:									
First Brigade	1	46	10	275	1	2	12	323	335
Second Brigade	8	87	15	385	.....	38	23	510	533
Third Brigade	.....	2	2	25	.....	.....	2	27	29
Artillery	.....	2	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Total	9	137	27	711	1	40	37	888	925
Fourth Division:									
First Brigade	5	108	37	545	.....	18	42	671	713
Second Brigade	4	79	21	336	3	109	28	524	552
Third Brigade	2	23	6	90	.....	18	8	131	139
Artillery	.....	9	.....	26	2	11	2	46	48
Total	11	219	64	997	5	156	80	1,372	1,452
Grand total	20	356	91	1,708	6	196	117	2,260	2,377

List of losses and captures of Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, during the campaign of Atlanta.

Command.	Captured by the enemy.		
	Pieces of artillery and caissons.	Animals.	Wagons.
Second Division:			
First Brigade	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....
Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	.....	6	.....
Total	.....	6	.....

List of losses and captures of Left Wing, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Captured by the enemy.		
	Pieces of artillery and caissons.	Animals.	Wagons.
Fourth Division:			
First Brigade	.....	4	1
Second Brigade	.....	2	.....
Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	6	127	1
Total	6	133	2
Grand total	6	139	2

Captured from the enemy:

Prisoners	727
Stand of small-arms	2,500
Stand of colors	11

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

No. 525.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, of operations August 19–September 8.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 14, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of instructions from department headquarters, I temporarily assumed command of Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, on the 19th of August, 1864, Major-General Dodge having received a severe wound in the head on that day, rendering it necessary for him to leave the command. At this time the corps occupied a position in the front line, distant from the enemy's works around Atlanta from 800 to 1,000 yards, and joined on the right flank by the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, and on the left flank by a brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps, as shown by accompanying map* of chief engineer. On the 25th of August the pioneers and two regiments of infantry were detailed to construct new works for the corps, running from a point near the center of the Seventeenth Corps to the rear (west), being the line occupied by the Fifteenth Corps in the battle of July 28. On the night of August 25 the corps was withdrawn to the new works without opposition, and a strong picket-line established along Proctor's Creek. We thus formed the left flank of the entire army. On the night of the 26th the whole army was withdrawn from its position, and marched by different routes to Camp Creek, the Sixteenth Corps acting as rear guard. The pickets of the army were kept out in the old line until all the main columns were out of the way, when, at 3 a. m., they were quietly and successfully withdrawn under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, assistant inspector-general, Department of the Tennessee. The Sixteenth Corps followed the Seventeenth on the Green's Ferry road,

*To appear in the Atlas.

crossing the Utoy, and arriving at Dry Pond at 6 a. m., August 27, when, after a halt of three hours, it moved to Campbell's, a march in all of ten miles, where the Second Division, General Corse commanding, formed on the right of the Seventeenth Corps, with the Fourth Division, General Fuller commanding, in reserve. On the morning of the 28th the corps followed the Seventeenth Corps on the Jonesborough road, encamping near Shadna Church, on the West Point railroad, making a march of seven miles, and forming in reserve in rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps. On the 29th the corps moved at 8 a. m. to Fairburn, and effectually destroyed the railway for three miles toward Palmetto, and returning destroyed it for one mile and a half north of Fairburn. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, in advance, during the day picketed the main roads, and discovered and drove off several small squads of the enemy's cavalry. At 6.30 on the morning of the 30th the Sixteenth Corps took the advance of the right column, on the right of the main Jonesborough road, General Kilpatrick's cavalry covering the front. At his request I sent him as a support the Second and Seventh Iowa Infantry, which remained with him nearly all day, skirmishing with the enemy, and losing in killed and wounded 9 men, among the latter Major Hamill, commanding Second Iowa Infantry. Owing to the opposition of the enemy and our being obliged to cut an entirely new road through heavy timber, and to build several bridges, our progress was slow, and at 10 p. m. the command bivouacked on the west side of Flint Creek, one mile and a half from Jonesborough, and on the right and rear of the Fifteenth Corps. On the morning of the 31st the Second Division crossed the creek and took a position on the right of the Fifteenth Corps. The Fourth Division went into position west of the creek, refusing on the right flank of the army. At 3 p. m. heavy firing commenced on General Logan's front, extending rapidly to his right, and soon after General Corse's division became engaged with the enemy. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, was ordered across the creek, as a reserve to General Corse, with one regiment, the Tenth Illinois Infantry, in line on the right of the Second Division. The enemy charged General Corse's line, but were handsomely repulsed, and fell back in confusion when the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry was ordered by General Corse to charge across the field in their front, and did so in fine style, capturing 24 prisoners. Our loss was very light, consisting of 1 officer and 1 man killed, and 16 men wounded. That of the enemy was comparatively severe. Fifty-seven of their dead were buried in our front, showing, with the 92 prisoners captured by us during the day, a probable loss on their part of 500 men. Welker's battery, Lieutenant Blodgett commanding, though in the open field without works, poured canister into the advancing lines of the enemy during his assault, breaking his lines, and forcing him back in disorder. All of Rice's brigade and the Tenth Illinois Infantry were without works, but during the intervals between the assaults constructed a strong barricade of rails.

September 1, the picket-lines of Second Division were, with little resistance, advanced 300 yards. The enemy showed himself during the day. In the night the pickets of Second Division were again advanced with those of General Logan, and at daylight on the morning of 2d they occupied the enemy's works, which, with the town, was found to have been evacuated by the enemy during the night. A railroad train loaded with wounded was leaving town as the pickets entered, but the latter were not in sufficient force to cap-

ture it. Two regiments of General Rice's brigade were moved into the town at 5.30 a. m. At 8.30 a. m. on the 2d instant my command was ordered to march toward Lovejoy's, and did so, moving through the fields and woods between the roads occupied respectively by the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. When, half a mile from Lovejoy's, at 11 a. m., the enemy was found intrenched, General Corse formed a line of battle in the Fayetteville and Covington road, on the right of the Fifteenth Corps, and sent out the Sixty-sixth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, Colonel Adams commanding, as skirmishers, connecting on the left with the skirmishers of General Logan. I was then ordered to mass my command in the rear as a reserve, leaving the two regiments mentioned on the picket-line where they remained till the afternoon of the 3d, and rendered very important service. In the afternoon of the 2d Colonel Adams advanced his line on the right, and, with General Logan's skirmishers and the Sixty-sixth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio, charged through the open fields and drove the enemy from a commanding position on a bald hill where he was erecting a battery. The loss of the two regiments during the skirmish was 6 men. Under orders from Major-General Howard, one-third of my command was engaged in tearing up the railroad track during the evening. On the 3d the Second Division, General Corse commanding, went into position on the right of the Seventeenth Corps, and intrenched itself, the Fourth Division remaining in reserve on the Fayetteville and Covington road near Hebron Church. On the 4th the pioneers constructed a line of works half a mile to the rear of Hebron Church, near Turner's house, which on the 5th the Fourth Division, General Fuller commanding, occupied for the purpose of covering the withdrawal of the right of the army. At 8 p. m. of the 5th the Second Division withdrew to Turner's, and halted to allow the Seventeenth Corps to pass. A severe storm set in at 7 p. m., lasting for several hours, and filled the small creeks crossing the roads, washing away our bridges and corduroys, and rendering the roads almost impassable. This delayed the trains beyond the hour fixed for the withdrawal of the troops, and as the rear guard on the Jonesborough road, under General Hazen, withdrew at the proper time, the pickets being already in, I directed General Corse to occupy the works vacated by Hazen, and pushed out the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry in front. Through the exertions and good management of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, chief of staff, department headquarters, the trains and artillery of the Seventeenth Corps were finally got out of the road at 4.30 a. m., when General Corse's division, on the Jonesborough road, and General Fuller's division, on an interior road, left Turner's at 5 a. m. Arriving at our old works on Flint Creek we occupied them during the day, and on the 7th marched toward East Point, camping at night on the Fayetteville and East Point road, six miles north of Renfroe Place. On the 8th marched to East Point, and occupied the rebel works on the west of the railroad between the Newnan and Sandtown roads.

Before closing this report I desire to commend the skill evinced by Brigadier-General Corse, commanding Second Division, in the management of his troops in the battle of the 31st, and to thank Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, commanding Fourth Division, for his promptness in re-enforcing General Corse on that occasion. To both of these officers I am indebted for able and cordial assistance during all the time I have been in command.

Brig. Gen. E. W. Rice, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, and Colonel Adams, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, are deserving of mention for the ability manifested by them in the engagement of the 31st.

The manner in which Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, has discharged the duties of his position during the past month, is worthy of the honorable reputation which he had previously earned.

The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Major Hughes commanding, has rendered most efficient service during the entire movement to Lovejoy's and return, and to its commander I feel greatly indebted for the energy and willingness with which frequently, under trying circumstances, he has executed all my orders.

I thank the members of my staff for the manner in which they have each in his own department discharged their duties.

For an account of the operations of this command while under Major-General Dodge, I respectfully refer you to the report which it is expected he will forward upon returning from the North.

A table of casualties is hereto appended, together with a statement of prisoners captured.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 14, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of prisoners of war captured by this command and deserters coming within the lines during the campaign from May 1 to September 14, 1864: Total number captured, 727; number forwarded for exchange, 672; died in hospital of wounds, 27; transferred to hospital at Marietta, Ga., 26; left in hospital at Jonesborough, Ga., wounded, 2. Total number of deserters disposed of, 72.

Very respectfully,

H. L. BURNHAM,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 526.

Report of Capt. James M. McClintock, Fifty-first Ohio Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of duties performed and services rendered by me on the 22d, and during the engagement of that day:

About 3 a. m. Lieutenant Shellabarger, with his party, was sent over to the station of observation established by me the evening

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* Table of casualties omitted, it being a duplicate of Dodge's statement on p. 389.

before, with orders to keep a vigilant watch upon the enemy's movements, also, to complete the work on the station left unfinished. At 6 a. m., finding the enemy had fallen back during the night, I moved forward, with Lieutenant Shellabarger, to their old works, which were occupied by our troops. Selecting a suitable point, near the left of the Twenty-third Corps, we again established a station; but, hearing that our corps (the Sixteenth) was to go to the left, we abandoned it and returned to the head of the column, which was just marching out. Proceeding about one mile and a half, it halted, while the general commanding reconnoitered the position his troops were to occupy. From this point Lieutenants Sherfy and Shellabarger went to our front and right, along the line of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with instructions to ascertain the movements of the enemy and find, if possible, his signal station. In the mean time I accompanied the general and staff to our front and left of Seventeenth Corps. While here our skirmishers met those of the enemy, and our troops had hardly time to form in line when the rebels were upon us in force; but, after a hard fight, they were repulsed with heavy loss.

Among our killed was Major-General McPherson. When the army had fallen back, I learned that Lieutenant Sherfy was in company with [the] general when he fell, and narrowly escaped a similar fate, being knocked from his horse and badly bruised. Lost his horse, equipments, &c.

During the engagement, as no signaling could be done, I accompanied the general commanding, taking some observations, carrying messages, &c. Returned to camp at dark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. McCLINTOCK,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. O. H. HOWARD,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 527.

Report of Lieut. William H. Sherfy, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, of operations July 22.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from your office of the present date, I submit the following report of duties performed on the 22d instant:

At 6 a. m. I left camp, accompanied by one enlisted man with signal equipments, and learning the enemy had fallen back, went immediately to the front, where I joined Captain McClintock, and in company with him reconnoitered in front of the Twenty-third and Fifteenth Army Corps. Learning that the Sixteenth Corps was ordered to the left we started with it, and afterward, under orders from yourself, I went to the front of the Seventeenth Corps, accompanied by Lieutenant Shellabarger and party, to look for the enemy's signals in Atlanta. While near the skirmish line we heard firing on the left of our line and proceeded there immediately, where we found the Sixteenth Corps hotly engaged with the enemy. Seeing the train was in danger I assisted in getting it safely away, and then proceeding nearer the front, I discovered the enemy advancing

through the interval between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. This fact I reported to yourself, and immediately afterward, seeing General McPherson about to start through the woods toward the Seventeenth Corps, I rode up and warned him of the danger. He disregarded it though, and went on, and as he was accompanied by but one orderly, I went with him, being followed by several other members of the Signal Corps. We had gone but a short distance when the enemy appeared on our left within a few yards of the road, and ordering us to halt, fired a volley at us. We all wheeled off the road to retreat, but at that instant the general was struck, and a moment afterward my horse dashed me against a tree with such force as to hurl me to the ground almost insensible. From this position I narrowly escaped, losing horse, hat, and signal glass. Being severely injured I started at once for the hospital, but soon getting some water, and being furnished with another horse by one of Lieutenant Shellabarger's men, I returned to learn the fate of the general, after having imparted information of the attacking force of the enemy which I had gained from prisoners. After learning that the general's body had been recovered, I went to the front of the Fifteenth Corps where the battle was then raging, and after I had carried an important message for one of the staff officers, I met the regiment to which I had formerly belonged, and as I was unable to perform further signal duties, I remained, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Cavins, commanding, to assist him. Soon the regiment was called on to retake a portion of the rifle-pits, which it did with a gallant charge. I was then placed in charge of the right wing of the regiment, and soon afterward the enemy made a desperate attempt to recapture our works, which we successfully resisted until the regiment on our right, which occupied the crest of the hill, gave way, when, being flanked by overwhelming numbers, we were compelled to retreat. At this moment my horse was shot in two places, and I made my escape with the regiment on foot. Soon we had the men reformed, and after resting a little, moved out and occupied a portion of the line, where I remained until the battle was over and then started to the rear, for my injury had pained me severely all the afternoon. Being unable to find a hospital in the darkness, I was kindly taken care of at General Smith's headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SHERFY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. O. H. HOWARD,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 528.

Report of Lieut. Joseph L. Shellabarger, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, of operations July 22.

SIGNAL DETACHMENT, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular calling for report of services performed on the 22d instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

At 3 a. m. proceeded to the station of observation on the line then occupied by the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. At 6 a. m.

I accompanied Captain McClintock to the enemy's works, that morning abandoned by them. We selected a station of observation near our front, but finding the Sixteenth Corps under orders to move, I proceeded to camp, and thence with the marching column toward its newly assigned position on the left of the Seventeenth Corps. Leaving the column, I accompanied Lieutenant Sherfy along the front of the Seventeenth Corps, endeavoring to discover the enemy's signal station. While thus engaged, the skirmishing on the left flank began, when we at once started for the place at which the enemy appeared to be advancing. I passed through the woods to the left and rear to the Seventeenth Corps, and when I came into the open field the battle was in progress. From a hill I watched the progress of the fight, ready to render any possible service. After the repulse of the enemy at that point, I proceeded along the line then being occupied by the Twenty-third Corps, for the purpose of reconnoitering; afterward I returned to headquarters Sixteenth Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. SHELLABARGER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. O. H. HOWARD,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 529.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near East Point, Ga., September 8, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 75, headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division (accompanied by those of subordinate commanders) during the campaign commencing on the 3d day of May, 1864, and only regret that I shall be unable to speak of the distinguished services rendered by individual officers and men, from my personal knowledge, up to the 26th day of July, 1864, at which time I assumed command thereof.

On the morning of May 3, 1864 (having arrived at Hurricane Creek the night previous, en route from Pulaski, Tenn.), the command was hastened forward to Larkinsville, Ala., where it arrived on the morning of May 4, and was immediately placed on board cars and transported by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., where it arrived on evening of same day, and bivouacked one mile and a half west of the town, at the base of Lookout Mountain. Most of the transportation, led horses, and two batteries belonging to the division, was left at Larkinsville to be marched through, guarded by the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, under the direct charge of Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, of this regiment. At 8 a. m. on the 5th day of May this division—composed as follows: First Brigade of Infantry, 91 commissioned officers and 2,076 enlisted men, Col. E. W. Rice, Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, commanding; Second Brigade Infantry, 108 commissioned officers and 2,294 enlisted men, Col. P. E.

Burke, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanding; Third Brigade Infantry, 102 commissioned officers and 1,686 enlisted men, Col. M. M. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanding, making total commissioned, 301; total enlisted, 6,056. Aggregate infantry, 6,357. Also three batteries of artillery, 6 commissioned officers, and 327 enlisted men, consisting of fourteen guns, viz: Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, six 12-pounder light guns; Battery B, First Michigan Light Artillery, four 10-pounder Parrott guns; and Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery, four 12-pounder light guns, commanded by Capt. Frederick Welker, Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery; making a grand total of commissioned officers and enlisted men, infantry and artillery, present for duty, of 6,690—moved from Chattanooga, on the Rossville road, through Rossville, to Gordon's Mills, on the Chickamauga Creek, a distance of fourteen miles, at which place the command encamped until the morning of May 7, laying in supplies, obtaining the necessary transportation, and making thorough preparations for the campaign. On the morning of May 7 the command moved out from Gordon's Mills, following the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, passing through Ship's Gap, Villanow Village, down Horn Mountain, into and nearly to the south mouth of Snake Creek Gap, where it arrived and bivouacked on the evening of May 8. Information being received at Villanow that the enemy was expected in Snake Creek Gap, the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, which had joined the column at this point (having brought the trains safely through to the Chickamauga Creek) was thrown in advance of the infantry, and moved thus through to the south entrance of the gap, exchanging only isolated shots with the enemy. During the night of this day the batteries and trains, which had arrived at Gordon's Mills the night before, came up, and were parked at the north entrance of the gap, and one regiment from each brigade sent back as guard to the same.

At an early hour on the morning of May 9 the division pursued its course toward the south entrance of the gap, pushing the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry cautiously before, until it struck a skirmish line of the enemy's cavalry, which was driven entirely from the gap and forced back by this regiment, until, striking a superior force of the enemy, it was in turn compelled to give way (in some little confusion) and fall back upon the infantry, already deployed for its support. It was during the momentary panic of this regiment that Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, its commander, received a painful wound in the leg, while gallantly striving to rally and hold his men. Prior to the onslaught of the enemy upon the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and as soon as the exchange of shots became sufficiently rapid to indicate any considerable force of the enemy, the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers (riflemen) was deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the division, formed as follows: Second Brigade on the left and Third Brigade on the right, with the First Brigade and two batteries following on the road, ready for any contingency. In this formation the enemy's cavalry was received, checked, and repulsed, as it dashed forward, driving the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry before it, and almost at the same moment the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, without knapsacks, rushed forward as skirmishers, driving the enemy like sheep before them, in the direction of Resaca. No further stand being made by the enemy, the command moved forward, with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infan-

try deployed in front and on the flanks, until within two miles of Resaca, when the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers was again deployed as skirmishers and the march continued. On arriving in the vicinity of Camp Creek a brigade of the enemy, 1,400 strong, was encountered, whereupon the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, of the Second Brigade, was thrown forward as a support to the Sixty-sixth Illinois, and the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, of Third Brigade, were placed in line, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road, as a reserve, with the First Brigade and batteries in an open field to the right and rear. Thus formed, the command was given to the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers to advance upon the enemy, which it did with such impetuosity as to break their lines and drive the rebel brigade thus opposed to them across the creek, thoroughly routed and in confusion, taking 19 prisoners, and following the enemy over a hill, compelling them to seek refuge in their fortifications, and holding a position in musket-range of the same. The Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers were now brought forward, and deployed seven companies as skirmishers on the right of the Sixty-sixth Illinois, holding three companies in reserve. The position thus secured, the remainder of the division was brought up and thrown into line from right to left, as follows: Sixty-sixth Indiana, Fiftieth Illinois, Fifty-seventh Illinois, the Fifty-second Illinois and Second Iowa being held in reserve; thus at 2 p. m. the division occupied the first range of hills within one mile of Resaca, awaiting patiently for orders to assault the enemy's works, but at 5 p. m., instead thereof, orders were received for a retrograde movement, which immediately began, and the division withdrew from its position, moving back on the same road pursued by it in the morning to Snake Creek Gap, where it arrived at 12 midnight, the men wearied and exhausted, having been on the march or confronting the enemy since daylight, and bivouacked on the banks of Snake Creek, making a distance of fourteen miles. The casualties in the command in the skirmishing at the gap and before Resaca were: Killed, 2; wounded, 19; total, 21, being mostly in the Ninth and Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

During May 10 the command remained at rest, drawing rations and preparing for new operations until 9 p. m., when, pursuant to instructions from the commanding general, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and during a most terrific thunder-storm, moved to a position in front of Snake Creek Gap, taking possession of slight earth-works, and forming a line facing to the south, with the right, composed of the First Brigade, Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery, and Battery B, First Michigan Light Artillery, holding a wooded hill to the right of the Calhoun Ferry road; the left, composed of the Second Brigade and Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, occupying the above-named road and a portion of an extended plain to the left of said road and Snake Creek, the Third Brigade being held in reserve on the Calhoun road. During the entire night, with the rain pouring in torrents, the men were engaged in constructing fortifications, in anticipation of an attack from the enemy. This severe labor was performed by the men cheerfully, and without a murmur, preparing abatis, and otherwise strengthening their works, but were not permitted to give the enemy battle, with the advantage which would have certainly been derived from their protection. No attack being made upon our force at this point, the command was withdrawn a short distance to the rear of their intrenchments, which

position it occupied during the 11th and 12th of May. While at this point the command was joined by the Twelfth Illinois, Second and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, with the supply train, which they had been detached to guard. On the morning of the 13th of May the command moved out upon the Calhoun Ferry road, one mile directly south, and thence across to the Resaca road, following the same two miles and a half, and then turning to the right, pursuing a cut road until it came to the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, when, in compliance with instructions from Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding corps, it was thrown in line of battle, with the Second Brigade on the right, Third Brigade on the left, and the First Brigade as a reserve, and thrown into a position on the right and rear of the Fourth Division as a support, acting as a reserve during the afternoon, shifting its position to conform with the movements of said division, but not becoming engaged with the enemy, except Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery, which obtained a position from which its shells could for a time reach the enemy's skirmish line. The command bivouacked for the night upon the field two miles from Resaca, having marched a distance of seven miles, and stood for several hours in line of battle.

At 9 a. m. on the 14th of May, in compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, this command moved from its position on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, out upon the Calhoun Ferry road, a distance of one mile and a half, thence to the right on the Lay's Ferry road, leaving Calhoun Ferry to the left a distance of two miles, and to within half a mile of Lay's Ferry, across the Oostenaula River, where the command was halted until a pontoon train and two battalions of an engineer regiment, under Colonel Buell, arrived, when the pontoons were immediately unloaded and put together, and the Second and Seventh Iowa Infantry detailed to carry them to the mouth of Snake Creek, in which stream they were to be placed, loaded with soldiers and pushed across the Oostenaula River. During the time employed in carrying the pontoons to the point designated, Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieutenant Blodgett commanding, took position on a hill about 400 yards from the river, opening upon the enemy, who replied briskly with artillery upon our battery, and with musketry upon our skirmishers, which had been thrown out from the First Brigade, near the north bank of the river, under cover of the heavy timber, to attract the enemy's attention from the placing of the boats one mile below the ferry. At 4.15 o'clock the pontoons had been launched and loaded with six companies of the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers and one company of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of the Second Brigade, and the remainder of the brigade deployed upon the river bank, skirmishing briskly with the enemy upon the opposite side, while the First Brigade was above and near the ferry, to cover the passage of the troops below, the Third Brigade being held in reserve with Battery B, First Michigan Light Artillery, the other two batteries taking position and opening upon the enemy's rifle-pits. At this time, and before the pontoons had moved out of Snake Creek, an officer of Colonel Murray's division of cavalry (name not ascertained) sent information that the enemy was constructing a bridge over the river, near Calhoun Ferry, four miles above Lay's Ferry, which, if true, would permit the enemy to throw a large force across in our rear, entirely isolating this command from the army at Resaca. In con-

sequence of this report the crossing was delayed in hopes of ascertaining further and more definite information in regard to the building of the bridge above, but as nothing more was received in regard thereto at this time, and night was fast approaching, the order for crossing the boats was given, and at precisely 5 p. m. pushed out of Snake Creek into the Oostenaula River; crossing the same, landed on the south bank, and with a cheer drove the enemy's skirmishers from their pits, taking a number of prisoners, and occupying a position as skirmishers, with their left resting on the river. Several of the oarsmen were wounded during the crossing, which was made under the enemy's fire, but the soldiers immediately resumed the oars, determined to accomplish the task allotted them. No sooner had this handful of men obtained a footing on the opposite side of the river than arrangements were immediately made to throw the remainder of the Second Brigade across, but before they could be completed, two reports were received from couriers, confirming the report previously received, of bridges being constructed on the river above by the enemy. Upon the receipt of this latter information the Third Brigade, infantry, and Battery B, First Michigan Light Artillery, were immediately dispatched to Calhoun Ferry, with orders to take that position, throw forward a strong line of skirmishers, ascertain whether or not the enemy had constructed bridges, and to prevent his crossing, in case he should have done so, or until reenforcements could be forwarded. It now being dark, and the reports of bridges being constructed by the enemy twice confirmed, the troops which had crossed the river were withdrawn, and the pontoon train moved back on the road; the Second Brigade was moved back to the forks of the Calhoun and Lay's Ferry road, and the First Brigade to Licking Creek, on the road to Resaca, midway between Lay's and Calhoun Ferries, one battery with each brigade. Thus disposed the command bivouacked for the night, after first thoroughly picketing both ferries, the roads being watched by cavalry, under Colonel Murray. At 9 p. m. Capt. L. H. Everts, assistant adjutant-general, was instructed to go to Calhoun Ferry, and, if possible, ascertain from personal investigation if the enemy had placed pontoons across the river at any point in the vicinity of the ferry. In compliance with instructions he proceeded in company with Capt. Charles Rattray, acting assistant inspector-general Third Brigade, to a point two miles above Calhoun Ferry, and on foot followed the river down a distance of three miles, discovering no bridge whatever, but ascertaining that what had been supposed as such was only fortifications thrown up during the day by the enemy.

At an early hour on the morning of the 15th of May the First Brigade was ordered to move down to the river, and be ready to cross as soon as pontoons were launched, but before this could be done the brigade had taken possession of an old scow, or flat-boat, and already began the crossing of the river, driving the enemy from their rifle-pits. As soon as this brigade had made a lodgment on the opposite side of the river, the Second Brigade was brought forward, and at 10 a. m., the pontoons being placed, began crossing thereon. As soon as these brigades had crossed the river they immediately commenced throwing up earth-works, the right resting upon the river below the Calhoun road and occupied by the First Brigade, and the left resting on the river above said road, occupied by the Second Brigade. In the mean time Batteries H and I, First Missouri Light Artillery, were ordered up and placed in posi-

tion, the former on the right, and the latter on the left of the Calhoun road, about 100 yards north of the river, and commanding a large open field in front of the works on the south side. Up to this time no enemy of importance had been developed, owing, it is supposed, to the demonstration made by the Third Brigade and a battery at the ferry above during the crossing, in compliance with instructions given Col. M. M. Bane, its commander, in the morning. At 12 m., and while the right of the line was being thrown forward preparatory to constructing a second line of works, the first having been completed, the enemy appeared, advancing from the woods in line of battle, charging across the field, making for our right and center, moving with a degree of boldness that showed clearly their confidence in being able to crush and annihilate the small force thus opposed to them, with a deep river in its rear and but a floating bridge for its passage in case of defeat. As soon as the assaulting lines of the enemy had unmasked and stretched out upon the open field, Batteries H and I, First Missouri Light Artillery, opened a destructive fire from their ten guns upon the advancing enemy, which compelled him first to waver and then break in confusion, moving by the left to the cover of an orchard and a dense growth of small timber, when he struck the advance regiment of Colonel Rice's brigade, the Seventh Iowa Volunteers, which opened a deadly volley of musketry upon the already discomfited foe, who, after delivering a rapid fire into the ranks of this regiment, and trying in vain to overpower it by mere numbers alone, gave up the field and fled in disorder, completely routed and defeated. No further assault, or even demonstration, being made by the enemy, the command commenced constructing a second line of works, skirmishers being thrown well to the front, and the battery brought forward across the river. At 5 p. m. the Third Brigade and Battery B, First Michigan Light Artillery, having been brought down from Calhoun Ferry, the former was thrown across the river to a position in advance of the second line of works, near a brick house, and immediately commenced throwing up earth-works, the battery occupying the position left by Battery I, First Missouri Artillery, on the north side. Thus at dark of this day this division had secured and fortified a position on the south bank of the Oostenaula River, placing itself nearly in rear of the rebel army at Resaca, and threatening their only line of communications, the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. Every officer and soldier seemed impressed with the importance of this undertaking, and manifested a determination that it should not fail, if gallantry, perseverance, and promptness could avail. During the night of this day extreme vigilance was kept up, not only by the skirmishers, but by the entire line, and, in compliance with instructions given brigade commanders, select parties were sent to the front as far as the Rome road, and reported hearing distinctly the moving of wagon trains and trains of cars. This information was at once communicated to Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, by one of his staff officers, who was present during these operations.

On the morning of the 16th of May, pursuant to orders from Brigadier-General Dodge, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, the division moved south in the direction of Calhoun, the Third Brigade and battery in advance, Second Brigade and battery in center, and First Brigade and battery in rear, followed by

the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. When near the Calhoun and Rome cross-roads, the skirmishers of the advanced brigade came upon the enemy in some force, and were compelled to fall back to a better position, which they did, holding the enemy in check until the troops got into line, the Third Brigade at the right, the Second in the center (holding the road), and the First Brigade on the left. In this formation skirmishers were pushed forward, supported by a regiment from each brigade, taking possession of a hill near Rome Cross-Roads, upon which a section of Battery B, First Michigan, and Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery, were placed, opening upon the enemy's skirmishers. At the same time the Third Brigade was shifted to the left of the road, nearly in front of the First Brigade, and the Second Brigade thrown to the right of the road, both advancing cautiously, and their skirmishers becoming more warmly engaged, until the skirmishers of the Third Brigade came to a small stream held by the enemy, in rifle-pits on its opposite side, which checked their farther advance, while on the left Captain Taylor, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was thrown forward with four companies of that regiment as skirmishers, with orders to proceed cautiously toward the Rome road, taking possession of and holding the same, if possible. Upon receiving his instructions, this officer charged forward, taking possession of said road; but, instead of simply holding the same, through a misunderstanding of his orders, or from being too impetuous, passed beyond the road, approaching a hill on its left, when, without any warning, the enemy sprang from cover in line of battle, and charging the thin skirmish line drove it, in some confusion, back across the Rome road, and upon the remainder of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers and a portion of the Eighty-first Ohio, thrown forward as its support, where they were repelled, and the line immediately re-established. It was here that Colonel Burke, commanding Second Brigade, was severely wounded in the leg, and Captain Taylor, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, shot through the head, being instantly killed, while trying to steady their men. At the time of this charge by the enemy, a rebel battery was opened upon some empty caissons, and the main road pursued by the troops, and now filled with ambulances removing wounded, creating quite a stampede among camp followers, &c., who had by accident ventured too near the front, but not a man in the ranks, not a soldier with arms, left his post. At 4 p. m. the troops were brought back in good order, taking position on the left of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, which by this time had come up, and which position it occupied until dark on the evening of May 17.

The casualties in this division during its engagement and skirmishes with the enemy on the 14th and 15th of May at Lay's Ferry, and up to the evening of the 16th, resulted as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 8. Enlisted men—killed, 15; wounded, 181; missing, 4. Aggregate, 209. Prisoners captured from the enemy, 48.

The division moved from its position near Rome Cross-Roads at dark on the evening of May 17, in rear of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, on the Rome road; thence on Adairsville road, passing near Adairsville, and arriving one mile and a half from Kingston, Ga., on the 19th of May, where the command was encamped, having marched from Lay's Ferry, a distance of twenty-nine miles. On the 20th of May orders were received from the

major-general commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, for the troops to be prepared for a twenty days' march, and subsistence independent of railroad communications. The command was thus employed until the 23d of May. While at this place the Third Brigade and Battery B, First Michigan Light Artillery, were detached from this command and ordered to Rome, Ga., to relieve a division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, and the officers and men of Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery, were sent North to be mustered out of service, by reason of expiration of term of service, the guns being turned over to the ordnance department. The non-veterans of the Second Iowa Infantry were also sent to Pulaski, Tenn., for the same purpose, the remainder of this regiment being consolidated into six companies. At 1 p. m., May 23, the command moved forward, following the Fifteenth Army Corps, crossing the Etowah, and thence in a direction south-southwest, making slow and irregular marches; passed through Van Wert, and arrived at Dallas, Ga., at 4 p. m. May 26, taking a position south of town, fronting the east, and picketing the hills in front, throwing one regiment down to the forks of the Villa Rica and Dallas road. Up to this time but slight opposition had been met with from the enemy, but at an early hour on the morning of the 27th of May a brisk skirmish fire was opened on both sides, and continued without abatement during the entire day. After much maneuvering and a gradual pressure and driving back of the enemy's skirmishers, this division, at dark of this day, occupied two ridges from which the enemy had been forced, separated by a ravine, and about 100 yards apart. During the night each of these elevations were fortified and occupied by the First Brigade, the first line by the Sixty-sixth Indiana and Second Iowa, the former on the right, with four guns of Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, between these regiments; the second line by the Fifty-second Illinois and Seventh Iowa, former on the right, with one section of said battery between them, both lines connecting with troops of the Fifteenth Corps on their right, and Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, on their left, the Second Brigade being held in reserve.

At daybreak, May 28, the skirmishing opened briskly, and continued, without abatement, until about 4 p. m., when the enemy made a desperate charge along the entire front, pressing forward within ten paces of our works, but were met with a determination equal, if not superior, to their own, and, broken by a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, at last fled in utter rout and panic, having continued their fruitless but desperate assault just twenty-eight minutes. Upon the skirmishers being sent to the front the bodies of 53 dead rebels were counted in front of the works of this division. During this engagement the troops behaved with their usual gallantry. Battery H did fine execution during the assault, using grape and canister almost exclusively, and firing with the utmost rapidity, sending death and consternation into the ranks of the foe. A contemplated movement of the troops of this army during the night was abandoned on account of the report that another assault upon our lines would be made at 12 midnight, but which was not attempted, and the command remained quietly in its works, with exception of continued skirmishing and relieving the regiments of the First Brigade in the first line by regiments from the Second Brigade until the evening of the 29th of May, when, as the troops of this command were about to withdraw from their works, in com-

pliance with instructions, and at about 10 p. m., the enemy with either a single line of battle or re-enforced skirmish line rushed forward to within twenty yards of our line, driving in our skirmishers and pouring into our works rapid volleys of musketry for about five minutes, when they broke, taking advantage of the darkness to make good their retreat, or throw themselves upon the ground to await an opportunity to repeat the assault and watch our movements, in order to prevent the withdrawal. Five separate demonstrations were made upon the works of this command during the night, the last of which assumed more the character of a determined assault, and was made a little before 3 a. m., but found it impossible to penetrate or surmount the wall of fire presented by the brave and unflinching men of the Second Brigade. It is impossible to state the damage inflicted upon the enemy in their several night attacks, as, during the intense darkness, they were enabled to remove all dead and wounded.

During the 30th of May, with the exception of the continued skirmishing, everything remained quiet along the lines, and until the morning of the 31st, when the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, supported by the Eighty-first Ohio, was ordered to advance upon the enemy, driving him into his works, which was executed with a degree of promptness worthy the veteran soldiers of any country or age, the enemy being compelled to abandon his rifle-pits, and only succeeded in making a stand at his main works, which were ascertained to be too strong to hazard an assault without the co-operation of other divisions on the right and left, and, therefore, these regiments were compelled to fall slowly back to their intrenchments. No further demonstration was made on either side during the remainder of this day or night thereof.

At or near 9 o'clock, June 1, 1864, in compliance with instructions, the troops were withdrawn from their works in front of Dallas, which had been so long and well defended, First Brigade of this division moving in advance of the Army of the Tennessee (the Second Brigade having been sent to the left to relieve a brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps), passed through the village of Dallas, thence on cut road to the Burnt Hickory road, which it followed until it arrived at a new line of works, situated on this road, which it occupied, fronting south, and holding the same until the Army of the Tennessee had passed through, and well to the rear of the same, when, pursuant to orders received from Brigadier-General Dodge, it moved back to a position two miles farther in rear, taking possession of high wooded ground, with large open fields in front, and immediately commenced constructing works and abatis, continuing this labor during most of the night. The Second Brigade, having rejoined the command at this place, was thrown to the left and at right angles with the First Brigade, the battery in position between the two. The casualties before Dallas and up to the evening of June 1, in this command, was as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 9. Enlisted men—killed, 11; wounded, 98; total, 120. The command occupied this position until June 5, with but slight skirmishing with the enemy. At 2 p. m. on the 5th of this month the division left its fortifications and proceeded to Burnt Hickory Church, and from thence to Allatoona Creek, at which place the First Brigade and Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, of this command, encamped, with instructions to hold the position, picketing strongly the roads and bridge, while the Second Brigade moved

forward to the village of Acworth, on the railroad, and two miles distant from Allatoona Creek, where it arrived at 4 p. m., and was placed in camp south of the town. The two brigades and battery composing this command occupied the positions above designated, making preparations for future operations, until the morning of June 10, when the First Brigade and battery having arrived at Acworth, the division moved out at 11 a. m. upon the Acworth road, in the direction of Big Shanty, at which place it arrived at 1 p. m. of this day, encamping near and northwest of the town. The command remained in camp at this place until the 15th of June. Officers and men suffered considerable from exposure to the weather, it having rained almost incessantly for four days successively. Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, was temporarily assigned to the division on this day, commanded by Lieutenant Shier, and consisting of four 10-pounder guns.

At 6 a. m. June 15 the division was moved a short distance to the front, taking position in rear of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, where it remained until 1 p. m., when it was moved back to a position formerly occupied by the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, being held in reserve until 11 a. m. on the 17th instant, except Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, which was placed in position in the first and second line of works, and Battery C, First Michigan Artillery, which was moved into position on the front line, on the right of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. At 11 p. m. on the 17th June the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers, of First Brigade, and the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, of Second Brigade, were sent to report to General Veatch, commanding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, the former being assigned temporarily to General Fuller's brigade, of that division, and the latter to the Second Brigade of the same.

With the exception of the changes above named, this command remained in reserve until June 20, when the Second Iowa Infantry, of the First Brigade, was detailed for guard duty at the station, and on the 21st the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, was ordered forward on picket duty on the left and rear of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 22d of June Colonel Mersy, commanding Second Brigade, was ordered to take the Twelfth Illinois, of his brigade, and relieving the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers, assume command of the Twelfth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio, subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Veatch. Up to the 26th of June the division remained in the position occupied on the 15th, with the exception of the changes enumerated, and some other unimportant movements of a few regiments. At 2 p. m. June 26 the command, with the exception of the Second Iowa Volunteers, moved from its position in reserve to the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, relieving the division of General Osterhaus, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and forming its lines as follows: First Brigade on the right, with the Seventh Iowa Volunteers, its right regiment, resting on the railroad, and the Second Brigade on the left, with its left regiment, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, resting on the main Marietta road, artillery in position on the flanks of each brigade. Skirmishers were immediately thrown forward, and engaged those of the enemy during the night. At 3 a. m. June 27 the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to advance up the mountain as far as possible, which order was carried out promptly and with energy, this regiment moving briskly forward until com-

pelled to halt on the side of the mountain, in consequence of the skirmish line of the Seventeenth Army Corps being driven back, leaving the left flank of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers exposed to a flank fire from the enemy, and making it necessary to throw one company across the flank thus uncovered for its protection. The Ninth Illinois Volunteers, having been dismounted temporarily, were thrown forward during the night as a support to the skirmish line.

During the 28th, 29th, and 30th of June and 1st of July the general position of the troops of this command remained unchanged, and no demonstration being made on either side in our immediate front, except the usual and constant skirmishing. At 10 p. m. July 2 the command moved, in compliance with orders from headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, to a position one mile and a half to the right and rear, remaining in line of battle until the morning of July 3, at which time it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated Kenesaw Mountain. At 7 a. m. of this date the division was again put in motion, passing down the Sandtown road past the Twenty-third Army Corps, then bearing to the left toward Ruff's Mill, on Nickajack Creek, which was reached about 7 p. m., and, in compliance with instructions, relieved a division of troops found stationed at this point. During the night works were thrown up for the batteries and rifle-pits for the men, and occupied until 12 m. on the 4th of July, when the command again moved forward to a position on the right of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, the Second Brigade in line, the First Brigade in reserve, and the Sixty-sixth and Ninth Illinois Volunteers as skirmishers. Sharp skirmishing commenced and continued until 5 p. m., when orders were received for the command to move forward and take the enemy's works. The advance was immediately made by the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, well supported, and at dusk the enemy was driven from his works (although making a stubborn resistance), which were occupied by the entire division during the night. At an early hour on the morning of the 5th of July a skirmish line was advanced a distance of two or three miles, without meeting with any serious opposition from the enemy. At 1 p. m. of this day the command moved back on to the Sandtown road, and thence to the Widow Mitchell's, where the division was massed in an open field, remaining until the 7th of July. On this day the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, with one section of Battery C, First Michigan Artillery, was moved down the Sandtown road to the river, engaging the enemy on its opposite side, who opened with artillery and musketry. On the 8th of July, in compliance with orders, the remainder of the Second Brigade was sent down to Sandtown with instructions to make a demonstration upon the enemy. It arrived at the point designated at 7 a. m., taking position, and throwing skirmishers down the river to the right, and making such other dispositions as would lead the enemy to believe that the real crossing was to be made at this place. The casualties in this command while before Kenesaw Mountain, and up to July 9, were as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 3; enlisted men—killed, 1; wounded, 39; aggregate, 43. Early on the morning of July 9 the entire command was put in motion, in rear of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, for Marietta, at which place it arrived at 8 p. m., and bivouacked on the east side of the town. At 4 a. m. July 10 the division moved out, followed by the Fourth Division,

Sixteenth Army Corps, and arrived at Roswell at 12 m. From thence proceeded to the Chattahoochee River, crossing the same, and relieving General Newton's division, of the Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland. As soon as the crossing had been made, the troops were at once set to work constructing fortifications, which the division occupied until the 17th of July, when it was again put in motion, and bivouacked at Mason's Creek, about five miles distant. On the morning of the 18th of July the division moved forward at an early hour, the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry being in advance. The march was continued without any important incident, crossing Peach Tree Creek, and from thence to Decatur, where it arrived at 4 p. m. on the 19th, and bivouacked to the southwest of town, in line of battle. On the 20th of July the division moved but a short distance, taking a position on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps, the First Brigade in line, the Second Brigade in reserve. Skirmishers were here thrown forward, and works constructed. The command remained in position as above described, until about 2 p. m. the 21st of July, when it moved to the front and right in the direction of Atlanta, Ga., making connection with General Schofield on the left, the First Brigade in line, the Second Brigade in reserve, remaining in this position during the night.

On the 22d of July the division took an important part in one of the severest battles of this memorable campaign, a special report of which has been made by the brigade and battery commanders and transmitted to your headquarters, in consideration of which I shall only attempt to give a brief statement of position and operations of this day. At 10 a. m., it having been ascertained that the enemy had left our front, the division was put in motion, with orders from Major-General Dodge, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, to proceed to a position on the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee. It was during the movement of this command, in compliance therewith, and while making a temporary halt at a cross-roads, in waiting for an officer of General Dodge's staff to ascertain which was the road the command was to pursue, that the enemy's pickets were discovered, being in rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was in line of battle fronting nearly due west. The Second Brigade, being in advance, was immediately thrown into position on the left of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, with the Fourteenth Ohio Battery on its left, and facing to the south, while the First Brigade, now coming up, was placed in line almost at right angles with the Second Brigade, its right resting on the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, and fronting nearly east, Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, being placed in position by Capt. Frederick Welker, chief of artillery, a little in front, and near the left center of Colonel Rice's command, the entire division being without fortifications or cover. Hardly had these arrangements been completed when the enemy, driving in our skirmishers, advanced through an open field upon our lines, flaunting their flags, and evincing a determination to crush the small force opposed to them. Their advance was met first by Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery and the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, plowing through their ranks with grape and canister, and strewing the field with their dead and wounded, but still pressing forward until meeting with a withering fire from the infantry, when they wavered, broke, and fled in confusion to the woods. At the time the enemy's line first wa-

vered, the Twelfth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, charged forward in the most gallant manner, adding greatly to the final repulse and rout of the foe, and taking 2 stand of colors and 466 prisoners. Each successive assault of the enemy was met and repulsed in the same gallant manner by the troops of this command, until, disheartened, the enemy was compelled to withdraw from a field made untenable by the determination, coolness, and valor displayed by the troops of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. At the time the enemy's assault had ceased in front of this command, and in compliance with orders from Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, the Second Brigade was sent to the support of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and, deployed near the railroad, immediately charged the enemy in the most daring manner, retaking the works from which this division had been driven and four 20-pounder Parrott guns of De Gress' battery, and captured about 190 prisoners. The works thus retaken by a handful of men, led by the brave Mersy, were occupied by the same until evening of the same day, when the brigade was relieved and placed in reserve to the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. At 12 midnight two regiments of this brigade were ordered to report to General Leggett, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, remaining on duty with this command until the 26th of July, when they rejoined their brigade.

The casualties in this command during the battle of the 22d of July, which continued from 12 m. until 5 p. m., resulted as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 6. Enlisted men—killed, 31; wounded, 165; missing, 4. Making an aggregate of 208. Number of prisoners captured from the enemy, 660.

During the 23d, 24th, and 25th of July that portion of the command not detached (First Brigade and one regiment of Second Brigade) was engaged in burying rebel dead, removing their wounded and our own, and constructing fortifications. For number of dead buried, capture of arms and colors, see recapitulation.

July 26, I am indebted to Capt. L. H. Everts, assistant adjutant-general, for the foregoing report of the operations of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to this date, at which time I assumed command. I found the division, with its corps and department, under marching orders, organized and occupying a position as follows: The First Brigade, Col. (now General) E. W. Rice commanding, numbering 1,084 effectives, occupying a line on the extreme left of the army about half way between Decatur and Atlanta, south of the Augusta railroad, and distant from it about 1,000 yards. The Second Brigade, Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips (now commanded by Col. R. N. Adams, Eighty-first Ohio) commanding, numbering 1,569 effectives, distributed as follows: the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry and Twelfth Illinois Infantry in the line of Leggett's division, of the Seventeenth Corps; the Sixty-sixth Illinois on the railroad to Augusta, having been engaged in destroying that road, and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry beyond Decatur, picketing and scouting, under the orders of the corps commander; Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieutenant Blodgett commanding, numbering 146 effectives, lay in battery on Rice's line. In addition to the effectives in line there was a pioneer corps, composed of 123 whites and 190 blacks—making a grand total, in the division, of 3,754 effectives. At

2 p. m. the division moved north, crossing the railroad and uniting Rice's and Phillips' brigades, following the road made during the day, till it ran into the Decatur and Buck Head road, when a detour to the left was made, and the head of the column moved along a road south of Peach Tree Creek in a westerly direction, till it struck the Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta road near Sherman's headquarters. Here it halted, and the command went into bivouac until daylight. July 27, the line of march continued westerly, and close to Peach Tree Creek, till we crossed the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, when the column again approached Atlanta, bearing east of it till it arrived near the intersection of the Atlanta and Turner's Ferry road with Proctor's Creek at a point known as the Jeff. C. Davis hill (his troops being in occupation on the extreme right of the army). Here it halted for further orders. The Second Division, being in advance of the Army of the Tennessee, necessarily went first into the new position. Major-General Howard, who had assumed command of the Department of the Tennessee that morning, wishing to expedite the movements, ordered me to cross Proctor's Creek, and advance with my left on the creek, to a high ridge, distant about 1,500 yards south of the Jeff. C. Davis hill. At 3 p. m. the division passed over, and was formed in echelon by brigades from the left, Rice's brigade on the left, Phillips' on the right, both covered by a cloud of skirmishers. The command moved forward through the thick undergrowth in fair order, over the consecutive ridges, without meeting any opposition that the skirmishers could not overcome. The ridge designated was soon intrenched, a substantial six-gun battery built on a prominent knoll, the whole line having a fine command over an open field, beyond which Atlanta was visible, distant about 2,000 yards. Late in the evening the other division of this corps came up, and extended over our right, and still later the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps bivouacked in our rear. Our line now rested its left on Proctor's Creek and ran southerly, facing almost due east. The stream here divided the Army of the Cumberland from that of the Tennessee; Baird's division, Fourteenth Corps, being the right of the former, this division of the Sixteenth Army Corps being the left of the latter. July 28, the Seventeenth Corps got into position early on our right, and the Fifteenth, while forming on their right, were struck by Hood's column with so much fury as to threaten disaster. This division was held in readiness to re-enforce any point, but being called on for but two regiments, I directed Col. J. J. Phillips to comply with the orders promptly as possible. He moved about 3 p. m. at a double-quick, with the Eighty-first Ohio and Sixty-sixth Illinois, arriving just in time to relieve two regiments of Morgan L. Smith's division that had exhausted their ammunition. Their loss was slight, but their services at the critical moment invaluable and warmly appreciated by Major-General Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps. During this engagement, although in reserve, the command was subjected to a severe and continuous shelling from the rebel artillery. July 28 and 29, the command, engaged in strengthening their works, suffered some from the proximity of rebel sharpshooters; we could not drive them out of their pits, in consequence of lack of co-operation of the command on our left. July 30 and 31, the enemy, besides a 20-pounder Parrott battery, used a 6½-inch siege piece on our men, producing no other casualties than the loss of a few horses, and com-

pelling the men to traverse that portion of the line exposed. The weight of their guns overmatched ours, and I prohibited the opening of our light 12's till we could get a position nearer the enemy's line.

August 1, 2, and 3, inclusive, a slight advance of the skirmishers, and a brief shelling of their line on the 1st, by Lieutenant Blodgett, with a continued working on our obstruction, were all the events of these three days. The enemy disposed to be quiet, occasionally opening from their siege pieces. August 4, in compliance with orders from Military Division of the Mississippi, through corps headquarters, to make a demonstration to cover some movements on the right, and in co-operation with the command on my right and left, I doubled my skirmish line and, with the Sixty-sixth Illinois and Fifty-second Illinois, charged the rebels; drove them from their pits back into their main line. Under cover of this movement I reconnoitered the ground, and discovered a commanding position for the main line. About 6 p. m. the enemy opened their batteries, and, with a strong line of battle, advanced, driving my skirmishers from the position gained in the morning, and threatening our main works. I ordered Colonel Phillips to take his brigade and recover the position. With the aid of the artillery he charged them in return, and, after a vigorous fight, secured the greater portion of the ground, but suffered from a galling fire on his flanks, the other commands not coming to his support as was expected. Our casualties were about 25 killed and wounded. August 5, the skirmishing was vigorous all day, but no effort on the part of the enemy to advance. Men intrenched themselves as well as possible under the enemy's fire. August 6, the enemy, evidently annoyed by our success and the fire of our skirmish line, shelled it warmly about 8 a. m., but produced no effect. August 7, 8, and 9, constant skirmishing, with a steady advance of our lines, produced a list of casualties expected only from an extensive engagement. Again were the rebels assaulted successively on the 8th, capturing 12 or 15 prisoners, and bringing our line within 1,000 yards of the enemy. On the 11th the rebel vedettes were captured or driven in, and we obtained a position from which we could command the rebel batteries and occupy with the main body. August 12, the command occupied works thrown up in the night on a ridge overlooking the eastern part of Atlanta. Our skirmishers were distant from the enemy about sixty yards. There was from this line a single ravine separating the ridge from that on which the city of Atlanta is located, and the central point of the line being quite elevated, furnished a fine natural position for a battery. Welker's battery, Lieutenant Blodgett commanding, moved in about 2 a. m., and was ordered to open whenever the enemy did. As soon as the fog had moved from the intervening space, the enemy discovered our line, our battery, and our working parties, and opened all their metal on the six 12-pounders. Their shot and shell penetrated the parapet, tore out the revetment, burst in front, over, and inside, killing and wounding the gunners, and threatening demolition to the entire battery. The veteran artillerists stuck close to their guns and handled them so well that Lieutenant Blodgett was enabled, in one hour, to silence both forts in his front. The true effect of artillery was here best found in volley firing. While one or two guns fired consecutively at an object for a week may produce no effect, six guns fired together and repeatedly will overcome any possible obstacle in a very short time. The great

success of this battery throughout this entire campaign is owing to the fact that its fire has ever been concentrated, and by battery or in volleys. August 13, obtained from General Sherman a 4½-inch Rodman, which was placed in battery where my line connected with the right of the Army of the Cumberland. The position overlooked the whole valley, being the salient of our joint lines, and the gun opened on the city, with orders to fire a round every fifteen minutes throughout the day, and every five minutes during the night. This piece fired 1,080 rounds before being dismounted, with no other injury than the enlargement of the vent. A battery [of] 20-pounder Parrotts was sent to me from the Seventeenth Corps, and placed in position with Welker's guns; a furnace was built and hot shot fired from two of them during the night. The heating process seemed to expand the shot, so as to take the rifling more perfectly, and with the guns we had the experiment was a perfect success. I cannot say positively that the hot shot fired any of the houses, but large fires were visible in the city every night hot shot was used save one. The command suffered from the first advance till the evening of the 25th of August, as severely as a besieging party. Our lines were so closely drawn that extreme danger attended the exposure of the person at any point on the skirmish line. We were constantly annoyed by batteries on our right and left flanks, which destroyed more men in the reserve lines than elsewhere. There was no safety or security; cooks, grooms, clerks at work in their offices, were as subject to being hit by the random shell or shot as men in the extreme front.

On the evening of August 25, at 8 p. m., with muffled artillery wagons, and with great secrecy and celerity, the Second Division withdrew, occupying a line of works thrown up through the day on the ridge running north and south, on which Ezra Church is located, and conforming nearly to the line of the Fifteenth Corps in their battle of the 28th of August [July], facing east instead of west, Rice's brigade on the left and Adams' brigade on the right. The division, with its corps, withdrew from this position on the night of August 26. Being in rear of the Army of the Tennessee, Rice's brigade was thrown out as rear guard, not to move till the pickets all fell back. The entire command drew out at 8 p. m. and marched, via Lick Skillet, over Utoy Creek, through Dry Pond, to a plantation on Camp Creek, owned by one Campbell, nearly due south of Sandtown. August 28, our trains went round by Judge Wilson's place, and joined us at this point. This division, in advance of the corps, and in rear of the train of the Seventeenth Corps, swung out about 11 a. m., after waiting three hours for the Seventeenth Corps train to clear the road. The march was short, bringing us to Shadna Church on the West Point railroad, distant from Fairburn two miles. Here the Sixteenth Corps laid in reserve. August 29, the division, with the corps, moved down the West Point railroad, destroying the track between Shadna and Palmetto, about 5 miles; returned to the position occupied the night before, in rear of the Seventeenth Corps. August 30, the Second Division, in advance of the corps, moved toward Jonesborough, taking a direct road, crossing Pond Fork and Shoal Creek, via Renfroe Place, on the west bank of Flint River, where the command went into bivouac about 10 p. m. The Fifteenth Corps occupying the main road compelled us, being in the advance of the parallel column, to make a road as we marched. By direction

of the corps commander I ordered two regiments from Rice's brigade to report to General Kilpatrick, as he said, to support his cavalry, but really to do the work the cavalry should have done. They were kept in advance of the main body of the cavalry, carrying four days' rations, pioneer tools, knapsacks, guns, and equipments, and compelled to march rapidly to keep up, under an August sun in Georgia. The cavalry, not being able to dislodge, with their few troops in advance, the enemy, who had covered himself with rails and dirt on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country, withdrew, and sent the infantry in. Major Hamill, of the Second Iowa Infantry, commanding both regiments (the Seventh Iowa and his own), deployed the Second and, placing the Seventh in support, charged the works through a corn-field, driving the rebels from their position, killing and wounding, but not capturing any. Major Hamill, in this gallant affair, received a serious wound, and was borne to the rear. His loss was 8 or 9 killed and wounded.

The morning of the 31st of August found us bivouacked on the west bank of the Flint River, about two miles from Jonesborough, Rice's brigade in line, facing south, Adams' brigade in rear of department headquarters, facing north. The Fifteenth Corps had crossed the river the evening previous, and gone into line of battle, facing east, with their flanks well refused. After throwing up a strong line on the west bank of the stream and building two bridges, I was directed by Major-General Howard, through General Ransom, to send Adams' brigade, which had just been relieved by the Seventeenth Corps, across the river to occupy the line of works General Osterhaus' right brigade were then in; Colonel Adams occupying the position designated by General Howard, relieving two or more regiments of General Osterhaus' division. About 10 a. m. Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieutenant Blodgett commanding, was placed on the right of Adams' brigade, without any protection. The distance from the battery to the river was about 1,000 yards, which, by order of General Howard, was to be left open for the enemy to come in. In the course of the morning I received another order to throw General Rice's brigade across the river in reserve. This was done at 1 p. m. The line of the Fifteenth Corps, as before observed, was due north and south, facing east. The left of this division connected with the right of the Fifteenth Corps, but at right angles with that line; consequently, we faced due south, our right projecting into air. The line we occupied was on a ridge with a corn-field in front, a ravine intervening, the whole composing the eastern water-shed of the Flint, which drained the fields toward our right. Along the edge of the river in the bottom the woods are quite dense, and furnish excellent cover for infantry. Six hundred yards in our front another strip of timber parallel to our line, along the farther edge of the corn-field. At 2 p. m. our skirmishers were pushed in, followed by a line of battle, which emerged from the strip of forest opposite, and came out obliquely to our line into the corn-field. Adams' brigade, with Blodgett's battery, sent them back. Rice's brigade was now double-quicked to the right of the battery, to continue the line if possible to the river. Again the enemy charged, advancing squarely with our works. The battery, exposed to the pattering fire, stood out in open field, sending case and solid shot, without marked effect, and the lines advanced through the corn-field steadily, their flags floating in the lazy breeze. A few

shots are sent. The men, however, are restrained, and ordered not to fire a shot till the enemy comes out of the field of corn into the meadow in front of our works. Their appearance there is welcomed by a tremendous volley along Adams' brigade, and by double-shotted guns from the battery, followed by the rattling of file-firing along the line. A portion of the rebel line breaks and runs for life to the woods; the rest, in front of Rice's command, seek shelter in a gully or wash, about deep enough to conceal a man, and are thus temporarily safe. I ordered Rice to send a regiment to clear out the hollow, which was followed by the Sixty-sixth Indiana rushing down the declivity into the gully, killing and driving them out, and bringing about 60 back as prisoners. Rice sent me word from his right that the enemy are massing in the woods down in the bottom, trying to work to the right. I saw columns moving to the right, and feeling somewhat apprehensive about that, the vulnerable point of our line, sent to General Ransom a request for the Third Brigade, from the Fourth Division, to support my right. Colonel Tillson's brigade arrived before the enemy could take advantage of our weakness, threw two regiments on our right, and secured that point. During this short space of time the men on the line of Rice's brigade built a parapet, from which it would have been impossible to have driven them, so expert have the men become in practical engineering. By this time the enemy, having reformed his scattered lines, massed, and moved through the woods to our right, but not sufficiently covered to prevent our canister from raking his flanks, so as to compel him to hurry off, leaving his dead and some of his wounded in our hands. From the prisoners captured in both brigades we learned that Bate's division, Hardee's corps, had been sent to force the right of our lines, while Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions laid behind it, to rush in and strike the Fifteenth Corps in rear. Our losses were light; about 100 prisoners captured, 43 dead buried, and some 12 or 15 wounded brought in. The battery of six light 12-pounders did excellent service here with canister in volleys. No column can stand a concentrated fire of six Napoleons by volley or battery, double shotted with canister.

September 1, skirmished briskly in the morning, and in the afternoon advanced the line, supported by the Second Iowa Infantry, driving the enemy from a portion of his line. September 2, the skirmishers of this division advanced about daylight, and found the rebel lines empty. On pressing into the town of Jonesborough, they succeeded in giving a few farewell shots to a train of cars just leaving, but were too late to capture. The line of skirmishers as an organization being the first in the place, pursued the enemy a short distance south of Jonesborough, till they struck the rear guard of the enemy, when they halted, remaining there as a picket till relieved by the Fifteenth Corps. At 10 a. m. moved on new roads south and parallel with the railroad till we came onto the enemy at the headwaters of Camp Creek, two miles from (north) of Lovejoy's Station. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps, marching on different and parallel roads, came in front of the enemy, consecutively by heads of column, the Fifteenth first, then this division (it being in advance), of the Sixteenth Army Corps, &c. I was directed to deploy two regiments on the right of the skirmish line of the Fifteenth Corps. After reconnoitering the position, two regiments from the Second Brigade, under Colonel Adams, were thrown

forward. At the signal to advance they assaulted the hill in their front, capturing the rebel line and a few prisoners in the pits. In their turn the enemy assaulted our line, but were repulsed with considerable loss. This command was afterward withdrawn and sent to another portion of the line of the Fifteenth Corps, and before they returned, on the subsequent day, the Sixty-sixth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio had been three times in line and once in reserve, and moved from right to left, and left to right twice. The Twelfth Illinois reported to Rice's brigade, which was engaged in destroying the Macon railroad, during the night. On the 3d of September the division was united and detached from the corps and placed on the extreme right and front of the army, almost facing Lovejoy's Station from the west. It laid here September 4 and 5, and on the evening of the 5th [marched] in the midst of a terrific thunder-storm, that flooded the streams to such an extent as to require men to go waist deep to ford them, and converted the roads into sink-holes and slush. The livelong night the patient, wet, and weary men labored over the roads, now halting and lying in the mud till some team ahead was resurrected from the mud, now deploying as skirmishers, and moving to the rear to take the place of some other command that had gone and left the rear, without orders, or to cover some cavalry brigade, whose retrograde movement had commenced before the time required. Daylight, on the morning of the 6th, found us dragging our weary way into Jonesborough, and by 7 a. m. the command occupied the works they were in during the battle of the 31st ultimo. The march from this point, via Morrow's Mill and the West Point railroad, to the line of works the division now occupies near East Point, is barren of events worthy of record. Suffice it to say the men are in camp, in good spirits, cheerful, and manifestly as strong in spirits for mischief as if they had not walked their toilsome miles or fought the most stubborn struggles of the war.

I am largely indebted to my personal staff, to the general staff officers—of the adjutant's, quartermaster's, commissary's, inspector's, engineer's, and medical departments—they have all rendered me efficient aid.

I am particularly obliged to thank Capt. Benjamin S. Barbour, Company I, Seventh Iowa Infantry, my chief of outposts, for his faithful, patient, and constant attention to the picket and grand guard duty of this division, for his promptness in pursuit of the enemy, and energy in watching and advancing his line.

In conclusion, I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying tabular statement of the casualties of this division, the prisoners captured, and ammunition expended.

Words are inadequate to convey a fitting eulogium of the brave men and gallant officers of this command. Their conduct inspires one with a profound admiration for his own species, and their devotion to their country's cause awakens a conviction that with such men the flag of our country must ever be triumphant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

RECAPITULATION.[a]

Effective strength Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, at commencement and end of campaign.

Command.	May 3, 1864.			September 8, 1864.			Loss during campaign.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
First Brigade	86	2,079	2,165	47	1,173	1,220	945
Second Brigade	92	2,294	2,386	48	1,240	1,288	1,098
Third Brigade	96	1,983	2,079	76	1,599	1,675	[b]404
Artillery	11	516	527	6	216	222	[c]305
Aggregate	285	6,872	7,157	177	4,228	4,405	[d]2,752

[a] The effective strength in the above recapitulation includes the pioneer corps of the division, which was not embraced in the effective strength given at the commencement of this official report of the campaign.

[b] The loss of the Third Brigade is comparatively small, owing to its having been detached May 21, 1864, and sent to Rome, Ga. (which it garrisons at present), and not having taken an active part in the field since that date.

[c] The main loss of the artillery has been occasioned by transfer of Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery, and muster out.

[d] This being a veteran division, the main loss during the campaign viz, 57 commissioned officers and 1,038 enlisted men, has been caused by resignations and muster out, by virtue of expiration of term of service.

Casualties, captures, etc.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.	Approximate distance marched (miles).	Captured.				Rebel dead buried on front.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Prisoners.	Stand of colors.	Small arms.	Guns.	
First Brigade	1	46	10	275	1	2	12	333	335	500	159	2	777	....	163
Second Brigade	8	87	15	385	....	38	23	510	533	500	660	2	.....	4	.....
Third Brigade	....	2	2	25	....	....	2	27	29	500	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Artillery	....	2	....	26	....	....	....	28	28	500	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Aggregate	9	137	27	711	1	40	37	888	925	500	819	[a]4	777	[b]4	163

[a] Colors captured, as follows, viz, 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 2; 66th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 1; 2d Iowa, 1.

[b] Four 20-pounder guns, belonging to Capt. De Gress' battery (of Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps), recaptured July 22, by Second Brigade.

Artillery ammunition expended as follows, viz, 3,674 rounds for 12-pounder light gun, 910 rounds for 10-pounder Parrott gun, 300 rounds for 3-inch Parrott gun, 1,174 rounds for 4½-inch siege gun; total, 6,058.

Infantry ammunition expended during campaign, viz, 714,130 rounds elongated ball cartridge, caliber .58; 83,500 rounds Henry rifle cartridge, caliber .44; 11,088 rounds Spencer rifle cartridge, caliber .52; total, 808,718. An approximate average of 350 rounds, per man, for the actual force (viz, First and Second Brigades) in the field.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Kingston, Ga., May* 21, 1864.

I. Owing to the continued movement of the troops of this command since the engagement at Lay's Ferry, the general commanding has not been able to express his thanks to the officers and men of his division in general orders for their gallant behavior at Snake Creek Gap, and thence to Resaca, and at the crossing of Lay's Ferry, on the 14th and 15th of May, 1864. He now avails himself of the op-

portunity, and takes pleasure in stating that the conduct of both officers and men of his command was all that he could have desired, and that they never have exhibited more coolness, bravery, and determination than when making the perilous crossing of the Oostenaula River at Lay's Ferry, on the above-mentioned dates, which resulted in the immediate retreat of the enemy from Resaca. For this he most sincerely thanks them, and feels a proud gratification in being their commander. In due time each regiment and individual officer and soldier shall receive due credit for meritorious conduct, especially the part borne by the Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers in its exposed position at Lay's Ferry, the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers at Snake Creek Gap, the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers on the evening of the 14th, and the daring soldier of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers who swam the Oostenaula River, snatched the rebel banner from the works, and bore it triumphantly to our lines in the very face of the enemy. For the gallant dead who sleep beneath the turf of the battle-field we may drop a tear, and will ever hold them in most grateful remembrance as men who freely offered up their lives for the salvation of their beloved country.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Dallas, Ga.,
June 3, 1864.

I. The general commanding takes this opportunity of again extending his thanks to the troops under his command for their gallant and meritorious conduct in repulsing the enemy's assaults upon our lines on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, as also repelling the repeated assaults of the enemy during the night of the 29th ultimo. During the engagements of the 28th the men of the Second Iowa and Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry held the front line with the most determined spirit of valor and heroism, while the same may be said of the troops composing the Second Brigade during the midnight assaults of the 29th. The second line, composed of the Fifty-second Illinois and Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, though not engaged on this occasion, were ready to aid their comrades in front if they needed it, or for any other emergency that might arise, their valor being too well known to be doubted for a moment. Without signal mention of any regiment at this time it is sufficient for the brave troops of this command, for their country and their friends, to know that their commanding officer feels proud of their gallant conduct, their endurance, and promptness during five successive days, in which they were engaged with the enemy. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, who were at no time absent from their post and fought their battery with the utmost coolness and determination.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE
SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS:

You have just passed through the most arduous campaign of the war, and by your unmurmuring endurance of the privations and hardships incident to it, have won the everlasting gratitude of your Government and people. By your heroism and gallantry on the field you have earned, and now enjoy, the reputation of being among the best soldiers the Republic has sent into the field. Your name is now historical, and future generations will point with pride to your deeds, and be stimulated to emulate your actions when danger shall menace the institutions for the perpetuation of which you have so manfully struggled. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the scenes through which you have so successfully passed, for they are indelibly engraved in the hearts of a grateful people, and the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty, and done it well, is sweeter than listening to the catalogue of obstacles you have overcome, and trials you have patiently endured. You must now remember it is equally, if not more, difficult to sustain a good name than to secure one; that your labors are not finished. Although we have set down for a season of rest you are not to be idle; rest does not imply idleness. You must now turn the energies you have hitherto displayed into other channels. Officers must now strive to render themselves proficient, theoretically and practically, in the details of the profession to which they have devoted themselves. Schools of instruction for officers of all grades will be established. The strictest attention must now be paid to the proper conduct and military bearing of the men at parades, guard mountings, and roll-calls; to the systematic and thorough policing of camps; to the cleanliness of the men, and the neatness of their arms and clothing. All must labor to be prompt and vigilant on duty; to be patient to inferiors, and obedient to superiors; the debasing influences of camp vices counteracted by the introduction of harmless games. Gymnasiums must be established, when such exercises will be introduced as will tend to add strength to the body, activity to the limbs, and grace to the motion. The men must be made to understand that it is disgraceful to get drunk, to quarrel, to use profane and coarse language; that they are regarded as gentlemen, and should bear themselves as such. Brigade and regimental commanders will institute a judicious system of rewards and punishments, and all must strive to impress upon their commands that their profession is the most dignified and honorable in the world; that the rank and reputation of each man depends upon his own conduct and valor, and the success of a cause, the most sacred in which man ever embarked, is, more or less, dependent upon your labors while in this camp. You have apparently a difficult task before you, but you can accomplish it, and more, if you manifest one-half the energy, patience, and perseverance you have displayed throughout the campaign, on the marches, in the trenches, and on the battle-field. Let every man do his duty.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 530.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Elliott W. Rice, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of July 22, before Atlanta:

At early dawn of the 22d my skirmishers discovered and reported to me that the enemy had disappeared from my front. I immediately ordered them forward, and obtained permission from your headquarters to send the Fifty-second Illinois to their support, which was done. They advanced, connecting with the skirmish line of the Fifteenth Corps on the left and Twenty-third Corps on the right, and passed over the rifle-pits of the enemy, and three-quarters of a mile beyond found the enemy's first line of works, in rear of which, and running parallel thereto, a main road, leading to the southeastern portion of the city. The line was advanced half a mile on this road, closely followed by the Fifty-second Illinois, and soon found the enemy in strong works immediately around Atlanta. Our skirmish line was established within 800 yards of the rebel works, and distant about one mile and a quarter from the heart of the city. Between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. I received orders to move my command, following the brigade of Colonel Mersy. I moved in a southerly direction on the main road running in rear of the army, crossing the railroad near the Three-Mile House, arriving at a point two miles and a half from my old position and one mile in rear of the line of Seventeenth Army Corps. Here I formed my brigade in single line perpendicular to Colonel Mersy's line and facing east, my right joined his left at the high point in the open field, the two lines thus forming a right angle, and the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, of Mersy's brigade, in the apex of the angle. My regiments were posted in the following order: Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers on the right, Second Iowa on their left, next Welker's battery, Lieutenant Blodgett commanding, the Seventh Iowa Volunteers on the left. I immediately covered my front with a skirmish line, but had no time to construct works. My position being in an open field, I could only rely on the bravery and endurance of my command. The skirmish line had just arrived at the timber, 800 yards from my front, when they met the enemy advancing in heavy force. The skirmish line, after exchanging a few shots with the enemy, moved by the left flank and uncovered my front. This movement was hardly completed when the enemy emerged from the woods in heavy charging column with battle-flags proudly flaunting in the breeze. They burst forth from the woods in truly magnificent style in front of my right. At the same time another heavy column charged General Fuller's line, which was at the edge of the woods half a mile to my right and rear, and perpendicular to my line. Hardly had the enemy made his appearance in my front when Blodgett opened on them a deadly fire, which rather staggered their line, yet on came the advancing rebels, and hotter grew the fire of the splendidly managed and magnificently fought battery of Blodgett. At the same time the Second Iowa Infantry Volunteers and Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers opened on them with cool and deadly aim. Still on came the charging columns, more desperate than ever, those in

front urged up by those in rear. Yet still my thin line stood like a fence of iron, not a man deserting his colors, which were all the time being proudly and defiantly waved in the very teeth of the enemy. The battle was approaching a crisis, one or the other must soon succumb, when up came the gallant Fifty-second Illinois, in obedience to my order, with a cheer that for a moment attracted the attention of all, encouraging my hard-pressed line to renewed efforts, and striking terror into the torn and bleeding ranks of the enemy. They turned and fled in utter confusion and terror, leaving their dead and wounded, and 1 stand of colors in front of my brigade. During the heat of the action the line of Brigadier-General Fuller was pressed back, and to guard against any contingency I ordered my right regiment, Sixty-sixth Indiana, which being out of ammunition had just been relieved from the front line by the Seventh Iowa, to change front to the rear, which was done, but Fuller's line soon regained their lost ground. I formed the Fifty-second Illinois on the left of my brigade. Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, commanding Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, was in the thickest of the fight with his heroic troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, commanding Second Iowa, was at his post, and heroically performed his duty until near the close of the engagement, when he received a painful wound and was carried to the rear.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott, Seventh Iowa; Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, Fifty-second Illinois, and Lieutenant Blodgett, commanding Welker's (Missouri) battery, performed their whole duty unflinchingly. No better soldiers than the tried veterans of these regiments and battery ever engaged the enemy. I leave to regimental and battery commanders to make mention of those of their command deserving notice.

My staff officers, Lieut. D. T. Bowler, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. B. Morrison, aide-de-camp; and Lieut. R. K. Randolph, acting assistant inspector-general, deserve my special thanks for their assistance and heroism. My orders were executed by them with energy and without mistake; no position was too perilous or too trying for them to go into to carry out my desires. My command captured 1 stand of rebel colors, 75 prisoners, over 600 stand of arms, and buried on the field, 79 dead rebels. In addition to this there were at least 40 dead beyond my skirmish line, left unburied. A portion of these rebel dead, and captured arms, were found in front of Colonel Mersy's line.

My loss was 3 killed, 3 officers and 35 men wounded, a list of which has heretofore been forwarded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. RICE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near East Point, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the operations against the enemy in Northern Georgia and Atlanta:

The brigade left Pulaski, Tenn., with the division, the 28th of April, 1864, and marched, via Elkton and Huntsville, to Larkins-

ville, a distance of eighty-five miles; from thence it moved by rail to foot of Lookout Mountain, at the mouth of Chattanooga Creek; from thence marched, via Rossville and Mattox Gap and Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, where it arrived about 10 a. m. May 9, and took part in the demonstration against the enemy intrenched there, by throwing the Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry forward to the extreme right of the line as skirmishers, the Seventh Iowa Infantry in support. The Fifty-second Illinois Infantry was left to guard the battery, which was not brought into action, but left on the road at the south end of Snake Creek Gap. The Second Iowa Infantry had been sent back to the north end of the gap to guard the wagon train left there. No change was made in the above disposition until, about 4 p. m., I received orders from Brigadier-General Sweeny, commanding division, to march my command back to Snake Creek Gap, where I arrived about midnight.

At 10 p. m. May 10, under orders from division headquarters, I moved the brigade to the extreme right of a line formed across the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, and continued the line of intrenchments already begun there, and on which my left rested, to a point beyond my extreme right. My command was disposed as follows: the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers on the right of Captain Arndt's (Michigan) battery, the Second Iowa on its right, the Seventh Iowa on the extreme right, and the Fifty-second Illinois doubled on the center in support. On the morning of the 12th, under orders, I moved again to the attack of the enemy at Resaca. Arriving in the vicinity of the enemy's position I formed the brigade under the direction of the general commanding division, on the extreme right of the line, the Sixty-sixth Indiana on the left, Welker's (Missouri) battery in center, and the Fifty-second Illinois on the right, the Second and Seventh Iowa in support. This line was changed to one farther to the front. On reconnoitering the position I found I was only the length of the front of my brigade from the Oostenaula, an impassable river. Asked and obtained permission to change my line to the left and perpendicular to last position, thus resting the extreme right of my line on the river. About 4 o'clock I, under orders, moved my brigade about half a mile along the road toward Resaca, and, under information from the general commanding that the enemy had crossed the river and was following in my rear, immediately changed front in that direction. The information proving false, I bivouacked for the night. About 10 o'clock the morning of the 14th I moved on the Calhoun road to Oostenaula River, at Lay's Ferry, and disposed my command so as to attract the attention of the enemy while Colonel Burke, commanding Second Brigade, attempted a crossing of the river at the mouth of Snake Creek; the Second Iowa was sent to carry the pontoons to the river, the Sixty-sixth Indiana thrown as skirmishers near the river bank, east of the road running directly south to Lay's Ferry; Captain Welker's (Missouri) battery was placed in the best position possible, and opened fire on the enemy's rifled battery, well posted on the south side of the river; the other two regiments of the command were placed to the rear, deployed under cover of undulating ground. The Sixty-sixth Indiana was sent to the front far enough to dislodge some rebel sharpshooters that annoyed our battery. Private Asahel M. Pyburn, discovering their battle-flag floating in front of their rifle-pits, swam the river and captured it, under cover of the fire of his comrades. Receiving an order to take two regiments to the relief of Colonel

Burke, who had succeeded in crossing a portion of his command and was suffering from a severe fire from the enemy, I immediately took the Second and Seventh Iowa, the regiments nearest him, and at double-quick soon gained the river-bank, threw my regiments into line, and, in compliance with Colonel Burke's request, detailed men to recross the troops he had thrown over the river, he having received orders to abandon the attempted crossing. This being completed, I, under orders from the general commanding division, marched my command a mile and a half to the rear, and bivouacked on Lick Creek for the night.

At 8 a. m. the 15th I received orders to proceed with my command toward the crossing of the Oostenaula, and to report in person in advance of my column to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding division. From him I received orders to effect a crossing of the river at the ferry landing. Two companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry (sharpshooters), commanded by Captain Eads, reported to me. A flat-boat, capable of carrying sixty men, was at the landing; under cover of a hill, about 200 yards from the stream, I formed the two companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois, and the Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment to support them directly in the rear. Welker's battery was finely posted in a commanding position on the hill; the enemy's sharpshooters occupied well-constructed rifle-pits on the south bank of the river. As soon as the pontoons were reported to be ready, I threw the two companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois (sharpshooters) under the bank, with instructions to cross rapidly in the boat, gain the opposite bank, and deploy as skirmishers. To cover this I ordered Colonel Martin, commanding Sixty-sixth Indiana, to advance at double-quick to the river-bank and open fire on the enemy's rifle-pits, and the battery to open on them at the same time. So completely did these officers obey my orders that a rapid and deadly fire was opened on the enemy, driving him in confusion from his intrenchments. As rapidly as the boat and pontoons could cross, I threw over my entire brigade, surrendering the pontoons as fast as they could be used in constructing the bridge. In one hour and fifteen minutes from the commencement of the crossing my entire brigade was ferried over the Oostenaula, the bridge was completed, and the brigade formed in echelon on the south bank, the Second Iowa resting on the river, with the Fifty-second Illinois, Sixty-sixth Indiana, and Seventh Iowa to the left and advance, the left of the brigade resting on the road, and the whole completely concealed in the woods. A tête-de-pont was immediately thrown up. The Second Brigade then crossed on the bridge. Colonel Burke reporting to me for orders, I formed his command on the left of my brigade in the open field, left resting on the river (the river making a horseshoe bend at the point of crossing); this brigade immediately completed the tête-de-pont in their front. I was satisfied that there was a considerable rebel force in my front, and, as soon as the bridge was completed, the Second Brigade over, and I knew the Third Brigade was on the bank opposite, I commenced demonstrations to ascertain their strength and position by sending a company of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry up the river-bank to the left of the position, in sight of the enemy, throwing a strong line of skirmishers directly to the front across the open field. At the same time, under cover of the woods, I sent the Seventh Iowa Infantry, Major McMullin commanding, supported by the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, forward to a point where I determined the rebel left to rest, with orders to feel

the enemy vigorously, and determine their strength and position. Just as the regiment arrived at the point I expected to find the enemy they were massing in column to charge across the open field on the troops I had thrown in sight, doubtless, with the expectation of capturing the entire forces thrown over the river. The regiment immediately made a gallant and determined charge on the left flank of the rebel brigade; Welker's and Brunner's batteries immediately opened a brisk fire on the enemy. He was thrown into confusion and driven disgracefully from the field. From captured prisoners I learned that an entire rebel division, commanded by General Walker, opposed my crossing. So speedily was the brigade thrown over, and so well concealed in the woods, that the enemy was completely surprised when my troops attacked him. This engagement was short, determined, and decisive. The Seventh Iowa lost 7 men killed and 46 wounded; the Sixty-sixth Indiana 1 man killed and 13 wounded. Captured from the enemy 1 stand of colors and 23 prisoners; found on the field 36 of the enemy's dead, and learned from prisoners subsequently captured, that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not less than 250. The importance of this engagement cannot be measured by the enemy's killed, captured, and wounded. The position gained placed our army on the flank of the enemy, and his communications at our mercy. All that was left him was to achieve a victory over our troops at Resaca, or retreat. The former was tried, resulted in his defeat, and the latter resorted to.

May 16, moved from the crossing of Oostenaula to Rome Cross-Roads, and skirmished with the enemy, with but slight loss to my command. The enemy having left on the morning of the 17th, pursuit was made, via Adairsville, as far as Kingston. Arriving there on the evening of the 19th, our troops had a much-needed rest, and on the 23d of May again moved against the enemy, crossing the Etowah River at Wooley's Bridge, thence, via Van Wert, to Dallas, arriving at the latter place in the evening of May 26. Found the enemy in force about one mile east of town. On the 27th I advanced my skirmish line to the crest of a hill, where it engaged the enemy's skirmishers; constructed a good line of works on this crest, joining the Fifteenth Corps on my right; also made a second line about 300 yards to the rear. The former was occupied by Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, two sections of Welker's (Missouri) battery, and the Second Iowa Infantry; the second line by Fifty-second Illinois, one section Welker's (Missouri) battery, and Seventh Iowa Infantry. May 28, at 4 p. m. the enemy, commencing near the right of the Fifteenth Corps, made a vigorous attack on our position. Directly in front of my brigade, Bate's division, of Hardee's corps, was formed in column for attack. The enemy's heavy columns, commencing on their left, were thrown forward on our lines. This division in its turn hurled itself impetuously upon my brigade. My skirmishers were soon thrown back upon the works, closely followed by the enemy's charging column. Welker's (Missouri) battery, commanded by Lieutenant Blodgett, opened upon them first with grape, then with canister. The infantry coolly held their fire until within close range, when the Second Iowa and Sixty-sixth Indiana opened upon them with such deliberate and deadly aim that they soon wavered, halted, and finally ran in disorder to their works, leaving behind them, in front of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers alone, 63 of their dead within thirty yards of my works. During this engagement the troops evinced the most determined bravery

and heroism, not a man in either line left his post; all seemed anxious to join in the contest; none shirked or neglected their duty. In the evening of the 28th my troops in the first line were relieved by Colonel Mersy's brigade, and about 10 o'clock at night, May 29, the position was again attacked by the enemy. Colonel Mersy's command held the enemy in check until his ammunition was exhausted, and there being none at hand, I relieved one of his regiments by the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. This regiment held the position firmly until the enemy withdrew, when it was again relieved by Colonel Mersy, he having supplied his command with ammunition. May 30, I relieved Colonel Mersy's brigade, in the front line, by the Seventh Iowa and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

June 1, the works at Dallas were abandoned, and, with the Sixteenth Corps, I moved my command about four miles north, across a branch of Pumpkin Vine Creek, and made a line of works, which were held until June 5, from which the command was moved to within one mile of Acworth. The troops rested here until the 10th, when we again moved against the enemy on Kenesaw Mountain. My command remained in reserve near Big Shanty until June 26, when I advanced to the base of the mountain and relieved a portion of General Osterhaus' command. Remained in this position, skirmishing with the enemy and making demonstrations in favor of other portions of the army, until July 2, when I started toward the right of our army. The morning of the 3d Kenesaw Mountain was discovered to be evacuated by the enemy. We moved into Nickajack Creek, near Ruff's Mill; constructed works during the night. The morning of the 4th of July advanced across the creek and skirmished with the enemy during the day, losing only a few men. The enemy retired from this line in the night across the Chattahoochee River and to their tête-de-pont on the north side. On the 5th moved, on Howell's Ferry road, to within four miles of the river, from thence, via Marietta, to Roswell, and crossed the Chattahoochee. The afternoon of the 10th took a good position on a hill, and completed the works already begun there by troops of the Fourth Corps. Left this position on the 18th, and marched, via Decatur, to a position on the right of the Fifteenth Corps, and distant two miles and a half from Atlanta, east.

Constructed works during the night of July 20; afterward moved to the front and right, and joined the left of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Left this position the morning of the 22d July, and moved about two miles and a half south, and engaged in the battle of the 22d before Atlanta, a report of which has been forwarded.* On the 27th left the position of the battle of July 22 and moved around the north side of Atlanta to right of Fourteenth Corps, on Proctor's Creek; drove the enemy's skirmishers about half a mile, and occupied a good position two miles and a half west of the city. Here I skirmished constantly with the enemy, advancing my line several times, until I reached a fine position, about 1,100 yards from the enemy's main works and less than 200 yards from a strongly intrenched skirmish line. This position was in plain sight of Atlanta, and from it shot and shell were constantly thrown into the doomed city for —— days and nights. Retired from this position in the night of August 25 and moved to the right, south; crossed Utoy and Camp Creeks, struck Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and destroyed the track near Fairburn during August 29. August

*See p. 418.

30, moved in the direction of Jonesborough to Flint River; sent Second and Seventh Iowa Infantry to report to General Kilpatrick. They skirmished with the enemy most of the day, losing a few wounded, among them Major Hamill, Second Iowa. At noon of the 31st I was ordered over the river and in reserve of the Fifteenth Corps and Second Brigade of your division. At 3 p. m. the enemy opened their batteries upon our line, and at once made a vigorous assault on the Fifteenth Corps. Colonel Adams, commanding Second Brigade, reported to me that there was a gap between his line and the Fifteenth Corps. I immediately sent the Seventh Iowa to fill it. The enemy was then found to be moving in heavy columns to turn our right. I immediately put the balance of my brigade in position on the extreme right of the line, my left resting on Welker's battery, and my right near Flint River, direction of line east and west. The attack on the Fifteenth Corps having been repulsed, and the enemy moving on my position, I immediately withdrew the Seventh Iowa from the left of the Second Brigade and ordered it in reserve of my brigade. During this time Blodgett was pouring into the rebel columns his well-directed fire of shot and shell from Welker's splendid battery. My skirmishers were driven in, and the enemy had halted under cover of the hill to reform for the final charge. Learning their position I took the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, a splendid regiment, commanded by Captain Morris, supported by the veteran Seventh Iowa, commanded by Major Mahon, and charged directly on their forming columns; threw them into confusion, and by a well-directed, terrific fire drove them, torn and bleeding, from the field; captured 5 officers and 51 privates, making 56 prisoners, several stand of arms, and the day following buried 40 of the enemy's dead on the field.

September 2, advanced my skirmish line into Jonesborough, close on the heels of the rebel rear guard, and followed after with the Sixty-sixth Indiana and Seventh Iowa, and occupied the town; pursued the enemy to near Lovejoy's the same day, and returned with the army to this place September 6, 1864, and received with proud satisfaction the official intelligence of the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy and its occupation by the national forces, thus ending the campaign.

My command has lost 1 officer killed, 10 wounded, and 1 missing; 46 enlisted men killed, 275 wounded, and 2 missing; total loss, 335 officers and men. Captured 2 stand of colors, 159 prisoners, and 777 stand of arms, and buried on the field 163 of the enemy's dead.

It is with feelings of exultant pride that I refer to the patient, heroic spirit manifested by the troops of my command during the entire campaign. Whether marching under a burning sun in suffocating dust, or through storm and rain in darkness of night over unfamiliar roads, almost impassable; whether in the trenches or on the battle-field, at all times and under all circumstances, that cheerful, determined, heroic spirit displayed entitles them to the admiration, almost adoration, of their commander. The Fifty-second Illinois, Seventh Iowa, Sixty-sixth Indiana, Second Iowa Infantry Regiments, and Welker's (Missouri) battery will have a name in the history of the magnificent campaign just closed that will always be referred to with proud satisfaction. They and their commanding officers, Lieutenant-Colonels Bowen, Parrott, Martin, and Howard, and Lieutenant Blodgett will receive the thanks and plaudits of a grateful country.

The members of my staff, Lieutenants Bowler, Morrison, Randolph, Martin, and Applegate have my hearty thanks for the determined energy displayed on all occasions, and I am particularly indebted to Lieutenants Bowler, Morrison, and Randolph for the efficient aid rendered me on the field.

ELLIOTT W. RICE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 531.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Bowen, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, dated headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the part taken by this command in the battle of July 22:

During the night of the 21st five companies of my regiment were on the skirmish line in front of Atlanta, connecting on the right with General Schofield's left. At 3 o'clock morning of the 22d, Capt. S. S. Dunn, commanding Company F on the skirmish line, sent a man to my headquarters stating that the enemy had left our front, and that he was in possession of the rebel rifle-pits, and would there await further orders. This information I immediately imparted to Col. E. W. Rice, through my adjutant, Colonel Rice remarking that he would order the line to advance under the direction of the brigade officer of the day. I immediately sent my adjutant to your headquarters requesting permission to follow the skirmish line with the remaining five companies, which was granted, with instructions not to move until further orders. Just before sunrise I moved forward, with orders from your headquarters to crowd the skirmish line forward as far as possible and hold our front. Half a mile beyond the main line of rebel earth-works, in advance of all other forces, and on main road, I came up with the other five companies of my regiment, under command of Major Morrison, Sixty-sixth Indiana. From this point a good view of Atlanta and the enemy was obtained, the enemy displaying much energy in the construction of a new line of works near the city. General Hascall's brigade, of the Twenty-third Corps, lay in our rear, along the road, at this time. Ascertaining from Major Morrison that the companies under his command, belonging to this regiment, were not deployed, I immediately directed him to deploy them and advance a short distance, stating that I would move the other five companies into position to support the line, thereby securing a front for our corps. These movements executed, I dispatched my orderly to your headquarters with information as to our position, and in return was informed by orderly that you desired me to hold my position and allow no one to crowd me out, unless ordered back by General Sweeny. Under direction of Major Morrison the skirmish line was advanced to within musket range of the enemy's new works, the right resting

on main road, with no connection on either flank. In this position the line remained for several hours, skirmishing with the enemy. The line was advanced much farther than I directed, but I was informed by Major Morrison that he advanced it in accordance with General Sherman's orders, given to him while deploying his men. While in this position the five companies held in reserve were exposed to the shells of the enemy, many of which exploded over and among the men. About 10 a. m. I received orders from your headquarters, delivered by Lieutenant Randolph, that my companies on the skirmish line would be relieved by men from General Woods' division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and directed me to rejoin the brigade at our last line of works. This order I promptly obeyed, leaving Major Boyd to conduct the remaining five companies to camp when relieved. On arriving in camp, I found the brigade had marched. Lieutenant Randolph further instructed me that as soon as the other five companies came up I was to rejoin the brigade with as little delay as possible. Some delay occurred in relieving the skirmish line; those companies did not rejoin the regiment as soon as I expected. The last company had just rejoined the regiment, when an orderly from your headquarters delivered me the following order: "Tell Colonel Bowen to hurry up as fast as God will let him; the enemy are in our rear, and the brigade is fighting like hell." The publication of this order caused the men to spring to arms instantaneously. Knowing that the heat was too intense to make the entire distance on the double-quick, I ordered the battalion to move as fast as the men could walk. On arriving within three-quarters of a mile of the battle-field I met one of your orderlies directing me to double-quick, which order was promptly obeyed. Notwithstanding the men were much exhausted from the pressure of heat, they moved forward to the scene of action with commendable zeal and celerity, and with ranks well closed. Arriving on the crest of a hill overlooking the entire battle-field, and at a time when the tide of battle seemed to be turning, a right hearty cheer was given, and continued until arriving in rear of the position assigned me in line. By your direction I moved up the crest of the hill, resting the right of my command on the left of Captain Welker's battery. In this position my command remained during the continuance of the battle, without becoming engaged, yet considerably exposed to the enemy's fire. After getting into position, 2 men fell nearly senseless from the effects of the heat, and were removed from the field to the hospital. One man received a slight wound in the breast from spent ball while getting into position. No other casualties occurred during the day. Not more than 5 or 6 men fell out of the ranks in reaching the scene of action, and within fifteen minutes thereafter every man was up and at his post.

Every officer (with one exception) came up with their respective commands. Their conduct, as well as the conduct of the men during the day's entire operations, was commendable and all that could be desired. Capt. W. H. Wilcox, commanding Company G, fell out soon after the double-quick movement began and did not rejoin his command until the battle was over and the regiment was transferred from the left to the right of the brigade in the formation of a new line and had hastily constructed rail breast-works. Captain Wilcox offers in excuse for his absence that he was unable to rejoin his command at an earlier hour on account of the prostration and debility occasioned by the heat.

Men detailed from this command for the purpose of gathering up the arms on the battle-field secured 147 stand of arms, nearly all of which were Enfield rifles, which I turned over to Lieutenant Applegate, acting ordnance officer, First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. BOWEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, September 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 40, dated headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, September 4, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from May 3 to the present date with the exception of the battle of July 22:

On May 3 the effective strength of this command was 523 men, including officers. Marched twenty miles, spending the night near Larkinsville, Tenn. [Ala.] May 4, embarked on cars for Chattanooga, reaching our destination in afternoon of same date. May 5, marched to Gordon's Mills. After resting one day, the march was renewed in the direction of Villanow. Passed through Snake Creek Gap, May 9, and marched to Resaca. During the skirmish of the advance of this day's march and before Resaca the regiment was for awhile exposed to the enemy's fire. By order of General Sweeny, my command was moved from the position assigned me at Captain Welker's battery on the road to the front line and placed in position to close up the space between Colonel Bane's brigade and the Fourth Division. Marched back in the evening to Snake Creek Gap. During the night of May 10 moved into position on the extreme right of our lines across Snake Creek Gap, working by detail in constructing earth-works through the night, following day, and afternoon of May 12. After dark, May 12, by your order, I proceeded with my command half a mile to the right of your lines with instructions to watch carefully the movements of the enemy, to guard against a flank movement, and in case the enemy should attack me to skirmish as I fell back. Three o'clock the following morning I was ordered to rejoin the brigade, and marched with the brigade to Resaca, being assigned a position in the line on the extreme right. During the advancement of our lines on the afternoon of May 13 before Resaca, Company A of the regiment only was engaged with the enemy, this company being deployed as skirmishers. Just before the brigade retired from the line, this company reached the Oostenaula River, and for a few minutes delivered an effective fire upon the enemy across the river. During the afternoon the regiment advanced and executed ten separate formations. May 14, marched to Lay's Ferry, and was assigned a position to the left of the road fronting the river as support to the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry deployed as skirmishers. While in this position did not become engaged with the enemy, and although exposed to the enemy's fire suffered no loss. About dark, per your order, I detailed Companies E and H to relieve the skirmishers of

Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry at the crossing. Early in the evening marched back equidistant between Lay's Ferry and Calhoun Ford, and there spent the night. May 15, marched back to Lay's Ferry, and as soon as the enemy was driven from the crossing, my command was second to be ferried across the river, following the Second Iowa Infantry. In the skirmish to gain possession of the crossing, only Companies E and H were engaged, sustaining no loss. The crossing effected, my command was formed to the left of Second Iowa, that regiment being on the extreme right; Company B was immediately deployed and advanced to cover my front. In the engagement that took place soon after the crossing was effected the regiment was not engaged, and sustained no casualties.

May 16, marched to Rome and Parker's cross-roads, and, during the engagement at that place, was assigned a position to the right of Captain Welker's battery, right resting on the road. Shortly after was ordered to the left and rear to support Second Iowa Infantry, but was quickly recalled and assigned to my former position; at no time was the command engaged. During the night of May 17 marched until 1 a. m., reaching Adairsville 12 m. May 18, after dark march renewed and continued until 12 at night, bivouacking at Woodland Hermitage. May 19, march renewed at 12 m., arriving at Kingston in the evening. After several days' rest at Kingston, marched 1 p. m., May 23, and continued until 9 p. m. May 24, marched as guard to wagon train, with one company between each twenty wagons, the advance of command reaching Van Wert 9 p. m., the rear 11 p. m., dark, wet, and muddy. May 25, marched over mountains, bivouacking after dark. May 26, marched 3.30 a. m. Halting on Pumpkin Vine Creek a short time to obtain rations, the march was resumed toward Dallas, taking several different positions as support to Fourth Division during the afternoon. Late in the afternoon passed through Dallas, being assigned a position on the left of front line of brigade, sending out Company F on picket to cover my front. 9 p. m., received orders from your headquarters to report with my command to General Sweeny, leaving Company F on picket. Was instructed by General Sweeny to proceed to the junction of the Marietta and Villanow roads and picket it during the night, holding the position, if attacked, as long as possible. Early on the morning of May 27 received orders from General Sweeny to rejoin my brigade without delay. On reporting to Colonel Rice was assigned a position on the right of second line, connecting with the left of General Osterhaus' division. Company F, left on the skirmish line during the night, became engaged with the enemy early in the morning and continued until 1 p. m., when relieved, sustaining a loss of 1 killed and 2 seriously wounded. No other portion of the command became engaged during the day, and suffered no loss, although considerably exposed to the random shots from the enemy. During the night the regiment constructed a line of earth-works. In the battle of May 28 the command occupied the right of the second line, and was protected by the works constructed the night previous. Did not become engaged, and sustained no casualties. Occupied the same position during May 29 and 30, and notwithstanding the men were constantly exposed, when not behind their works, to bullets from the enemy's skirmish line, no casualties were sustained, with the exception of 1 man badly wounded while on the skirmish line without orders. 4 p. m., May 30, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded to the front line of works with my com-

mand and relieved the Eighty-first Ohio Regiment. In this line of works the command spent one day and two sleepless nights, owing to the close proximity of the enemy and the constant fire between the skirmishers. The last night Companies A and B were on the skirmish line in front of the works. Soon after daylight the regiment fell back and marched with the brigade to rear of Dallas, some four miles, and occupied temporarily a line of works to cover the retreat of the army, this command being assigned to a position on left of brigade. The army having passed through, the march was renewed some two miles farther, where a new line was to be formed. In obedience to your order, I proceeded with my command to report to General Dodge, and was directed by the general to occupy the gap between the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, construct works, and picket some cross-roads to my left. Remained in this position, constructing works night and day, until the afternoon of June 4, when relieved by the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and I rejoined the brigade. While in this position the regiment constructed 800 yards of formidable breast-works.

June 5 and 6, marched to Acworth, Ga., arriving after dark evening of the 6th. Remained at Acworth until June 10, on which day the regiment marched to Big Shanty. Remained in the position assigned the command on arriving at Big Shanty until June 13, when the brigade moved to a more desirable position, this command being assigned to the right of first line. Remained in this position as reserve until June 15, when ordered to march toward the front. Marching to the front and right one mile, was assigned a position to the left of Captain Welker's battery. During the afternoon moved to the left half a mile, and occupied the left of the line. 1 o'clock, morning of June 16, in obedience to your order, I proceeded to the front, with my command, and reported to General Veatch. Was directed by General Veatch to report to General Fuller for orders. General Fuller assigned my command to support the Second U. S. Battery,* in second line of works, taking position to the right of the battery. Remained in this position until the evening of June 17, when ordered by General Fuller to proceed to the left of the front line and relieve the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Sent Companies E and G out on skirmish line; remaining portion of the command constructed 100 yards of earth-works during the night. Occupied this position until afternoon of June 20, the regiment doing its own skirmishing. While here the command lost 2 seriously wounded. In obedience to orders from General Fuller, joined his brigade to the front. June 20, lying in reserve during the night and following day. Evening of June 20 sent Companies H and K out on the skirmish line along the base of Kenesaw Mountain. June 21, 1 man wounded of Company H on skirmish line and 1 man Company G by random shot (since died). 5 p. m., June 21, moved forward, with General Fuller's brigade, near the base of Kenesaw Mountain, and was assigned a position on the right of General Fuller's brigade, connecting with the left of General Morgan's brigade. June 22, constructed earth-works to cover the front of the regiment. During the day the command was exposed to the enemy's shells and stray bullets from the skirmish line. Late in the afternoon received orders that the Twelfth Illinois Infantry would relieve me, and, when relieved, directed me to join my brigade at Big

*Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery.

Shanty. Rejoined brigade at dark, reporting to your headquarters. Remained in camp at Big Shanty until 2 p. m., June 26, when ordered to march, with the Second Division, to the front, relieving General Osterhaus' division, this command being assigned to the right of the second line, Company F going out on the skirmish line in the evening. 1 p. m., June 28, received orders to proceed to the skirmish line with my command, and relieve Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. 4 p. m., June 29, Twelfth Illinois Infantry relieved my command on skirmish line, and I returned to former position in second line of works, sustaining a loss of 2 wounded (1 since died). Late in afternoon of June 30 moved my command to front line of works, and relieved Seventh Iowa Infantry. Occupied these works until 11 p. m., July 2, when the command marched, with brigade, to the rear and right three miles, forming line, Fifty-second on the right, bivouacking until morning.

July 3, marched to the right of our army, passing through General Schofield's lines. The march was continued to Nickajack Creek, this regiment being assigned to the right of the lines that night formed. During the night the regiment constructed earthworks. 12 m., July 4, this command moved across Nickajack Creek, lying in reserve until 3.30 p. m., when ordered to move to the front and report to Colonel Mersy, commanding Second Brigade; was assigned to the position occupied in the line by Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Very soon after getting into position Colonel Mersy ordered me to advance as support to Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, deployed as skirmishers. In advancing the lines, without assistance from my command, the first line of works was carried by the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and I moved my command forward to the work, then by the flank double-quick through an open field, while exposed to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, taking a position across the open field, having no protection for the men only disconnected rifle-pits from which the enemy had been driven. As soon as I had gained this position the skirmishers were again successfully advanced. After dark the enemy opened artillery upon my command, and for twenty minutes they were exposed to the most terrific and dangerous fire to which the command was ever exposed. The enemy, seeing the command take the position before dark, did quickly obtain the range. Many shells burst over and among the men, but, fortunately, none were hurt, one shell exploding between Company B, of my command, and Company H, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, to my left, wounded 5 men in the Twelfth. Officers and men remained cool and steadfast in their places. The shelling over, silently, under cover of darkness, the command worked all night constructing heavy earthworks, anticipating that the enemy would again shell us in the morning. Company I was sent out on skirmish line to relieve a company of Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry soon after midnight. Early in the morning Lieutenant Welbern, commanding the company, reported that his men had been out as far as second line of works, and found no enemy. Soon after receiving this report I received orders from your headquarters to send out a strong skirmish line, with instructions to gather in all stragglers, and ascertain, as near as possible, the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. I accordingly sent out Companies I and F, under command of Capt. S. S. Dunn. After several hours' absence Captain Dunn returned with 25 prisoners and the same number of arms and accou-

terments, which were delivered to your headquarters. During both days' skirmishing the command sustained no casualties. 12 m., July 5, this command marched back through General Schofield's lines, taking the Sandtown road, leading to the Chattahoochee River. On arriving in rear and right of the Seventeenth Army Corps bivouacked for the night. Here the command remained until July 9, when the regiment marched for Marietta, with entire Sixteenth Corps. Marched, 5.30, morning of July 10, for Roswell, on the Chattahoochee River, reaching Roswell early in the afternoon; crossed the river, men wading, carrying accouterments and pants on their arms carried upon the shoulders. Just before dark moved up the hills, and was assigned a position on the extreme right, receiving orders for the command to build earth-works to cover their front during the night, which order was executed. This two days' march was exceedingly severe on the men, rendered so on account of the extreme heat and distance marched. Remained in position opposite Roswell until July 17, the day upon which the Army of the Tennessee began to advance upon Atlanta. Marched some five miles, bivouacking so as to cover the left flank of First Brigade. Marched early in the morning of July 18, going into position 12 m., Fifty-second on the extreme right. On July 19 this command was ordered to guard wagon train; remained by the roadside until 12 m., waiting for the column to advance so as to place one company between every seventeen wagons; 1 p. m. the rear came up, and the last two companies of the command placed in rear, the march was fairly under way. On arriving at Decatur, assembled my command and joined brigade at dark. Marched toward Atlanta, 12 m., July 20, spending much time on the road, waiting for the road to become clear. Late in the afternoon moved forward, being assigned a position in front line, on the left of brigade and to the right of Welker's battery. Constructed earth-works during the latter part of the night and forenoon of the following day. 4 p. m. on the 24th the command moved forward to take new position, and was assigned to the right, joining the Twenty-third Army Corps to the right. During the night furnished five companies for the skirmish line; the remaining five companies constructed earth-works during the night. Regarding the part taken by this command during the battle of July 22, I would respectfully refer you to report already submitted of that action.* July 24, occupying position in front line, on the right of First Brigade, constructed a new line of works a few yards in rear of first line of works constructed. At 2 o'clock, morning of July 27, this command marched with the Army of the Tennessee in executing the flank movement to the right. Arriving in front of the right of Fourteenth Army Corps this command was assigned a position on the left of rear line, following up the advance, as support to Seventh Iowa Infantry, until the position desired was gained, when the command was placed to the left of Welker's battery, and immediately commenced the construction of earth-works. On July 28 the enemy opened an enfilading fire of solid shot upon our position, causing the men, for a short time, to seek shelter and protection on the opposite side of their works. Five companies of the command, in charge of Major Boyd, proceeded to the skirmish line to relieve the same number of companies of Seventh Iowa,

*See p. 425.

July 29, 5 p. m. The command remained in position on the left of Welker's battery from July 29 until the evening of August 5, when, in obedience to orders from your headquarters, I proceeded with the command to the front, and relieved the Second Iowa Infantry on skirmish line, deploying five companies, holding the balance in reserve.

11 a. m., August 6, after about 15 minutes' profound silence, the enemy attempted to advance their line in front of the right of my line. Companies A and B received their fire without wavering, and in turn delivered an effective fire upon the enemy, compelling them to quickly retire. During this tour of skirmish duty the command sustained a loss of 3 wounded. In obedience to orders, proceeded to second line of works 2 p. m. August 9, and relieved Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, constructing earth-works. Continued work until 10 p. m., bivouacking in rear of works until morning. After being relieved by the Seventh Iowa Infantry 6 o'clock the following morning returned to first line of works. 3 p. m., of same date, in obedience to orders, proceeded again to second line of works, and relieved Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, to enable them to go out on skirmish line. August 9, received orders to construct two bridges over a small creek in rear of second line of works. The work was accomplished by a detail of thirty men, in charge of Lieutenant Kessler. 10 a. m., moved the regiment out to the front to occupy works formerly used for the reserve to skirmish line. 5.30 p. m., moved to the front 240 yards in advance of last position, and relieved Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, constructing works on the skirmish line. Detailed Companies C and E to relieve the men of Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry on the skirmish line. Received orders from your headquarters to advance the skirmishers after dark, at least thirty paces, which was successfully accomplished without loss. During the stay of the command at this place lost 2 men wounded. The enemy's fire was exceedingly hot; no one could leave the intrenchments without endangering his life. It was wonderful that no more casualties occurred. Twelfth Illinois reporting to relieve my command, I was directed to move to the left and occupy works vacated by Second Iowa Infantry. During the night men worked hard to strengthen and complete the works commenced by Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and during the afternoon of August 10 the men worked with energy to remodel and improve the works of Second Iowa Infantry. 4 p. m., received orders that the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry would relieve my command in front line of works, and, when relieved, directing me to occupy middle line of works to the right of fort. After working hard for twenty-four hours completing these works, to surrender them to another command, the men were disposed to complain, but the prospect of getting some rest and quiet proved quite sufficient to hush all murmurs. August 11, while occupying middle line of works lost 2 men slightly wounded by pieces of shell. 5.30 p. m., same date, moved out to front line of works and relieved Seventh Iowa Infantry. During the night, in obedience to orders, strengthened works to resist solid shot, and cut and placed an abatis in front of the works. This command occupied this position on the front line of works from August 11 to August 19, inclusive; when, discovering that it was injurious to the health of my command to remain longer, I made application to be relieved, and by your order, the Seventh Iowa Infantry took my

place, and my command returned to the middle line of works. While in this position the men were obliged to sleep, and constantly remained, in the ditches. No one could go to the front or rear without endangering his life. During the nine days my command occupied this line of works the command sustained a loss of 2 killed and 8 wounded. From August 20 to 25 this command remained in second lines of works, furnishing their usual detail for skirmish duty, sustaining the loss of only 1 man seriously wounded.

In obedience to orders from your headquarters I reported, with my command, to Captain Barbour, chief of outposts, Second Division. 4 p. m., August 25, proceeded to the rear some two miles and deployed five companies of my command (holding the balance in reserve) in front of the new position selected for the Second Division to occupy. Maintained this position during the night, following day and night, until 1 o'clock morning of August 27.

In obedience to orders from General Corse, received morning of the 27th, sent Company E, Lieutenant Spalding commanding, to patrol the road on which the Sixteenth Corps retired, with instructions if possible to establish a vedette post in Welker's fort; to watch the movements of the enemy, and in case he was forced to retire, to deploy his company and skirmish as he fell back. Lieutenant Spalding maintained the vedette post for several hours, when the enemy pressed so hard that he was forced to retire 400 yards, the enemy taking possession of the fort. At this moment two regiments came up, of the Fourth Corps, and charged the enemy, driving the enemy back with considerable loss. Lieutenant Spalding immediately re-established the vedette post and maintained his position for several hours. The rear guard of the Fourth Corps having passed through our line the enemy made their appearance, opening fire on the lines. Fearing that Lieutenant Spalding would be cut off I immediately sent orders for him to join the regiment without delay. The enemy did not appear in my front in much force, and when they discovered our position they quickly retired to a wholesome distance. As ordered, reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Strong for orders when to retire my command, and at 12 o'clock at night was directed to proceed to my command and bring them in to rejoin the brigade. This order was executed as promptly as the distance, darkness, and character of the roads would permit. Rejoined the brigade 2 o'clock morning of the 27th, marched with the brigade during the balance of the night and day, reaching bivouac, near Campbellton Station, Ga., late in the afternoon. 12 m., August 28, marched on Campbellton road, with brigade, bivouacking in rear of Seventeenth Corps. August 29, marched, with brigade and corps, to Fairburn and was engaged during the day destroying the railroad, returning to last bivouac late in the evening. Marched to Flint River August 30, arriving late in the evening. During the forenoon, August 31, constructed temporary breast-works; Fifty-second on left of brigade. 12.30 p. m., moved across Flint River to the right of our lines, moving left in front, Fifty-second in advance of brigade. Was assigned a position on left of brigade in front line, laying in reserve to the rear of Second Brigade until 3 p. m., when the enemy commenced shelling our lines, quickly followed by a charge and rattle of musketry. In obedience to orders, moved forward double-quick toward the front line, following Second Iowa Infantry. On reaching the right of the Second Brigade was assigned

a position on the right of Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry in a dense thicket of pines. As directed, ordered Company C to deploy and advance to cover the right flank of my command. Second Iowa Infantry being assigned a position on my right, I immediately recalled Company C and sent out Company I, Lieutenant Doty commanding, to cover the front of the regiment. This company passed through the pine thicket to the edge of an open field and soon became engaged with the enemy. Having a fair view and good range their fire was effective. No other portion of the command became engaged, although more or less exposed to the enemy's fire while getting into position, sustaining a loss of 2 wounded. In twenty minutes after getting into position the command had constructed formidable rail-works, behind which the men could take cover. The battle over, men continued to strengthen the works until they were made strong and formidable.

September 1, regiment remained in works. Company I remained on skirmish line until 1 a. m., when relieved by Company K. During the advance of skirmish line early in the morning Company I captured and delivered to my headquarters 10 prisoners and 3 Enfield rifles, which I delivered to your headquarters. In compliance with your orders I made a detail to bury the enemy's dead in my front. Sergeant in charge reported that he buried 3 commissioned officers and 14 privates. During the advancement of the skirmish line on the morning of September 2 Company K, Captain Barto commanding, captured 3 prisoners, 1 lieutenant and 2 privates, all of whom I sent to your headquarters. Captain Barto also reports capturing 15 stand of arms, which he destroyed; being under orders to advance he could not remove them from the field. The regiment marched late, morning of September 2, following Captain Welker's battery, to Jonesborough, rejoining brigade at that place. After a short tarry at Jonesborough the march was renewed toward Lovejoy's, where the enemy was found in force. Bivouacked in rear of Seventeenth Army Corps early in the afternoon. Remained in this bivouac until 2 p. m. September 3, when the regiment marched to the front line on the right of Seventeenth Army Corps, and was then assigned a position on the left of First Brigade, connecting with the right of Second Brigade; men immediately commenced to construct breast-works of rails and earth.

Throughout the entire campaign the conduct of both officers and men under the most trying circumstances has been commendable and truly praiseworthy. Without making particular mention of any I am free to acknowledge that the cheerful manner in which the arduous duties of the soldier has been performed, and the spirit of forbearance manifested in sharing the privations of so tedious a campaign has far surpassed my anticipations.

With the exception of the following named officers, absent with authority, all the officers of the regiment were present on all occasions detailed in this report.*

During the present campaign the regiment has expended 46,500 rounds of ammunition in skirmishing with the enemy, and constructed 2,885 yards of breast-works.

The regiment has marched (including the distance from Pulaski, Tenn., Larkinsville, Tenn., [Ala.]), ———

* List of absent officers omitted.

Recapitulation: The regiment has lost in killed and died of wounds received during the campaign 6, wounded, 32.

The command has captured 38 prisoners, and secured 175 stand of arms.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. BOWEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. B. MORRISON,
A. D. C., First Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 532.

Report of Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 14–15.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH REGT. INDIANA INFTY. VOLS.,
In the Field, near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of the 14th instant the Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, under my command, was ordered forward to dislodge the enemy, then occupying the south bank of the Oostenaula River. In obedience to this order I had the left wing (Companies H, K, F, D, and B) deployed as skirmishers on the left side of the road leading to the ferry, and Companies I and G, of the right wing, were deployed on the right of said road. The other companies remained in line of battle. In this order the regiment moved steadily forward. Upon arriving at Turner's house I caused Companies C and A to deploy to the right, holding Company E in reserve. After a sharp fight the enemy was driven from his rifle-pits in such haste that he left his battle-flag in the works, whereupon Asahel M. Pyburn, private Company I, plunged into the river, swam over and captured it, returning with it safely. We continued to occupy the river bank until 9 p. m., when we received orders to withdraw.

On the morning of the 15th the regiment was ordered forward to dislodge the enemy again, and protect the companies about to cross in pontoon boats. We moved forward by the right flank at double-quick until the right reached the river bank, then changed front forward on first company; the men moved rapidly forward, delivering their fire as they came into line, causing the enemy to abandon the works on the river bank. After crossing the river Company C was ordered out as skirmishers with Companies A and K as supports. These companies rejoined the regiment about the time it formed line to support the Seventh Iowa Infantry, when it so bravely repulsed a charge from three rebel regiments. It affords me sincere pleasure to state that as far as I could perceive every officer and soldier present with the regiment on these occasions discharged his whole duty faithfully and fearlessly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER MARTIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 533.

Report of Capt. Alfred Morris, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH REGT. INDIANA INFTY. VOLS.,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following:

On the 4th of May this regiment (Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K), under command of Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, at Larkinsville, Ala., embarked upon the cars for Chattanooga, which place was reached on the evening of the same day. The next morning the regiment marched to Gordon's Mills, Ga., where it rested until the morning of the 7th, when the march was resumed, reaching the east end of Snake Creek Gap the following night. On the 9th the cavalry met the enemy, and drove them to Resaca, this regiment, with the division, acting as a support. After night-fall, in obedience to orders, fires were built along the line, when we retired to the position occupied that morning. The regiment again moved forward on the 13th, reaching a position near Resaca, where one company (H) was deployed as skirmishers, becoming, however, only slightly engaged. Late in the afternoon a position farther to the left was taken, where we bivouacked for the night. The following morning we moved, with the division, about five miles to the right and down the Oostenaula River, to near Lay's Ferry, where seven companies were deployed as skirmishers, three (C, A, and E) being held in reserve; two (C and A) were soon afterward deployed. After a brisk skirmish fight the enemy was dislodged from his fortified position on the opposite bank, losing his battle-flag, which was taken by Private Asahel M. Pyburn, of Company I. At dark the regiment was withdrawn some distance to the rear. Early next morning an advance was again ordered, and the enemy retired, offering a very slight resistance. The regiment was again deployed as skirmishers, to protect the pontoniers while the bridge was being laid, after which it crossed the river, and took position in the woods to the right of the road. On the following day marched to Rome Cross-Roads, and took position during the fight on the left of the Third Brigade, but was not engaged. Kingston was reached on the 19th, nothing occurring worthy of notice. On the 23d the regiment marched to the right of the Allatoona Mountains, passing through Van Wert, and reaching Dallas on the 26th. The next day the regiment was assigned a position in line of battle on the right of the brigade and left of the Fifteenth Corps. Our skirmishers gradually advanced until night, when rude earth-works were constructed. Sharp skirmishing continued during the night and next day until late in the afternoon, when the enemy made an assault, but were repulsed after a brisk fight of a few minutes, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. The day following the regiment was relieved by the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, and returned to the second line of works. At night, however, it was again thrown forward to support the Eighty-first during the second assault of the enemy.

The regiment retired from its position near Dallas on the 1st of June, marching by the left flank, and reaching Acworth on the night of the 7th. On the 10th marched to Big Shanty, and, with the division, was left in reserve until the 26th, when we relieved the

Twenty-fifth Iowa, of First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, at base of Kenesaw Mountain. On the night 2d July marched from front of Kenesaw Mountain to the right, and next evening relieved a regiment of the Fifteenth Corps, on the skirmish line. Was withdrawn next morning, and assigned to position as a support to the Seventh Iowa. Later in the day was ordered to construct works on the right of the Fifty-second Illinois, then occupying the rebel rifle-pits. The day following marched several miles down the Sandtown road, and encamped within four miles of the Chattahoochee River, and rested until the 9th, when we marched to Marietta, arriving there at 9 p. m. Early next morning resumed the march, and reached Roswell, on Chattahoochee River. At noon crossed over and fortified. Remained in this position until Sunday, the 17th, when an advance was again ordered. The regiment arrived at Decatur, on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, on the evening of the 19th, without having been engaged with the enemy. On the 20th moved forward on the road to Atlanta, and took position on the right of said road, and intrenched.

Late in the afternoon of the following day again advanced and built a line of works, and rested on arms during the night. On the 22d moved, with the division, to the left, and was engaged in the battle of that day. July 23, Maj. T. G. Morrison assumed command, Lieut. Col. Roger Martin having been sent to hospital. At midnight of the 26th moved to the extreme right, and, acting as a support, advanced the skirmish line, and afterward relieved a regiment of the Fourteenth Corps, then on the line; were relieved next day by the Seventh Iowa Infantry.

On the 11th August Captain Jordan, with the right wing, charged the rebel skirmishers, drove them, and built works under fire of both artillery and musketry. After this nothing more than the usual skirmish fire occurred in our front during the siege of Atlanta. On the 24th, when Capt. A. Morris assumed command, the regiment was sent to the rear of the Seventeenth Corps, and constructed works, and, with the brigade, on the night of the 26th, brought up the rear in the movement on the Montgomery railroad, where it arrived on the 29th, when we proceeded to destroy the track. On the 30th moved eastward toward Jonesborough, and camped at night near the town, and the following morning built a line of earth-works west of Flint River. At noon was marched to the rear of the Fifteenth Corps, where we rested until the enemy made an assault, when we were assigned position on the right of the Second Brigade, to support Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery. The regiment did not become hotly engaged, but advanced in line of battle to a ridge overlooking a ravine, where the enemy were preparing for a charge. About 50 prisoners, including several commissioned officers, were captured during the day.

The regiment marched into Jonesborough the morning of the 2d September, and thence to its present position, near Lovejoy's Station, September 4.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MORRIS,
Captain Company F, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. MORRISON,
A. D. C., First Brig., Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 534.

Report of Maj. Thomas G. Morrison, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In position near Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, paragraph 5, I have the honor to submit the following report, craving your attention to the fact that inasmuch as I was on duty as field officer of the day, by your direction, and on the morning of July 22, by direction of Major-General Sherman, on the northwest side of Atlanta, where the grand guard of your brigade was advanced as skirmishers, and effected a lodgment on two ridges ranging from 200 to 400 yards from the enemy's main line of works, a position which I held with them until relieved by Captain Sry, of General Woods' division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, commanding a reserve of five companies of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, marched to rejoin my regiment. I had five companies of his regiment and two of the Sixty-sixth Indiana as grand guards. The former I turned over to Major Boyd as soon as they were relieved. We arrived upon the battle-field at 12.45 [p.] m., just as the Seventh Iowa Infantry relieved the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, when I at once reported to Colonel Martin, who was in command of the regiment, and had been to that time actively engaged with the enemy for twenty-five minutes. At the moment I arrived on the ground with Companies I and F, and before I understood the true position of affairs, viz, that the Seventh Iowa Infantry was relieving the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry (I thought the latter were being driven from the field), and seeing Captain Welker and General Sweeny I reported first to them, and formed the two companies I had in charge (I and F) between the guns of Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, and the caissons. When Colonel Martin had withdrawn his regiment he had those companies moved farther to the left to make room for the others. After the enemy had been driven from the front of our brigade, Colonel Martin received orders from you, by which he withdrew his regiment across the low, open ground on a line at a right angle with the right of the brigade line of battle, where we soon threw up a line of breast-works, and lay upon our arms. On the morning of the 23d Colonel Martin was taken sick and sent to the hospital. Hoping for his return I have waited from day to day, recognizing his superior fitness to make this report. In his absence, however, I must say that he expressed himself to me in the very highest terms of praise of the officers and men engaged under his command on the ever memorable 22d of July.

Casualties, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers July 22, 1864, was 3 killed and 15 wounded, a descriptive list of which is herewith attached and respectfully submitted.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. G. MORRISON,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

* Nominal list omitted.

No. 535.

Report of Capt. John A. Duckworth, Second Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT IOWA VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Lovejoy's, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 40, dated brigade headquarters, September 4, 1864, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers in the present campaign, from May 3, 1864, to the present date.

The regiment, under command of Col. James B. Weaver, left Larkinsville, Ala., on the morning of May 4, and arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., by rail late in the evening of the same day. On the 5th it marched out, participating in the movement on Resaca, and arrived at the eastern mouth of Snake Creek Gap on the morning of the 9th. Here it was detached from the brigade and ordered, with other regiments, back to the western mouth of the gap to guard the trains and communications of the army. It joined the brigade at sunset on the 10th, and still later on the same evening took position on the right center of the brigade, which formed the right of the army. On the morning of the 13th it marched out in the direction of Calhoun, and took position on the extreme right of the army. On the 14th participated in the operations at Calhoun Ford, assisted in carrying and launching the pontoons, after which it resumed its arms and its place in line of battle, which was formed along the northern bank of the Oostenaula River. Was the first regiment to cross on the morning of the 15th, and, deploying as skirmishers, held the enemy at bay until the remainder of the brigade effected a crossing. Marched out on the evening of the 16th, and participated in the action at Rome Cross-Roads, being deployed as skirmishers, and occupying a position on the extreme left of the division. On the evening of the 17th commenced the march to Kingston, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 19th. Under command of Lieut. Col. N. B. Howard, it participated in the march to Dallas, Ga., starting on the evening of the 23d and arriving on the afternoon of the 26th. On the 27th took position in line of battle on the left of the brigade, and, during the afternoon and ensuing night, after having gained the crest of the ridge in front, assisted in the construction of defensive works, laboring hard, nearly all the time under a heavy skirmish fire from the enemy. In the same position it took part in the battle of the 28th, and lay in support of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry during the battle on the night of the 29th. It covered the rear of the army on its withdrawal from Dallas a portion of the afternoon of June 1, and arrived at Acworth on the 6th. Marched to Big Shanty on the 10th, and took position in reserve in front of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 20th was detached from the brigade to do picket, provost, and fatigue duty at Big Shanty Station. Joined the brigade near Lost Mountain on the morning of July 3, and took position at dusk of the same day on the western bank of Nickajack Creek and fortified. Was with the advance on the day following. Crossed Nickajack Creek in the forenoon, and deployed as skirmishers; took part in the action of that afternoon. Commenced the march to the extreme left on the 9th. Arrived at Roswell, and crossed the Chattahoochee River on the 10th; took position on the left of the brigade, and fortified during that night and the succeeding day. Participated in the movements of the army against Decatur, Ga., from which point

it advanced in the direction of Atlanta. On the 20th was deployed as skirmishers, and filled a gap between the Sixteenth and Twenty-third Army Corps during that night and the succeeding day. On the 23d, under command of Major Hamill, it took position on the extreme left of the army and fortified. On the 27th it was in its place in the march to the extreme right of the army; held the right of the brigade in the advance to gain the position in front and in sight of the city of Atlanta. On the evening of the 4th of August, the skirmish line in front of the brigade having been driven by a superior force of the enemy from the advanced position taken the same day, the regiment was ordered to drive him back, which it did, holding permanently the position gained. It was in the front on the 8th, when the lines were advanced, which position it held until the army was withdrawn. It participated in the series of marches and maneuvers commenced on the 26th, which brought the Sixteenth Army Corps into position in the rear of the remainder of the Army of the Tennessee, on the evening of the 28th. On the 29th it assisted in destroying the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, near Fairburn Station. On the morning of the 30th, in company with the Seventh Iowa Infantry, it was ordered to support the cavalry under General Kilpatrick, and the advance on Jonesborough was commenced. Taking the main road leading to Jonesborough, the command moved out at a brisk step, under a burning sun, carrying, besides arms and ammunition, rations and clothing, a number of intrenching tools. A force of the enemy's cavalry was found at Stithville Post-Office, six miles northwest of Jonesborough, posted on an eminence in the open field, and protected by a barricade of rails. This position the regiment was ordered to charge, supported by the Seventh Iowa Infantry. Two companies, B and G, were deployed as skirmishers. Major Hamill assumed command of the two regiments, and the advance was ordered. The command moved cautiously until it arrived at the edge of the corn-field through which it had to pass when the charge was ordered. The regiment moved in fine style, driving the enemy from, and taking possession of, the crest of the ridge and the defenses. It was while making this charge that Major Hamill was wounded. It is needless to say that he was in the coolest and bravest manner doing his whole duty. Skirmishers were advanced and the enemy driven from his second position in the edge of the woods. Throwing out an additional company (E) as skirmishers, the command again moved forward by order of Captain Mahon, of the Seventh Iowa Infantry. The enemy was found in his third position near Liberty Hill Church, which was charged, taken, and held by Companies B, E, and G, and a squadron of cavalry. Here five companies of the Seventh took the advance, supported by the remainder of the two regiments united. Advanced a mile farther, when orders came to join the brigade. Arrived at Flint River late on the evening of the same day, took position on the right center of the brigade, and on the morning of the 31st fortified. Crossed the river at noon, and the enemy making an attack shortly afterward it was ordered to support the Second Brigade. Formed in rear of the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, having moved up at double-quick, and in fine style. From this position was moved to the right, forming in the front line on the right of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. One company was thrown out to the front and right as skirmishers, and the front rank men—those in the rear rank holding the arms—with rails from a fence near by soon had constructed a barricade from which

the regiment could easily have repulsed three times its own number. Here it remained until the evening of September 1, when it had orders to support the skirmishers in front of the First Brigade, to deploy a portion of it on the line, and open fire on the enemy, which must continue until dark. It was already growing dark, and the regiment started without a guide. The route was a difficult one, and but for the accidental meeting of Captain Barto, of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, who had just been relieved as brigade officer of the day, it might have arrived too late to have done the service it did. The commanding officer, in behalf of the regiment, takes this method of acknowledging the valuable services rendered by that officer. The regiment had just reached the position assigned it when the enemy resisted sharply our advancing lines, and Companies B, C, and D, under command of Captain Tunis, were sent to re-enforce them. By their prompt and timely arrival the enemy was not only checked but was driven from his position.

The regiment captured during the campaign 25 prisoners, 1 stand of colors, and 196 stand of small-arms. It also buried of the enemy's dead 3 officers and 22 men.

For report on conduct of officers see Appendix A, and for list of casualties see Appendix B.*

Throughout the whole of this most remarkable campaign the officers and men of this regiment have displayed that patriotism, courage, fortitude, and patience, under all circumstances, which characterize only the best of soldiers, and humanity, true to itself, will remember their actions and appreciate their worth, which, as truth, are imperishable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DUCKWORTH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 536.

Report of Maj. Mathew G. Hamill, Second Iowa Infantry, of operations July 22.

CAMP SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Atlanta, July 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Second Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers in the engagement of July 22, 1864:

The regiment was marched, with the brigade, from position on the line between the Fifteenth and Twenty-third Corps, on the morning of the 22d, to position on the extreme left, to meet a rapid advance of the enemy on the left flank of the Seventeenth Corps. We took position on the left of the brigade, the Seventh Iowa on our right, on a ridge running almost at right-angles with the line of the Seventeenth Corps and in an open field. Company G, under command of Captain Duckworth, was deployed as skirmishers, but had advanced only a short distance when the enemy was discovered in the edge of

* Appendices not found.

the woods advancing in force directly on our front. Our skirmishers being hard pressed entered to the left to avoid exposure in an open field until the regimental front was uncovered, when the regiment opened a well-directed fire on their advancing column, checking their advance and throwing them into confusion. After fruitless efforts to rally their men under our fire, they were driven from the field, leaving their dead, wounded, and arms in our hands. During the progress of the battle in our front the enemy had advanced on our right flank and gave us an enfilading fire, wounding several. But the men did not seem to notice the enemy so near in our rear or the injury they were doing us until they were driven from our front. About the close of the engagement Lieut. Col. Noel B. Howard was severely wounded and compelled to leave the field, leaving the regiment in my command. Capt. George Heaton and 3 sergeants were severely wounded, 1 corporal mortally and 4 privates slightly. The above were all the casualties. The captures were 20 prisoners, 167 stand of arms, and 1 stand of colors.

Were I to make special mention of the officers and men who did their whole duty well and deserve promotion I would have to name every member of the regiment, for each officer and soldier seemed to feel and deport himself as if the safety of the army and the triumphs of our holy cause depended on his undivided efforts. No soldiers ever discharged their duty better. None were ever more worthy the lasting gratitude of a rescued nation.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. G. HAMILL,
Major, Commanding Second Iowa Infantry.

Capt. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 537.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, Seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations May 14–15 and July 22.

HDQRS. SEVENTH IOWA VETERAN INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

In compliance with circular of this date from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I respectfully make the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Iowa Veteran Volunteers at the crossing of the Oostenaula River, Ga., on the 14th and 15th of May:

On the 14th of May the regiment, under my command, moved in the vicinity of the river, when four companies from my command were detailed for duty for the purpose of preparing pontoons for crossing the river, which was done with promptness and dispatch. At about 4 p. m. the companies were relieved, and three of them returned to the regiment in good order and without casualty. Company C, on its return, met with a serious calamity. When within a short distance of the regiment a shell from the enemy exploded in their ranks, causing the death of 3 and wounding 4. At about 6 p. m. same day I was ordered, with the regiment, to the front, at the crossing of the Oostenaula River, to cover the recrossing of our troops, when I made a detail of boatmen to man the boats, and in a short time the recrossing was completed. At 10 p. m. I was ordered to fall back with my regiment to a position on Snake Creek,

where I bivouacked my men for the night. On the morning of the 15th the regiment was again ordered to the front, and I being unwell and entirely exhausted from previous exposure and exertion, and from instructions of my medical officer, I remained at the hospital. I placed the regiment in command of Maj. J. W. McMullin, knowing that in case of emergency it was in good hands, and I am proud to say that shortly after passing the river the gallant old Seventh, under command of the major, encountered the enemy in vastly superior numbers, and by the energy and determination of the officers and men, and their love for the good old flag, drove the enemy from his works and strongholds, and secured a crossing for the balance of our troops.

I will state that it is with regret that I was not able to be with the regiment on the 15th, but I am proud to know that in the major they were properly commanded, and did their duty, as on former occasions, nobly. I regret to add more to this report, but in the accomplishment of the foregoing, the noble old Seventh had to sacrifice 54 of her members, viz, 7 killed and 47 wounded.

I know of no officer or soldier personally who was present for duty who did not do his duty well. The accompanying reports from company commandants will more fully explain the part taken by each company.

The following officers were present on the 14th and 15th, and all, so far as I know, did their duty gallantly: Maj. J. W. McMullin, in command on the 15th; Captain Hedges, acting major; Lieutenant Springer, Company A; Lieutenant Folsom and Lieutenant Smith, Company B; Captain Bennett and Lieutenant Helmick, Company C; Captain Gale, Company D; Captain Conn and Lieutenant McCormick, Company E; Captain Mahon and Lieutenant Sergent, Company F; Lieutenant Berkey, of Company C, commanding Company G; Captain Montgomery and Lieutenant Graham, Company H; Captain Barbour, Company I; Lieutenant Wightman and Lieutenant Spence, Company K. Lieut. C. H. Trott, regimental quartermaster, was with the regiment both days, and did his duty promptly.

I am satisfied that the Seventh Iowa Infantry did its duty in the engagements at Oostenaula, and has added more luster to its former bright record, of which our noble young State can and will feel proud.

In conclusion, I mourn the loss of the noble dead and sympathize with the gallant wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PARROTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Iowa Veteran Infantry.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,

A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH IOWA VETERAN INFANTRY,

In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Iowa Veteran Infantry, Friday, July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.:

On the morning of the 22d I was ordered to move my regiment south toward Atlanta, arriving on the field of battle about 1 p. m.

same day. The Seventh took an active part in the action, and claims her share of the honors which are due the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

I am proud to say, sir, that the officers and men of the regiment behaved gallantly, and fought like veterans.

The following is a list of casualties:*

J. C. PARROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 538.

Report of Capt. Samuel Mahon, Seventh Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH IOWA VETERAN INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 5, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Seventh Iowa Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in the campaign just closed:

The regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. J. C. Parrott, left Prospect, Tenn., April 29, 1864, and by forced marches, reached Larkinsville, Tenn. [Ala.], May 3, distance sixty-seven miles; thence by rail to Chattanooga, May 4, arriving in the evening; sixty miles. On the morning of the 5th moved with the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and arrived in Sugar Valley, Ga., via Gordon's Mills and Ship's Gap, on the 8th, distance forty-six miles, where the enemy was first encountered. Moved on the morning of the 9th down the valley, skirmishing with the enemy's advance, to Resaca, nine miles, where the regiment took position before the enemy's works, and remained till dark, when it was ordered back seven miles. On the night of the 10th moved to the right and constructed a line of works. On the 13th the regiment moved on Resaca, and was formed in column; in reserve till noon of the 14th, when it moved to Lay's Ferry, on the Oostenaula River, distance three miles. The report of operations at this point, and the action of the 15th, has already been forwarded by Lieut. Col. J. C. Parrott and Maj. J. W. McMullin. On the 16th the regiment moved to Rome Cross-Roads, two miles and a half, taking position in reserve during the skirmish. Moved from Rome Cross-Roads on the evening of the 17th, and reached Kingston, via Adairsville, on the evening of the 19th, distance thirty miles. The regiment lay in camp at Kingston, enjoying a much-needed rest, till noon of the 23d, when it moved southward, reaching Dallas, Ga., on the 26th, after a fatiguing march of thirty-eight miles, mostly performed at night, over bad roads. On the morning of the 27th skirmishing began and continued during the day with some loss. In the evening the regiment constructed works in the second line, on the left of the brigade, and occupied them, where it remained during the assault of the enemy on the evening of the 28th. On the 30th the regiment relieved the Twelfth Illinois Infantry in the front line, where it remained till the morning of June 1, constantly skirmishing with the

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 7 wounded.

enemy, when the works were abandoned, and it moved to the left four miles and built a line of works, remaining in them till the 5th, when it again moved to the left, one mile north of Acworth, Ga.; fourteen miles. The regiment moved to Big Shanty on the 10th, six and a half miles; took position in reserve in rear of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, till the 26th, when it relieved the Fourth and Thirtieth Iowa, of the First Division, Fifteenth Corps, in the works in front of Kenesaw Mountain. Held this position till the night of the 2d of July, when the works were abandoned, and the regiment moved to the right in rear of the army. Continued the march next day, and took position in the evening one mile east of Nickajack Creek, near ——— Mills, distance fifteen miles. At noon on the 4th of July, moved a quarter of a mile to the left and constructed works. Moved on the 5th at 3 p. m. to the right, on Sandtown road, and remained till the 9th. Moved on the 9th, via Marietta, and crossed the Chattahoochee River near Roswell, Ga., on the evening of the 10th, distance twenty-five miles; constructed works one-quarter of a mile from the river, which the regiment occupied till the 17th of July. Moved on the Decatur road on the morning of the 17th, reaching Decatur on the evening of the 19th, distance nineteen miles. July 20, moved on the Atlanta road two miles and a half; went into position north of the railroad, and built works during the night. July 21, in the evening the regiment advanced one mile and built an advanced line of works, which it occupied during the night.

The report of the movements in the action of the 22d has been forwarded by Lieut. Col. J. C. Parrott.* On the 24th the regiment built a line of heavy works, 300 yards in rear of the position held on the 22d, which it occupied till the night of the 26th, when the works were silently abandoned and the regiment moved to the right, in rear of the army, arriving on the extreme right of the Fourteenth Corps on the evening of the 27th, distance fifteen miles, when it was formed on the left of the brigade and took position on a hill, forming the extreme left of the Sixteenth Army Corps. In the action of the 28th the regiment was in reserve and not engaged. On the 29th built a line of heavy works on the position occupied on the evening of the 27th.

On the 2d day of August I took command of the regiment, in consequence of the sickness of Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott and resignation of Major McMullin. The regiment remained in this line till the 8th, when I received orders in the morning to relieve the Fifty-second Illinois, Colonel Bowen commanding, in the advance line. During the day the regiment completed a heavy work, covering its front, where it lay during the night. On the morning of the 9th I received orders to relieve the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, building a line 400 yards farther in front. The work was completed during the day and following night under a troublesome fire from the enemy. The regiment lay in this work, with the exception of five days (while in reserve), till the night of the 25th, when I received orders and abandoned the works silently at 8 p. m.; moved three miles to the right, went into position, and threw up temporary works during the following day. On the evening of the 26th moved half a mile farther to the right, abandoning the works, and remaining till 3 a. m. of the 27th, then moved with the brigade, arriving near the Atlanta and

*See p. 443.

Montgomery Railroad, three miles north of Fairburn on the evening of the 28th, distance twenty-three miles. On the morning of the 29th marched to Fairburn, and, under instructions from General Corse, occupied the town and destroyed the railroad by burning the ties and breaking the rails. Rejoined the brigade in the evening and moved back to the camp of the previous night, distance six miles. On the morning of the 30th I was ordered to report to Major Hamill, commanding Second Iowa Infantry, to accompany the cavalry division of General Kilpatrick. Moved out on the Jonesborough road five miles, when the cavalry advance encountered the enemy. I then received orders from Major Hamill to form the regiment in support of the Second Iowa and advance on the position of the enemy, which was situated on the hill, protected by a rail barricade. The position was carried without loss, and the regiment advanced as reserves to the skirmishers of the Second Iowa, supported by the cavalry. In this way I advanced three miles in line through a difficult country, through dense thickets and across swamps, with men already exhausted by a rapid march in the morning after cavalry column, till the skirmishers reached the cross-roads, when I was relieved, and reported to the brigade, continuing the march with it. Camped at night on Flint Creek, one mile west of Jonesborough, distance fifteen miles. On the morning of the 31st the regiment built temporary works to protect its position. At noon I received orders, crossed Flint Creek, and formed in reserve in the point of timber, in rear of the position of Second Brigade. When the action began I moved the regiment, under orders, to the front on double-quick, and reported to Colonel Adams, commanding Second Brigade. I went into position on the left of the Second Brigade, with a battery on my right. I remained in this position about fifteen minutes, when I received orders from Colonel Adams to report to my brigade, and took position, supporting Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery. Shortly afterward I moved forward to support the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry in the advance on the enemy. After the repulse of the enemy I received orders to form in reserve on the right of Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, and built temporary works, in which position I lay till the morning of the 2d of September, when the regiment entered Jonesborough, it having been evacuated by the enemy the previous night.

The following is a list of the casualties in the different actions and skirmishes during the campaign:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Battle Lay's Ferry, May 14 and 15	11	50	.....
Battle Dallas, May 25 to 31	.....	6	.....
Battle Kenesaw Mountain, June 26 to July 3	2	1	.....
July 22, previously reported	.....	7	.....
Before Atlanta, July 24 to August 24, in skirmishing	2	17	1
Jonesborough, August 31	.....	4	.....
Captured, June 19, near Dallas	.....	.....	2
Total	15	85	3

Aggregate, 103.

The above table includes the following officers: Capt. William W. De Heus, prisoner of war June 19, 1864; Capt. Thomas L. Montgomery, wounded May 15, 1864; Second Lieut. Charles J. Sergent, wounded August 11, 1864.

Total distance marched, about 425 miles.

I am proud to say that the conduct of both commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regiment, in the arduous campaign just closed, has been all that could be desired. Every fatigue, however severe, has been cheerfully borne, and they have been always ready at the post of danger. Whether on the weary marches (many of them performed at night) over difficult roads, or working in the trenches before Atlanta under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery, or standing shoulder to shoulder on the battle-field, they have done their whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. MAHON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 539.

Report of Col. Robert N. Adams, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 85, issued from headquarters Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I would respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this command during the present campaign, up to the reduction of Atlanta:

April 29, the brigade, under command of P. E. Burke, colonel Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, marched, with its division, from Pulaski, Tenn., to Larkinsville, Ala., arriving there on the 4th of May; thence it was transported by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving there on the evening of the 4th. On the 5th marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills, twelve miles south of Chattanooga, where it remained until the morning of the 7th, when it again resumed the march, and arrived at Snake Creek Gap on the evening of the 8th. On the morning of the 9th the brigade was ordered to advance, the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry in advance. This regiment soon became engaged with the enemy's cavalry, but being outnumbered, after a brisk fight, was compelled to fall back. The Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry was then deployed as skirmishers, supported by the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, and ordered forward, driving the enemy steadily before them to their intrenchments at Resaca, a distance of seven miles. Here they skirmished with the enemy until after dark, when the brigade was withdrawn and returned to Snake Creek Gap, where it remained until the 13th, when it was again advanced to Resaca, and, with its division, held in reserve on the extreme right of the line, with the exception of two companies that were deployed as skirmishers on the bank of the Oostenaula River. The 14th, brigade, with its division, was ordered to Lay's Ferry for the purpose of effecting a crossing of the Oostenaula River. Arriving within a short distance of the ferry, the brigade was ordered forward, Sixty-sixth Illinois deployed as skirmishers, supported by Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, the Twelfth Illinois being ordered to the support of Captain Arndt's battery. After a brisk fight the enemy

was dislodged from the opposite shore, and six companies of the Eighty-first Ohio, two companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois, and one company of the Twelfth Illinois, effected a crossing of the river, resulting in the complete routing of the enemy and the capturing of 24 prisoners. The brigade lost in effecting this crossing 6 killed (including 2 commissioned officers) and 53 wounded; total, 59. At dark these companies were ordered to recross the river, which was done without further loss. 15th, the brigade again recrossed the river, and fortified a position on the left of the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. 16th, the enemy having evacuated Resaca, the brigade, with its division, was ordered in pursuit. At Rome Cross-Roads, a distance of three miles, the brigade became engaged with the enemy's rear guard. In this action seven companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry were deployed as skirmishers, and the Eighty-first Ohio ordered forward as support, and in order to support such a long line of skirmishers to an advantage was divided into three detachments. Here again the Twelfth Illinois was detached from the brigade to a distant part of the field as support to the First Missouri Light Artillery. The skirmish line of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, by direction of General Sweeny, was then ordered to advance. Having moved forward a distance of half a mile, with but slight resistance, they were charged upon by a heavy line of rebel infantry, and compelled to fall back to their support, whereupon each detachment of the Eighty-first Ohio became engaged, and although contending against a much superior force of the enemy succeeded in checking his advance until ordered to retire. In this action the much lamented Col. P. E. Burke, then in command of the brigade, fell mortally wounded. The brigade lost in this action 4 killed, 38 wounded, and 10 missing. 17th, resumed march, the enemy having fallen back during the night. Arrived at Kingston, Ga., on the 19th, and remained there until the 23d, when the brigade again resumed the march, and arrived at Dallas, Ga., on the 26th. There the brigade lay in reserve until the 29th, when it was ordered to relieve the First Brigade of its division, then occupying the front line of works. During the night of the 29th the enemy charged upon the works several times, but were on each occasion repulsed. On the night of the 31st the brigade moved three miles to the left, and relieved Colonel Mitchell's brigade, General Davis' division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

June 1, the brigade was withdrawn from this position, and marched, with the army, to a new position near Acworth, Ga. Remained there until the 5th, when it moved, with its division and army, to the above-named place. 10th, moved to Big Shanty, Ga., in front of Kenesaw Mountain, and remained there in the front line until the 2d of July, when it was ordered, with its division and corps, to the right of the line. The enemy having evacuated Kenesaw Mountain during the night of the 2d, the brigade, with its division, was ordered in pursuit. Arrived at Nickajack Creek on the evening of the 3d, and relieved the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which lay in close proximity to the enemy's rear guard. July 4, the brigade was ordered forward a distance of two miles, and threw up a line of works in front of a strong position then held by the enemy. Here the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, deployed as skirmishers, supported by the Twelfth Illinois, charged and carried one line of the enemy's works. The enemy having again fallen back the brigade was ordered, on the morning of the 5th, to Baker's Ferry. Re-

mained in this position, continually skirmishing with the enemy across the river, until the 9th, when the brigade, with its division, was ordered to Roswell, Ga., where it arrived, after the most fatiguing march of the campaign. On the evening of the 10th crossed the Chattahoochee River, and threw up a strong line of fortifications. 17th, moved, with the division, to Decatur, Ga., where it arrived on the 19th. 20th, advanced two miles and a half, and took a position as a support to First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. 22d, the enemy having evacuated our front, the brigade, with its division and corps, was ordered to the extreme left of our lines. Having arrived within a few hundred yards of the position occupied by the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps, it was halted and rested an hour and a half, when it was ordered forward into an open field, and formed in line of battle on the left of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Before a line of skirmishers could be thrown forward, the enemy emerged from the woods in heavy force, and a severe engagement ensued. Steadily the enemy advanced under a telling fire, until within easy range of our lines, when, by direction of General Dodge, the brigade charged and drove the enemy from the field with heavy loss, capturing 2 stand of colors and a large number of small-arms. The brigade was then moved to another part of the field, distant one mile and a half, on double-quick time, and ordered to charge the enemy from a line of works from which the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, had been previously driven. This charge resulted in the retaking of the line of works and the recapture of four 20-pounder Parrott guns (Captain De Gress' battery), which also had fallen into the enemy's hands a few minutes before. During the night of the 22d two regiments of the brigade (Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois) were ordered to a third position, on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps—then considered the most critical point in the line—and relieved a portion of General Leggett's division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under a severe fire, and only a few yards from the position occupied by the enemy. The brigade remained in this position until the 26th, when it was ordered to rejoin its division and corps, and moved, with the army, to the extreme right of our lines. During the action of the 28th two regiments of the brigade (Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois) were ordered as support to a portion of the Fifteenth Army Corps; relieved two regiments of said corps on the front line, and assisted in repelling the last charge made by the enemy on that day. From July 28 to August 26 the brigade remained in the intrenchments in front of Atlanta. On the 26th the brigade was ordered to withdraw from its position in front of Atlanta. It moved, with its division and corps, toward the right of our line, arriving on the evening of the 28th within one mile of the Montgomery railroad. 29th, was engaged, with its division and corps, in destroying a portion of the above-named road. On the 30th the brigade arrived, with its division and corps, in front of Jonesborough, Ga., and on the 31st took a position on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps. During the day the enemy charged upon the lines three different times, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

September 2, the enemy having evacuated their works at Jonesborough on the night of the 1st, the brigade, with its division, was ordered in pursuit. After proceeding four miles and a half south of Jonesborough our advance came upon the enemy. Two regi-

ments of the brigade (Eighty-first Ohio and Sixty-sixth Illinois) were ordered forward, four companies of each regiment deployed as skirmishers, and the remainder moved forward as support to the skirmish line. Having advanced a distance of half a mile the skirmishers became briskly engaged, charged and drove the enemy from a strong line of rifle-pits, and held them until relieved by a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps. September 4, the brigade was ordered to a position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, where it threw up a strong line of works. On the night of the 5th the brigade, with the army, withdrew from before the enemy, and arrived at the old rebel works near East Point, Ga., on the 8th instant.

The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry having been detached on various duties during the campaign, I know but little of the details of its operations, but from its past history I am warranted in saying it has performed an equal part in the labors and duties of a long and severe campaign.

The following is a summary of the casualties in this command during the campaign:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
9th Illinois Mounted Infantry	.....	5	1	7	.....	1	.....	18	1	31	32
12th Illinois Infantry	.....	24	3	105	.....	1	.....	.....	3	130	133
66th Illinois Infantry	6	38	6	140	.....	13	.....	.....	12	191	203
81st Ohio Infantry	2	20	5	133	.....	5	.....	.....	7	158	165
Total	8	87	15	385	.....	20	.....	18	23	510	533

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. ADAMS,

Colonel Eighty-first Ohio, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 16th Army Corps.

No. 540.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, I would respectfully report that the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, during the action of the 22d ultimo occupied a position on the right of the line of the Second Division in order as follows: Twelfth Illinois Infantry Volunteers on the right, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the center, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers on the left. Two companies of the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and almost immediately after the deployment was effected the enemy attacked with great spirit, driving the skirmishers back, and the artillery attached to the division opening on the head of the charging column of the enemy, checked and threw that column into confusion. At this time Major-General Dodge, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, gave the

order direct to the commanding officer of the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry and Twelfth Illinois Infantry to move forward and attack the enemy, which was most gallantly done, aiding in repulsing the enemy, and capturing 2 stand of colors and about 466 prisoners. The enemy having been repulsed in their frequent attacks on this front, in accordance with orders from the commanding officer of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, this brigade was ordered to the support of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and was deployed on the right of the railroad in the following order: Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers on the right, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the center, Twelfth Illinois Infantry Volunteers on the left, resting on the railroad. This deployment having been promptly effected, the brigade was ordered to charge, which it did in the most prompt and daring manner, retaking the works from which the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, had been driven, and recapturing 4 guns, 20-pounder Parrotts, of De Gress' battery, and capturing about 109 prisoners. The brigade occupied the works at this place until evening, when it was relieved and held as reserve of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. At 12 o'clock at night two regiments, the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, were ordered to report to General Leggett, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and remained subject to his orders until the 26th ultimo, when they were relieved and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

The loss of this brigade during the action of the 22d ultimo was—

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
12th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	9	.....	38	.....	.....	47
66th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	10	2	41	.....	1	54
81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	9	1	51	.....	3	66
Total	2	28	3	130	.....	4	167

The entire capture by the brigade was 4 guns, 20-pounder Parrotts (De Gress' battery), retaken, 2 stand of colors, 585 prisoners.

During this action the brigade was under command of Col. August Mersy, of the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the present commanding officer regrets that this report could not have been made by Colonel Mersy, as the brigade was acting under his orders and immediate supervision, and greater justice could have been done the regiments of the brigade in the report than is possible by one whose connection with the command commenced after that action, and as the commanding officer is compelled to make this report from the reports of regimental commanders, nothing is attempted other than to give a condensed statement in reference to position, captures, losses, &c.

The reports of the commanding officers of regiments are forwarded herewith, marked "Exhibit A."

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 16th Army Corps.

No. 541.

Report of Capt. Samuel T. Hughes, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 69, paragraph II, Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report, viz:

On the 1st day of May, 1864, this regiment moved as guard of the wagon train [of the] Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, on the road leading from Decatur, Ala., to Huntsville, Ala., where they were met by the wagon train of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and from that place were acting as guard of the wagon train of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, arriving at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 7th of May, 1864. On the 7th of May, at — p. m., moved on the road leading to Gordon's Mills, at which place regiment bivouacked for the night. May 8, moved on the road leading, via Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, Ga. May 9, met the enemy at the mouth of Snake Creek Gap; held them in check until relieved by the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Our loss, 16 enlisted men prisoners, 1 enlisted man killed, 4 enlisted men wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips severely wounded in left leg. After Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips was wounded, Maj. John H. Kuhn assumed command of regiment. May 10, in a skirmish with the enemy near Resaca, Ga., the regiment sustained a loss of 2 enlisted men killed. From the date the army left Resaca, Ga., until arriving at Kingston, Ga., the regiment was used in different detachments as train guards, flankers, advance guards, &c. May 20, Company I, Capt. S. T. Hughes commanding, was detailed as escort to chief of engineers, Department and Army of the Tennessee. May 22, Company B, Captain Mallmann commanding, was detailed as guard to Second Division train. During the engagements at and near Dallas, Ga., the regiment was used as mounted force for pickets, flankers, and such [duty] as was required of mounted troops. On the 26th of May Company I, acting as advance guard of Fifteenth Army Corps, sustained a loss of 1 enlisted man killed. After moving from Dallas, Ga., until at Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment was used in detachments as rear guard, flankers, and pickets. At Kenesaw Mountain the regiment was temporarily dismounted and placed in the skirmish line Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, during seven days of the time of the investment of that place, sustaining a loss of but 1 enlisted man missing (supposed to be killed).

After moving from Kenesaw the regiment was used as guards, pickets, and flankers, and July 4 were sent forward to ascertain the position of the enemy, when they were dismounted and charged the enemy, taking two lines of their rifle-pits. On the night of July 4 was sent out on the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and were severely shelled from the enemy's works, but held our position, sustaining no loss. July 6, regiment was ordered to occupy a position to the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps, guarding Baker's Ferry road, on Chattahoochee River, to a point connecting with the left of cavalry pickets, after which, on the 9th, moved to the extreme left of our line, near Roswell, Ga. Crossed Chattahoochee River, fording same July 10, near Roswell, Ga. Regiment remained in position one mile from Chattahoochee River until July 17, acting as

pickets and scouts, and skirmishing with the enemy daily. July 17, moved as advance guard of Sixteenth Army Corps to Peach Tree Creek, and in skirmishing with the enemy lost 1 enlisted man killed. July 18, moved as advance guard Sixteenth Army Corps, and in skirmishing with the enemy lost 1 enlisted man wounded. July 19, ordered to Roswell, Ga., as train guard Sixteenth Army Corps wagon train. July 22, having returned as far as Decatur, Ga., with train of Sixteenth Army Corps, assisted in repulsing the attack of the enemy upon that place. July 23, ordered to the front near headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps. July 24, ordered to the rear to reorganize the regiment, &c. July 26, detachment of regiment, whose term of service expired in July, ordered to Chattanooga to be mustered out, and the regiment as reorganized, under command of Capt. S. T. Hughes, moved as advance guard of the Army of the Tennessee to the extreme right, near Utoy Creek. For some time the regiment was used as cavalry or mounted force on the extreme right of the army, during which time regiment skirmished with the enemy daily, participating in General Kilpatrick's first raid on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad. On the evening after returning from said raid, in skirmishing with the enemy, lost 1 enlisted man wounded and 2 taken prisoners. The 17th day of August the regiment was ordered back to Chattahoochee railroad bridge, to have animals reshod, and such other repairs made as were necessary on horse equipments. On the 26th day of August was ordered to cover the rear of the Army of the Tennessee in the retrograde movement from the trenches in front of Atlanta, Ga., during which time the regiment had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. On the 28th of August, in the movement on the rear of Atlanta, the regiment was used as advance guard and flankers for Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, except two companies, which were in advance of the Fifteenth Army Corps. August 29, regiment was used as advance guard of Sixteenth Army Corps while tearing up Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, skirmishing with the enemy during the day, since when, up to the present date, regiment has been on duty as advance guard, flankers, and pickets.

The following is the summary of the casualties in this command during the campaign: 5 enlisted men killed, 1 officer and 7 men wounded, 18 men prisoners, 1 man missing; total, 1 officer and 31 men.

The number captured from the enemy cannot be correctly reported, as they were always immediately turned over to provost-marshal, and their names are not known.

S. T. HUGHES,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. P. P. ELLIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div.

No. 542.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, from Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps headquarters:

On the morning of the 22d instant the Twelfth Illinois Infantry occupied a position on the left of the brigade, the brigade being

on the right of the division and the division on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, before Atlanta, Ga. At 8 a. m. it was ordered to move in the center of the brigade, and accordingly marched toward the left of the Army of the Tennessee. At 9 a. m. the regiment halted, with the brigade, and remained for two hours in a position a mile in rear of the center of the Seventeenth Army Corps. At 11 a. m. received orders to move forward, and in an hour was in line on the right of the brigade and across a valley, which extended to the timber one-quarter of a mile in front. The enemy were often in sight, moving across our front by the flank toward the left. A slight defense was quickly thrown up. The enemy was now advancing from the timber in line, skirmishing as they came. While impatiently awaiting orders to advance, General Dodge rode along the line and ordered "Move your regiment forward and strike the enemy." The regiment immediately moved forward, struck the enemy, and drove them from the valley, killing and wounding a respectable proportion of them, and capturing 30 prisoners. The regiment then received orders to join the brigade in reserve. At 3 p. m. again received orders to move, with the brigade, to the support of the Fifteenth Army Corps at a point one mile and a half distant, on the Augusta railroad.

The day was excessively hot and the command was already much fatigued, but the need was known, and the regiment moved, this time in advance of the brigade, with the promptness the emergency required, and, forming into line on the left of the brigade, charged, with buoyant shouts of victory, and retook that portion of the line of works lost by General Smith's division, and extending from the brick house to the railroad, this time driving the enemy from the two remaining guns of the Chicago battery and capturing 80 prisoners.

After occupying the recaptured works until there was no danger of the rebels attempting to charge them again, the regiment was ordered by General Smith to a position in reserve conveniently near his capricious lines. At 12 m. it was ordered to re-enforce the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, half a mile to the left of the railroad.

Arrived and went into position at 1.30 a. m. 23d instant in a redoubt. The works were occupied by fragments of many regiments of the Seventeenth Army Corps that happened to wish to fight them, and whom the regiment relieved. The enemy was behind earth-works ten to twenty paces in front. The regiment skirmished with them until 3 p. m., when they retreated.

The conduct of officers and men during the engagement of the 22d was unexceptionable. I mention this more especially because many of them were non-veterans, their terms expiring on the 31st instant, and the cause of our panic on the 22d was asserted to be the failure of non-veterans to fight well.

The casualties of the day were 47 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Very respectfully,

HENRY VAN SELLAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFTY. VOLS.,
In the Field, near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 69, from Second Brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report:

May 3, the regiment left camp, sixteen miles from Huntsville, and arrived at Larkinsville, on Decatur railroad, 8 a. m. May 4, from which place went by rail to Chattanooga, arriving at 7 p. m. of same day. Left Chattanooga and marched to Gordon's Mills, fifteen miles distant. Remained in camp during the 6th. 7th, marched to within three miles of Taylor's Gap. 8th, passed the gap and arrived at Snake Creek Gap. 9th, were attached to Colonel Weaver's command to guard train at entrance of gap. During the evening of the 10th joined the brigade at exit of gap. 13th, marched to within two miles of Resaca; went into position; one company deployed as skirmishers on the bank of Oostenaula. 14th, marched to Lay's Ferry; formed in line on the right of brigade, supporting Brunner's, and afterward Arndt's batteries; one company (C) crossed the river; casualties, 20; Lieutenant Farr mortally wounded. 15th, crossed the river; casualties, 2. 16th, advanced to Rome Cross-Roads; casualties, 2. 17th, remained in camp till 9 p. m., then marched ten miles. 18th, marched, via Adairsville, to within six miles of Kingston. 19th, arrived at Kingston. 20th, went on duty, under Colonel Beckwith's orders, in Kingston. Left Kingston 23d and joined brigade; marched ten miles. 24th, marched to Van Wert. 25th, marched to Pumpkin Vine Creek. 26th, arrived at Dallas. Participated in the engagements of the division on the 27th; casualties, 2. 28th, in reserve all day. 29th, relieved Second Iowa in front works; engaged in repelling rebel assault on work during the night; casualties, 8. 30th, remained in works until evening, when was relieved and became reserve. 31st, engaged in demonstration on enemy's works; casualties, 1. During the night marched three miles to the left; did picket duty until morning of June 2.

June 3, remained in camp. 4th, relieved Fifty-second Illinois and occupied works on extreme left of division. 5th, marched nine miles. 6th, arrived at Acworth. 7th, 8th, and 9th, remained in camp. 10th, marched to Big Shanty. From the 11th to the 22d remained in camp. 22d, moved to front works and relieved Fifty-second Illinois. 25th, were relieved and moved one mile to the rear. 26th, moved to front works of Fifteenth Army Corps. 27th and 28th, remained in camp. 29th, did picket duty. 30th, mustered for pay.

July 1 and 2, remained in works until evening of 2d, when we marched three miles to right. 3d, marched to Nickajack Creek and went on skirmish line. 4th, participated in engagement of the day; casualties, 5. 5th, marched to Widow Mitchell's plantation. 6th and 7th, remained in camp. 8th, moved to Chattahoochee River. 9th, marched to Marietta. 10th, marched to Roswell and crossed the Chattahoochee River and fortified a position. From 10th to 17th lay in camp. 17th, marched five miles. 18th, marched six miles. 19th, arrived at Decatur. 20th, marched four miles. 21st, in reserve. 22d, moved to left of Army of the Tennessee, engaged the enemy in an open field fight, whipped him, then two miles double-quick to re-enforce Fifteenth Army Corps; with brigade, charged rebels from works they had captured from Fifteenth Army Corps; moved, midnight, and occupied Bald Knob; casualties, 47.

23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, occupied the knob; casualties, 5. During the night of the 26th marched toward the right. 27th, arrived and went into position on the right and built works. 28th, in reserve; re-enforced Fifteenth Army Corps during the battle of that day; casualties, 4.

From 29th up to 7th of August occupied front works; casualties, 1. 7th, did picket duty; casualties, 4. 8th and 9th, remained in camp. 10th, occupied new works one mile in advance. From 10th to 25th occupied these works, during which time the casualties were 23. Evening of the 25th moved two miles. 26th, marched all night; twelve miles. 27th, marched to Squire Jones' plantation. 28th, marched six miles. 29th, destroyed West Point railroad. 30th, marched toward Macon railroad to Flint River. 31st, moved across river to the extreme right; enemy charged on our position, and were repulsed.

September 1, occupied the position of yesterday. 2d, advanced through Jonesborough, to within two miles of Lovejoy's Station. During the execution of these last movements Atlanta was evacuated.

Casualties during campaign: Killed 24, wounded 108, missing 1; total, 133.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY VAN SELLAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. P. P. ELLIS,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 543.

Reports of Capt. William S. Boyd, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, July 25, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of the 22d instant this regiment, with the Second Brigade, left camp on north side of railroad, near Atlanta, and moved south between one and two miles, where we met the enemy in our front and on our left. Orders were received to form in line of battle and send out two companies as skirmishers and two companies for support. Companies A and G were deployed, and advanced until they met the enemy; then the engagement opened, which continued from one to two hours. The loss of the regiment was 10 killed and 43 wounded.

Soon after the engagement closed we were ordered, with the Second Brigade, to move to support a division in the Fifteenth Army Corps at the rebel works, where the railroad passes through them. We recaptured the works and remained there all night.

As near as can be ascertained, we captured 210 prisoners.

My command behaved themselves well, and many of the enlisted men did credit to themselves. Sergeant Courtney, Company F, and Private Evert, of same company, gathered the colors after two

color bearers were shot down, and carried them throughout the day. Were Company F entitled to a second lieutenant, I would recommend Sergeant Courtney to fill the position.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. BOYD,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Ga., September 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 69, headquarters Second Brigade, I would respectfully make the following report:

This regiment left Pulaski, Tenn., April 29, 1864, Capt. W. S. Boyd commanding, Colonel Burke being in command of the Second Brigade; marched some fifteen miles and camped on the south side of Elk River. Marched twelve miles on the 30th, and twelve miles on May 1; arriving at Huntsville, Ala., same day. Left Huntsville on the morning of the 2d; marched fifteen miles and went into camp. Marched eighteen miles on the 3d. On the morning of the 4th we arrived at Larkinsville, and went aboard of the cars; arrived at Chattanooga same night. On the morning of the 5th we left Chattanooga, advancing with the army south. On the evening of the 5th we camped on the battle-field of Chickamauga. Remained there until the morning of the 7th, moving out on the Rome road; marched twelve miles and went into camp. Moved out on the morning of the 8th, marching all day. We entered Snake Creek Gap about dark, and marched through the gap during the night. On the morning of the 9th the regiment was ordered in haste to the front. As soon as we arrived at the front the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and advanced. We soon came upon the rebel cavalry, driving them before us into Resaca (six miles), killing and capturing 76 rebels. At night we were ordered back to the gap, moving behind a line of works already thrown up. We remained there until the 13th, when we advanced again on Resaca, being on the right of the army. We lay all night a few miles below Resaca. On the morning of the 14th we moved down the Oostenaula River to Lay's Ferry, six miles below Resaca. When within one mile of the ferry, the regiment was ordered on the double-quick to the front, to assist in laying a pontoon train over the river. After heavy skirmishing the boats were launched, and two companies, with some other companies of the brigade, crossed over the river. The crossing was effected about dark. All who had crossed were then ordered to recross. We moved back from the river, and lay all night. On the morning of the 15th we were again ordered to cross the river. Companies A and B were the first troops to cross the river. The whole command soon crossed, and threw up a line of works, sending out Company H as skirmishers. The enemy soon made a charge upon our lines, and, after a few minutes' engagement, the enemy was repulsed, with considerable loss. We followed up a short distance, and rested until morning; then sent out three com-

panies on the skirmish line. They advanced, and reported the enemy retreating. The command then advanced, and at or near Rome Cross-Roads our advance came upon the enemy. The regiment was ordered to the right, and seven companies sent out on the skirmish line. The line advanced, driving the enemy's pickets in. The enemy formed in line of battle and advanced, causing our line to fall back on our support—Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois. Colonel Burke was mortally wounded. The brigade was ordered to fall back and form a new line, which was done in tolerably good order. We rested there during the night and day of 17th; left at dark, and marched until midnight, and rested until morning. Then advanced again; marched until noon, and lay up until dark; then marched until midnight. Moved ahead again on the morning of the 19th, passing through Adairsville, and camped near Kingston, Ga., where we remained until the 23d. At noon we moved again; crossed the Etowah River, and camped for the night. Left camp early on the morning of the 24th, marching to Van Wert and camping for the night. Left next day again, and moved in line of battle, with skirmishers in front, until we arrived near Dallas. We occupied Dallas, and on the morning of the 27th the enemy opened a heavy fire upon our line. Companies C and D were sent on the skirmish line. Captain Andrews, Company D, was mortally wounded, and 3 of his men killed and 3 wounded. On the morning of the 28th Companies H and I were sent out on the skirmish line. The two companies had 12 men wounded. On the 29th Companies A and G were sent out on the line, and at night the enemy made three successive charges on our lines. They were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Lieutenant Ullrick, Company A, was killed, and 1 man in Company A; Lieutenant Williamson, Company D, severely wounded; 3 men wounded. The command was under arms all night. On the morning of the 30th Companies E and F were sent out on the line, skirmishing all day. On the 31st the whole regiment was ordered over our works to advance on to the enemy's works and ascertain their strength, &c. The regiment advanced without support, and was heavily engaged with the enemy for a few minutes, when we were ordered back inside the works. Lieutenant Vanliew, Company E, was killed, 4 men missing, and quite a number wounded. That evening the command was moved three miles to the left.

On the morning of June 1 Companies A, E, and G sent out on picket. During the day we moved some two miles farther to the left, where we remained until the morning of the 6th, when we left and marched to Acworth, where we remained until the 10th; then moved some five miles to Big Shanty. We lay in reserve until the 21st. The regiment was then ordered on the picket-line, where we remained until the 26th. We then moved to the front of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th and 28th the regiment was on the skirmish line. We had several men wounded. On the 30th we threw up a line of works.

On the afternoon of July 2 the regiment was again sent out on the skirmish line. On the night of July 2 the army moved to the right, flanking Mount Kenesaw. We marched on the 3d, and on the morning of the 4th we crossed Nickajack Creek, coming onto the enemy's pickets. We then threw up a line of works; then sent out four companies on the skirmish line. The balance of the regiment charged the enemy's works, with the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps,

taking the works, and capturing 17 prisoners. We had 8 men wounded. The regiment was then ordered over the enemy's works, and to advance as far as practicable. We advanced about half a mile, when the enemy opened a battery upon us, and we fell back to the rebel lines captured by us, where we remained all night. On the 5th the command moved to the right; rested during the night and all day the 6th. On the 7th the regiment was ordered to the Chattahoochee River, near Sandtown. Our pickets occupied the north side of the river and the enemy on the south side. We remained there until the morning of the 9th, when we were ordered back to Marietta, some sixteen miles. We reached there about midnight. Early on the morning of the 10th we moved ahead again; passing through Roswell and crossing the Chattahoochee River, we occupied the hill, throwing up a line of works. In two days we moved from the extreme right to the extreme left. We occupied our works until the 18th, when we advanced again; camped for the night. On the morning of the 19th the regiment was sent out in advance as skirmishers. On the same day we occupied Decatur, Ga.; six companies sent out on picket during the night. On the 20th the command advanced toward Atlanta; we moved three miles. On the 21st we advanced again a short distance. On the 22d we were ordered to move to the extreme left. After marching two miles we met the enemy's pickets. Their force soon made an attack upon our lines. We had a severe engagement, lasting near two hours. The enemy was repulsed and withdrew from the field. Our loss was 10 killed and 44 wounded; we captured 210 prisoners. As soon as the engagement was over here the command was ordered to support a division in the Fifteenth Army Corps. We double-quicked some two miles and recaptured the works taken by the enemy. On the 23d we rested, and on the 24th the regiment was engaged in tearing up the railroad from Atlanta to Decatur. On the 25th we sent out one company on the skirmish line. On the evening of the 26th the command began to move to the extreme right of the army. Continued to march on the 27th, and when coming onto the rebel pickets the regiment was ordered onto the skirmish line, driving the enemy's pickets over one mile. Sent two companies on picket that night. We rested on the 28th. On the 29th a part of the regiment was on fatigue duty, chopping. On the 30th and 31st we lay behind our works.

We lay quiet on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August. On the 4th Companies C, D, H, and I were sent out to advance the picket-line; the work was accomplished. The regiment was out all day on the 5th, and was relieved on the 6th. On the 7th six companies were sent onto the skirmish line, and four companies on fatigue throwing up works. On the 8th the regiment was sent out again for the purpose of advancing the lines. The job was accomplished; lost 1 man, killed. August 9, we moved up and threw up a new line of works. August 10, we lay in camp. On the 11th five companies were sent out to advance the lines again. In doing so we lost 2 killed and 5 wounded, and captured 8 prisoners. From the 12th to the 25th we occupied the same works, sending out one company daily on picket. On the night of the 25th we moved with the army to the right some two miles, and remained there until the evening of the 26th. We are moving to flank Atlanta, cutting loose from our communications. We marched all night the night of the 26th. Remained in camp all day. Started out again on the morning of the 28th. On the 29th we marched onto the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and de-

stroyed some ten miles of the road on each side of Fairburn, marching back to camp same evening. On the morning of the 30th we marched toward Jonesborough, on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. We camped on Flint River for the night, some two miles from Jonesborough. On the 31st we took a position in line of battle in front of Jonesborough. The enemy made an attack upon our lines three times, and were driven back each time with severe loss. We took 16 prisoners and lost 1 officer, killed.

We remained in the same position all night and all day the 1st of September, having out three companies on skirmish line. On the morning of the 2d our pickets advanced into Jonesborough. We soon after took up our line of march through the town, and about five miles south, when we came upon the enemy, who were retreating. Four companies were thrown out as skirmishers, and the balance of the regiment moved after for support. We routed the enemy out of their rifle-pits, capturing 3 prisoners. The regiment lay in line all night and a part of next day, when we were ordered to the right. We took position, and threw up a line of works that evening. We remained there until the evening of the 5th, when we returned to Jonesborough, where we arrived on the morning of the 6th. We now occupy our old works, the same we did on the 31st.

The following are the casualties during the campaign, from April 29 to September 6, 1864: Commissioned officers—killed and died of wounds, 6; wounded, 6; total, 12. Enlisted men—killed and died of wounds, 38; missing in action, 13; wounded in action, 140; total, 203. Total number of prisoners captured, 254.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

WM. S. BOYD,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. P. P. ELLIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 544.

Report of Capt. William C. Henry, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY,
In the Field, Ga., September 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 69, paragraph II, issued from headquarters Second Brigade September 5, 1864, I would respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this command during the present campaign up to this date:

April 29, the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. R. N. Adams, left Pulaski, Tenn., with 27 commissioned officers and 655 enlisted men, and marched to Larkinsville, Ala., where it arrived on the 4th of May, from which point it was transported by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving there the same evening. On the 5th marched to Lee's and Gordon's Mills, twelve miles south of Chattanooga, where it remained until the morning of the 7th, obtaining clothing, &c., when it again resumed the march, and arrived at Snake Creek Gap, Ga., on the evening of the 8th. The following morning left the gap and advanced toward Resaca, Ga., moving in rear of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers as a

support, they being deployed as skirmishers. Arrived in front of Resaca about 12 m., having driven the enemy steadily before us for a distance of seven miles, when the regiment was ordered to the right of the Sixty-sixth Illinois and four companies deployed as skirmishers, at which point the regiment remained until dark, when, with its brigade, it returned to the gap. Loss, 1 killed. Remained at Snake Creek Gap until the 13th, when the regiment again advanced to Resaca and was held in reserve, with the exception of Company H, which was deployed as skirmishers on the banks of the Oostenaula River, on the right of our lines, and drove the enemy from the opposite side. 14th, the regiment, with its division, ordered to Lay's Ferry, when the regiment, receiving orders to cross the Oostenaula River in pontoon boats, made a charge to the banks of the stream, under a heavy fire from the enemy, they holding a strong position on the opposite shore. The command immediately commenced crossing, Companies B and C being the first over, when, under command of Capt. William H. Chamberlin, a charge was made, driving the enemy from their position. Companies A, E, F, and H soon followed. Soon as they landed Capt. W. H. Hill, being the senior officer, assumed command of the six companies and ordered another charge, driving the enemy from his front and flanks. At dark orders were received to withdraw the command, which was quietly done, without the knowledge of the enemy. Total loss during the action, 18—3 killed, 14 wounded, and 1 missing. Number of prisoners captured, 24—3 of whom were commissioned officers. To the officers and men of these six companies who crossed in pontoon boats too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for the heroic manner in which they defended themselves against superior numbers, and succeeded in crossing the Oostenaula River under a murderous fire from the enemy. On the 15th again advanced and recrossed the Oostenaula River, and took up a position in rear of the Twelfth Illinois. On the 16th, the enemy having evacuated Resaca, the regiment, with its brigade, ordered in pursuit, and, after proceeding three miles, and when near Rome Cross-Roads, became engaged with the enemy. In this action the regiment was divided into three different detachments, acting as a support to the Sixty-sixth Illinois, which was deployed as skirmishers, the respective detachments being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Major Evans, and Capt. William H. Hill. The enemy pressing forward in superior numbers, each detachment soon became engaged, and, after making several charges, checked the enemy's advance for some time, when he began flanking the regiment on the right and left, when orders were received from Brigadier-General Sweeny, commanding division, to fall back, which was done in good order. Loss, 16 wounded and 2 missing. 17th, resumed march, the enemy having fallen back during the night. 19th, arrived at Kingston, Ga., and remained there until the 23d, when the regiment again resumed march, and arrived at Dallas, Ga., on the 26th. On the night of the 29th, while the regiment was in the front line, the enemy charged upon the works several times, but were repulsed on each occasion. On the night of the 31st the regiment, with its brigade, marched three miles to the left, and relieved Colonel Mitchell's brigade, General Davis' division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

June 1, the army having fallen back to a new position, the regiment left the works about 12 m., and moved back to the new line,

where it remained until the 5th, when it marched to Acworth, Ga., arriving there on the 6th. 10th, moved forward to Big Shanty. On the 16th regiment temporarily assigned to the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and remained with it until the 21st, the enemy in the mean time having evacuated their works and taken up a new position on Kenesaw Mountain.

Remained in front of Kenesaw Mountain until the night of the 2d of July, when the regiment, with its brigade, moved to the right, arriving at Nickajack Creek on the night of the 3d, where it relieved the Fifty-fourth Ohio, Fifteenth Army Corps, on picket duty. July 4, moved forward and took position near rebel lines, the enemy having evacuated their works during the night. The regiment again moved forward on the 5th, and encamped on Widow Mitchell's plantation, on Sandtown road, where it remained until the 8th, when it moved to the Chattahoochee River and was posted near Baker's Ferry. 9th, left camp and arrived at Roswell, Ga., on the 10th, at which point the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee and commenced fortifying. Remained here until 17th, when the regiment moved forward toward Atlanta, and arrived at Decatur on the 19th. On the 20th again advanced and took up a position in rear of the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. On the 22d, the rebels having evacuated their works, the regiment, with its brigade and corps, ordered to the extreme left of our lines. Arriving within a few hundred yards of the position occupied by the Seventeenth Corps it was halted, with its brigade, and rested for one hour and a half, when it was ordered forward into an open field and formed line of battle, faced in a southeast direction. The line had been formed but a few minutes when the enemy advanced in heavy force and a severe engagement ensued. The enemy steadily advanced, under a withering fire, to within a few yards, when he began to waver, when, by direction of General Dodge, the regiment, with its brigade, moved forward, charged the enemy, and drove him from the field, with heavy loss. The regiment in this charge captured 2 stand of colors and 226 prisoners. At 2 p. m. the regiment, with its brigade, was ordered to a position on the right of the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad, moving a distance of one mile and a half in double-quick time, when the brigade was formed in line of battle, Eighty-first Ohio being in the center. A charge was then ordered and made, which resulted in the retaking of a line of works from which the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, had been previously driven, and the recapture of four 20-pounder Parrott guns and a large number of small-arms. In this charge the Eighty-first Ohio captured 29 prisoners, making the total number of prisoners captured by the regiment during the day, 255. The loss of the regiment on both fields was 11 killed, 52 wounded, and 3 missing, including 2 commissioned officers killed and 1 wounded; total, 66. On the 23d, at 2 a. m., the regiment, with Twelfth Illinois, was ordered to a position to the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps and as support to General Leggett's division, Seventeenth Army Corps, which was considered the most critical point on the line. The regiment remained in this position until the 26th, when it was ordered to rejoin its corps. 28th, the regiment, with brigade, moved to the right of the Fifteenth Corps, relieving Fifty-fourth Ohio in front line.

From July 22 to August 26 the regiment remained in front of Atlanta continually engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, resulting

in a loss of 6 killed and 34 wounded. August 29, regiment, with brigade, engaged in destroying Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad. August 31, regiment arrived near Jonesborough, Ga., and took position on the right of our lines. During the day the enemy charged upon the works three different times and were repulsed with heavy loss.

September 2, the enemy having retreated, the regiment, with its brigade and division, started in pursuit on the following morning, and, after proceeding four miles and a half south of Jonesborough, formed line of battle and advanced against the enemy, taking one line of rifle-pits. September 4, the regiment, with its brigade and corps, moved to the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which position it now occupies.

In the various battles and skirmishes which have taken place since the 9th of May the officers and enlisted men of this command have conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, and are worthy of great praise for the cheerful manner in which they have obeyed all orders and endured the hardships of this campaign.

Loss during the campaign: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 5. Enlisted men—killed, 20; wounded, 133; missing in action, 5. Total, 165.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLAY HENRY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. P. P. ELLIS,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 545.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert N. Adams, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 45, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the action of the 22d ultimo:

At 9 a. m. on the 22d the regiment was ordered, with the brigade, to the extreme left of the position occupied by the Seventeenth Army Corps. Arriving within a few hundred yards of that position, it was halted, with the brigade, and there rested an hour and a half, when it was ordered forward 100 yards into an open field, and, with the brigade, formed into line of battle, facing in a southeasterly direction, in the following order: Twelfth Illinois on the right, Sixty-sixth Illinois on the left, and the Eighty-first Ohio in the center and in rear of the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, the line forming almost a right angle with works occupied by the troops on the extreme left of the Seventeenth Army Corps. These dispositions were accomplished just in the nick of time, for the enemy immediately advanced upon us in heavy force, and a severe engagement ensued. The enemy steadily advanced, under a withering fire, until within a few yards of our lines, when he began to waver, whereupon, by direction of General Dodge, the regiment, with the brigade, moved forward, charged the enemy, and drove him from the field, with heavy loss. The

Eighty-first Ohio in this charge captured 2 stand of colors and 226 prisoners. At 2 p. m. the regiment was ordered, with the brigade, to a position on the right of the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad. Moving in double-quick time a distance of one mile and a quarter, the brigade was then formed in line of battle, Sixty-sixth Illinois on the right, Eighty-first Ohio in the center, and the Twelfth Illinois on the left, resting on the railroad. A charge was then ordered and made by the entire brigade, resulting in the retaking of a line of works from which the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, had been previously driven, and the recapture of four 20-pounder Parrott guns, of Captain De Gress' battery, and a large number of small-arms. In this charge the Eighty-first Ohio captured 29 prisoners, making the total number of prisoners captured by the regiment during the day 255. The loss of the regiment on both fields was 11 killed, 52 wounded, and 3 missing, including 2 commissioned officers killed and 1 wounded. At 2 a. m. [23d] the regiment, with the Twelfth Illinois, was ordered to a position to the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and as support to General Leggett's division, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was then considered the most critical point in the line. The regiment remained in this position until the 26th, when it was ordered to rejoin its corps.

No special mention can be made of any officers and enlisted men of this command, all having conducted themselves on every part of the field they were called upon to act in the most gallant manner.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 546.

Report of Col. Richard Rowett, Seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated September 8, 1864, and received the 11th instant, I would respectfully submit the following report:

This brigade left Athens, Ala., on the 30th of April last, under command of Col. M. M. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, and was comprised of the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and Captain Arndt's battery (B), First Michigan Artillery, the Seventh Illinois Infantry having been detached by order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, and doing duty on the Tennessee River, from Decatur, Ala., to Eastport, Tenn. Marched to Limestone Creek first day, eleven miles.

On the 1st May moved to Huntsville, Ala., and May 2 crossed Flint Creek and camped near Gurley's farm, seventeen miles. May 3, passed through Woodville, to within five miles of Larkinsville. May 4, reached Larkinsville at 8 a. m., and took the cars for Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving at 11 p. m. May 5, moved forward and

camped on Chickamauga Creek, near Gordon's Mills. May 7, moved forward on La Fayette road, and camped near Middle Chickamauga Creek. May 8, crossed Taylor's Ridge at Mattock's Gap, and reached Villanow; found Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade; went into camp near center of Snake Creek Gap. May 9, reached mouth of gap about 7 a. m. The Ninth Illinois had just been driven back. The Sixty-sixth Illinois was deployed as skirmishers, this brigade supporting them; advanced, whipping the enemy, and pressing him until reaching the hills around Resaca, about noon; skirmished until dark; built large fires, and retired to mouth of Snake Creek Gap, camping at midnight. May 10, details busy throwing up intrenchments across mouth of gap; ordered inside of intrenchments awaiting an attack. May 13, moved at 7 a. m., reaching vicinity of Resaca about noon; this brigade in reserve. May 14, moved at daylight, reaching Lay's Ferry about 10 a. m. Second Brigade crossed one mile below. First Brigade made demonstrations on ferry; this brigade in reserve. Rebels shelled hotly; brigade was ordered to Calhoun Ferry, reaching there at dusk. May 15, made demonstration on Calhoun Ferry; 2 men wounded; ordered to Lay's Ferry; found First and Second Brigades across the river; moved across and one mile beyond; busy all night fortifying. May 16, moved forward, advancing some three miles; brisk skirmishing all the way; found the enemy in force, skirmishing until 4 p. m., when the enemy made severe attack on Second Brigade; command fell back half a mile and camped. Loss, 1 killed and 1 officer and 20 men wounded. May 17, was passed by train of Fifteenth Army Corps; marched until 2 a. m. May 18, moved, passing Adairsville, and camped 1 a. m. May 19, reached Kingston, Ga., [at] sundown, camping near the town. May 22, received orders, 4 a. m., to move to Rome, and arrived there 5 p. m., and have since formed the garrison, or a portion of the garrison, of the place. Total loss of brigade during the above movements, 3 killed and 27 wounded.

I will also add: The Seventh Illinois Infantry (being mounted) was, on the 1st of May, patrolling the Tennessee River from Decatur to Eastport, with headquarters at Florence, Ala. On the 7th a portion of Roddey's rebel force succeeded in crossing and capturing a part of the picket-post at Bainbridge Ferry about daylight. A part of the regiment available (a portion being at Centre Star) was sent to meet the enemy, and a sharp skirmish ensued, which resulted in the regiment being forced to leave Florence, with a loss of 3 officers and 32 men captured, 1 man wounded. After inflicting severe loss on the enemy, and retarding considerably his advance, returned, by way of Lawrenceburg, to Pulaski, and thence to Athens, where the regiment, joined by the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, moved toward Florence, forcing the enemy to cross the river at Coffee's Island after a sharp skirmish; 2 of the enemy killed and 16 captured. The enemy also evacuated Florence, evading an attack, crossing the river below Florence. Remainder of the month the regiment patrolled on Elk River and toward Florence.

June 16, the regiment was dismounted, and left Athens, joining the brigade at Rome, July 9.

R. ROWETT,
Colonel Seventh Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 16th Army Corps.

No. 547.

Report of Capt. Samuel E. Lawyer, Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, of capture of train (July 5) near Tilton, Ga.

ROME, GA., *July* 22, 1864.

SIR: I would respectfully state the following facts as they came to my knowledge, in regard to the burning of the train on the U. S. military railroad between Dalton and Tilton, Ga., on the evening of the 5th instant:

About 11 a. m. on that day, a lady came to my camp at Keith's tank, and reported to me that a force of rebels, from 300 to 400 strong, was within two miles and a half from my camp, but moving in a direction from it. I immediately sent two men of my command out with orders to mount themselves on the first horses they could find, and scout in the direction the enemy was reported to be, and ascertain his movements. About 1 o'clock a boy came in and reported to me in substance the same as the lady had. He estimated the enemy's strength at 500 and over, reported them about three miles from my camp, and moving in a direction from it across the mountain. They had inquired of him how many Yankees were at the tank, which led me to believe that would be the point of attack. I immediately advised you of the information I had received; I also, at the same time, advised the commander at Dalton. My scouts came in about 5.30 p. m. and reported that a mounted force, estimated at 300, had crossed over the mountain three miles and a half east of us. At 3 p. m. I sent my relief patrol down the railroad. I doubled said relief, adding three more men and a non-commissioned officer to it, with strict instructions to be on the alert. At 6 p. m. I sent patrol No. 2 down the road to relieve No. 1, with same instructions; said patrols met a quarter of a mile this side of the end of their beat. Just as the patrols met, the train that was attacked passed them, with a construction train closely following it. When the first train was fired into, the construction train came back, bringing my patrols on it. I had my command under arms from the first information I had of the enemy, and as soon as I heard the firing I ordered Captain Knowlton, with his company and the patrol guard, to take the construction train (which was coming back) and go down to the relief of the train that was attacked. I also told the engineer of this train to take them around the curve below, about one mile and three-quarters from my camp. He ran the train around the curve and was met by the enemy and fired into before he could stop his engine. Captain Knowlton and his men jumped off the train under the fire of the enemy, and formed the men for action. I will here refer you to Captain Knowlton's report,* herewith inclosed. Nine cars of the train that was attacked had broken loose from the train and ran back down the grade three-quarters of a mile. The enemy followed this part of the train back, which will account for their meeting Captain Knowlton's command so far this side of where the train was thrown off. As soon as I heard that Captain Knowlton was engaged with the enemy, I ordered Lieutenant Hubbard, with twenty men, to go to his (Captain Knowlton's) support. Just at this time my pickets fired at what they supposed

*Not found.

was the enemy coming through the woods, but afterward proved to be citizens seeking protection. This picket-firing caused me to order Lieutenant Hubbard to return, it being my instructions to hold the tank at all hazards. The construction train spoken of had gone up to Dalton, and was returning with a force from there. They disembarked at the tank and marched down the railroad; it was then dark. On the next morning I visited the scene and found it to be two miles and a half below the tank or my camp. The locomotive was thrown off the track into the ditch on the left side of the road. The cars all remained on the track, but were entirely consumed by fire. I found a rail had been removed from the road and carried about 100 yards into the wood. My men found ——— of the men in the woods dead who had been killed in the action the previous evening. Citizens reported another killed and 2 wounded.

These are the entire facts in the case, all of which I would respectfully submit.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

S. E. LAWYER,
Capt., Comdg. Detachment at Keith's Tank, July 5, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE H. ESTABROOK,
Seventh Illinois Infantry.

No. 548.

Report of Capt. Frederick Welker, Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
July 20 [30], 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of July 22, 1864:

Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. A. T. Blodgett commanding, was ordered to take position in an open field. The time for choosing position was very limited; everything had to be done speedily. The battery had not been in position more than five minutes before the enemy's charging columns of infantry made their appearance in the open field. The promptness with which every order was obeyed by the officer commanding the battery proved that confidence had not been misplaced. Lieut. A. T. Blodgett on this occasion proved that he was an able and competent commander. Lieut. John F. Brunner, commanding right section, was placed in a very exposed position, and the able manner with which he commanded his section is deserving of especial mention. Lieut. Dennis McCarthy, commanding left section, did all that an officer could do.

In short I am thankful to every officer and soldier of the battery for the able, brave, and cool manner in which each and every one performed his duty. I cannot, however, pass over without making special mention of the conduct of First Sergt. John L. Bascom, commanding line of caissons, and Sergt. Seth Calhoun, who was wounded through the neck and arm, but did not leave the field. Both of these

sergeants displayed a great amount of bravery, and I would respectfully recommend both for promotion.

For further particulars I would respectfully refer you to the report of the battery commander, herewith inclosed.

Killed, 1; wounded, 7. Killed, 3 horses; wounded, 5.

Very respectfully,

F. WELKER,
Commanding, and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. W. H. Ross,
Chief of Artillery, Left Wing, 16th Army Corps.

No. 549.

Reports of Lieut. Andrew T. Blodgett, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, commanding Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY H, FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTY.,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by Welker's battery in the engagements at Oostenaula River, on the 14th and 15th of May, as follows:

Was ordered to take position about — p. m. on the 14th, which I did by immediately coming into battery on the crest of a ridge, about 600 yards from the north bank of the river. Although this was the best position that could be obtained, it was far inferior to that held by the enemy, as between us and their battery a heavy skirt of timber intervened, which completely hid them from view. Hardly had we reached our position, and before we were ready for action, they opened on us with shell and solid shot. The first volley from their guns proved that we would have to contend with an enemy perfectly acquainted with our position and distance, while we would be compelled to fire more at random, having only the smoke of their guns, as it ascended above the trees, to show us his position. Being ordered to fire at all hazards, as it was necessary to attract their attention in that direction, we opened a brisk fire with solid shot and shell. This we continued until the fire from the enemy's batteries ceased. Later in the day, our skirmishers having driven their sharpshooters from the bank of the river, I moved the left half battery farther to the front and close to the river, from which position we had a clear view of the field in our front, and over which the enemy was passing. Here we gave them several volleys at 800 to 1,100 yards range as they retired into the timber. The enemy having now entirely left the field, we ceased firing and remained in position until dark, when we were recalled. During the action of the 14th Corpl. L. M. Presler was wounded in coming into action by a gun carriage running over his arm and leg; Private William F. Gauger was wounded in the breast by the explosion of a shell; 1 horse killed and 3 wounded by the explosion of shell. On the 15th was ordered into the last position held on the previous day. The enemy's skirmishers now advanced across the open field in our front, and some of them occupied the rifle-pits on the opposite bank. Was ordered to drive them back, which we did with a few well-aimed volleys of case-shot. We now continued firing at intervals until about — o'clock, when the enemy charged our line in force. We opened

volleys in quick succession from six pieces, using case and solid shot. The enemy retired in confusion, and we ceased firing. In the action of the 15th lost 1 horse wounded by a musket-ball.

During the actions of the 14th and 15th the men of the company, without an exception, behaved with commendable coolness and bravery. Although they could not have been placed under a more severe fire than that of the 14th, not a man flinched; every man remained at his post, performing his duties promptly and correctly. The recruits, who never before had smelt gunpowder, seemed to relish the fun.

Of Lieutenant McCarthy, who had command of the left half battery, I cannot speak too highly. For the manner in which he performed his duties he deserves great credit. By the coolness, courage and judgment which he has displayed he has proven himself a most efficient artillery officer.

I would also mention the non-commissioned officers, as having performed their duties, which in this branch of the service are by no means trifling, with credit to themselves.

The following is a list of officers and enlisted men of my command engaged:*

Very respectfully,

A. T. BLODGETT,
First Lieut., Comdg. Co. H, First Missouri Light Arty.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division.

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HDQRS. BATTERY H, FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, in the engagement of the 22d of July, 1864, as follows:

Was ordered into battery on the crest of a gently sloping hill, with the right section thrown a little to the right, the left sweeping a ravine extending obliquely to the right and front, the center joining the left and commanding the hill in front. Shortly after gaining the position the enemy was seen moving in heavy columns to the left and across the ravine above mentioned. Left section opened, and for several volleys had a clear open fire, doing terrible execution. About this time the enemy appeared in our front, in heavy charging columns. No sooner did their lines appear than they were welcomed with a volley of canister from the six pieces. During this charge the men, without an exception, stood nobly by their guns. Although they were exposed without cover to the enemy's fire, they worked them with incredible rapidity. It was here that Sergt. Frank O'Donnell fell, while bravely commanding his piece. Two of his men were also carried from the field about the same time, leaving but a corporal and three men to work the gun, which they did with a will, until the firing was ordered to cease. The enemy having now entirely disappeared from our front, we changed our front to the rear on the left piece and opened on their columns, now advancing from the right. They quickly sought protection in the timber, where for some time we

*Nominal list (omitted) embraces 19 officers and 101 privates.

continued shelling them, the shells bursting handsomely. Later in the day Sergeant O'Donnell's piece, now commanded by Corporal Cook, was moved to the right, and in a position to sweep a ravine in which the enemy was again attempting to form.

I am not able to give the exact time which the battery was engaged, but it was for several hours of constant firing. During the engagement I fired a total of 468 rounds of ammunition.

List of casualties,* Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery: Killed, 1; wounded, 7; also, 3 horses killed and 5 wounded.

I would respectfully give the names of the following enlisted men entitled to special mention, viz: Sergt. Seth Calhoun, who, notwithstanding a painful wound in the neck, ably commanded his piece during the day; Sergt. John L. Bascom, commanding line of caissons; Sergts. Fred. Strottle and John Dennan, Corpls. L. M. Presler, Harry De Wolfe, [and] ——— Cook, chiefs of pieces; Corpls. Hiram Carroll, William Williamson, John Doblinger, George O. Harris, [and] V. A. Welton, gunners; Privates I. J. Curtis, W. F. Gauger, M. Christinson, [and] J. D. Meyers.

Indeed, there are many others deserving especial mention for their brave conduct, and, in fact, there were none who did not as well, but as it is impossible to make a thorough distinction, I have only mentioned those who were placed in such positions that their conduct would be particularly noticed. Of the officers assisting me, I need only say that their sections could not have been more ably commanded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A. T. BLODGETT,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Company.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

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HDQRS. BATTERY H, FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTY.,
In the Field, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 40, headquarters First Brigade, the operations of my command from May 3, 1864, to the present time, noting the incidents of the march, so far as I remember them. As I kept no diary I can only give the principal events, such as particularly affected the company, without giving the distances marched each day, &c.

On the night of the 3d of May encamped one mile from Larkinsville, and received orders to have the battery at the railway station to embark at 9 a. m. on the next morning. On the morning of the 4th embarked on the train, and at 8 p. m. of the same day disembarked at Chattanooga, Tenn. Left Chattanooga on the morning of the 5th and bivouacked on Chickamauga Creek, at Gordon's Mills. Marched out of camp at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and went into park at midnight of the 8th in the mouth of Snake Creek Gap. Marched on Resaca on the 9th, coming into battery several times, but were not engaged, and the same night marched back to the gap. On the night of the 10th moved into works which we occupied until the morning of the 13th, when we moved forward, with the command, to attack Resaca. Were ordered into battery by Gen-

* Nominal list omitted.

eral Rice in an old field, to command the ground to my right and front. Afterward, the line advancing, we were again ordered into battery in a peach orchard near a farm house. The next and last position occupied on that day was on a high point commanding a heavy skirt of timber extending along ——— Creek. That night we encamped in front of Resaca. Up to this time we had lost no men. On the 14th marched toward Lay's Ferry, reached a house one mile from the river and left the caissons, moving forward with the pieces and went into battery on the crest of a hill 400 yards from the river, where we had a severe artillery duel, which lasted about two hours. In this engagement we suffered as follows: Corpl. L. M. Presler wounded; Private William F. Gauger wounded in breast by fragment of shell; 2 horses were killed, and the guidon was torn to pieces by a solid shot. We received an order from General Rice to withdraw at dusk, and following ——— Regiment, encamped one mile and a half from the river. On the 15th moved again toward the river, following the ——— Regiment. Arriving near the ferry, received an order from General Rice to move to the front at a trot. We went into battery near the bank of the river, and opened on the enemy's skirmishers, and continued the fire at intervals until the enemy charged our lines, when we opened across the front of the Seventh Iowa, who were then at right angles with us, advancing to meet the enemy. In the action of this day I lost but 1 horse, killed. At 11 a. m. of the 16th we crossed the river following the ——— Regiment. At Rome Cross-Roads we came into battery on the reserve line. Enemy's battery opened on caissons, teams, ambulances, &c., parked in front of us. General Rice ordered one section onto a commanding point looking to the left. We were not engaged during the day. From this date to the 26th of May I am forced to leave a blank, as I have not the notes from which to get the several halts, distances marched, &c. On the evening of the 26th we went into camp at Dallas, Ga., and on the morning of the 27th moved into position with four pieces. At 6.30 opened on the enemy's skirmish reserves, fired sixty-two rounds, and ceased. At 2 o'clock the next morning moved to the advance line and occupied a fort built for my battery, the Sixty-sixth Indiana on my right, the Second Iowa on my left. On the afternoon of the 28th the enemy charged the line in force, but was driven back with great loss. Moved out of the fort at 9 p. m., and halted one mile in rear of the line, and at 11 p. m. received orders to return to the same position to be in readiness to receive an attack at midnight. We were in action during the night of the 29th. The enemy advanced a line to within 300 yards of our line, and opened a brisk fire of musketry. In the engagements at Dallas I lost as follows: Corp. V. A. Welton wounded in hand; Private Adam Hill wounded in shoulder; Private Peters wounded. During the time we were at Dallas our horses suffered greatly for want of food and rest. For three days they had nothing but browse, while at one time they stood in harness for four days. The battery was next engaged in front of the Kenesaw Mountains. On the 16th of June we were ordered to the front line. I sent Lieutenant McCarthy's section to the advanced line, and formed the remaining four pieces, as ordered by Capt. F. Welker, on the reserve line, supported by the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, On the 17th, 18th, and 19th was engaged, losing, however, neither men nor horses. On the 19th I again reported back to the Second Division, and went into a position on the reserve line near Big Shanty.

On the 27th we moved to the advance line at the foot of the mountain, where we remained until the army was withdrawn.

On the night of the 2d of July we moved to the right, with muffled wheels, and on the evening of the 3d encamped six miles from the Chattahoochee River. Sent out one section, Lieutenant Brunner commanding, at 2 p. m. on the 4th of July, which immediately engaged the enemy. The enemy charged, and was repulsed. July 6, we moved with the command to within two miles of the river; laid over one day, and moved with the command to the extreme left of the army, crossing the Chattahoochee on the 9th; moved into position and built works. We marched on Atlanta July 17, encamping at Decatur on the 19th. Went into position on the second line on the night of the 20th, and moved forward to the advanced line on the evening of the 21st. On the morning of the 22d we moved with the command toward the left of the army, halting for rest in an open field in rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps. About 1.30 o'clock received an order from Captain Welker to move the battery forward and come into position, fronting to the left oblique. We accordingly moved forward and to the left, coming into battery at a gallop march. Four pieces commanded the open field in our front, and one section, Lieutenant McCarthy commanding, the field and sweeping a gorge extending to the right and front. Our range was excellent, and the appearance of the field showed clear proof that our pieces did good execution. The enemy being repulsed, I was ordered by Captain Welker to change the front of the battery, which I did immediately, fronting on a line at right angles to our former position. The enemy attempted to advance from the timber, but was driven back with case and shell. I requested, and was granted permission by General T. W. Sweeny, to move one piece to the right of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, to a point commanding the mouth of the valley, across which the enemy was then moving. Having no cover for the men, this engagement was severe, and our losses were as follows:* Three horses were killed and 5 wounded. We fortified on the night of the 22d, and occupied the works until the night of the 26th, when we moved, with muffled wheels, toward the right. On the night of the 27th put four pieces in position on the advanced line, our skirmishers being thrown out well forward. On the 28th were under a flank fire from the enemy's batteries, to which, however, we could not reply.

On the 29th and 30th of July we were engaged, as also on the 5th and 6th of August, in repelling a charge on the skirmish line, and preparing the way for our skirmishers to advance. On the 9th we moved the battery into a new work, 300 yards in advance of our old position. On the 11th the following enlisted men were wounded: Corpl. William Miller wounded, and leg amputated; Corpl. William Williamson wounded; Privates Blossom and Mahan wounded. On the same day I received an order from General Corse to occupy a new fort, 500 yards in advance of the one then occupied, and was directed by him to move out some time during the night. We moved into the works, and were ready for action at daybreak the following morning. I was ordered by Captain Welker to open on the first rebel gun that fired, and continue firing till it ceased. Waiting until the fog had cleared away, I could plainly see four guns looking from the fort in our front 1,050 yards, [and] two in the fort to our left, distant 1,100 yards. The guns in a work on our right I could

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed, 7 wounded.

not distinguish, the work being partly hidden by trees and underbrush. About 9 o'clock challenged the center fort, which was immediately accepted by the three batteries in our front. Their firing was excellent, their shot penetrating our works and entering the embrasures in several places, and, for a short time, our little fort had the appearance of becoming demolished. Soon their aim became more uncertain, and in our finally silencing their guns they acknowledged themselves demoralized. On this line our loss was as follows:* One horse was killed and 1 wounded. August 21, Chapman Williamson wounded, and 1 horse killed. August 26, Privates David Lagler and Jacob Huber wounded. We occupied this line from the 11th to the 25th August, during which time we succeeded in keeping silent the enemy's artillery in front of us. On the night of the 25th we moved back, with muffled wheels, to the new line already established. Occupied works during the 26th, and at 9 p. m. again moved out, and marched during the night to Dry Pond. Was ordered by General Corse to occupy a position from which I could command the cross-roads, and at 3 p. m. we again moved forward, in advance of the Second Brigade, to ———, where we encamped the night of the 27th. On the 28th marched to the Montgomery railroad, and laid over during the 29th. On the 30th we marched toward the Macon railroad, and went into park at midnight near Jonesborough. At 7 a. m. of August 31 moved into the line, on the right of the Seventh Iowa Infantry. At 12 m. the same day moved to the advanced line, occupied a position designated by the general commanding, supported on the left by the Second Brigade. About 1.30 or 2 p. m. the enemy commenced his charge, his right advancing toward our front obliquely. I changed the front of the battery in order to get a full battery fire. Again the enemy charged, this time advancing directly on our front. We changed the direction of our fire, and handled him with case and solid shot until he got within canister range. Again the greater portion of his line went flying back for cover, while the remainder advanced to within 150 yards of the battery, where they gained shelter in a deep gorge, which, from our position, our guns could not command. Seeing this, and fearing that they would reform and again charge, I ordered the firing to cease, and double-charged my guns with canister, pointing to sweep the ground between me and the ravine. At the same time I informed the general commanding of the fact. A regiment, the Sixty-sixth Indiana, was soon moved forward, causing the enemy to leave their cover, and affording us an excellent opportunity of sending double charges of canister after them as they crossed the field. It seemed to be the object of the enemy to establish a line on the edge of the timber. I continued shelling this point until dark. The engagement was severe, as we had no cover. Our range was very good. The enemy advanced in plain view, on the open field, and I have every reason to believe that our pieces did good execution.

During the 1st of September we held the same position, without being engaged. On the 2d moved forward between the Second and First Brigades, the enemy having evacuated his works, and camped in rear of the advance line on the night of the 2d. Moved to our present position on the extreme right of the army September 3.

In reviewing the conduct of the officers and men whom it has been my honor to command during the severe campaign through which

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 8 men wounded.

we have passed, I cannot but mention them with words of praise to the general commanding; ever ready, ever willing they have at all times proven themselves. Nor need I want for deeds of daring and examples of bravery of which to speak. On the 14th of May I saw these brave men stand up in an open field, without cover of any kind, and fight the enemy for three hours in his masked works. On the 15th I saw them hurl death and confusion into the enemy's charging columns. At Dallas, for four days and nights, they lay under the most terrible fire from rebel sharpshooters without a moment's rest. Again, at the foot of Kenesaw they occupied an advanced position on the line. On the 4th of July they were engaged on the extreme right of the army. Again, on the 22d of July, a day ever to be remembered by the Sixteenth Corps, Battery H was not silent. Right bravely did they work their pieces whenever the enemy dared to show himself. In front of Atlanta the task allotted us was by no means an easy one. Never did a battery live under a more severe artillery fire than that to which we were subjected on the 12th of August. Without a particle of assistance we silenced three rebel batteries occupying superior works and already acquainted with our position and distance. On the 31st of August, our last engagement, the men of my command were again called upon to face a rebel charge, nor did their conduct on this day cast a shade upon former achievements. The efficiency of their fire is proven by the number of dead found upon the field and the traces of many more removed. In addition to this, they have marched day and night, many times without forage for horses, and often on half rations, and not a murmur has been heard. As cheerfully have they labored, as they manfully fought, and for this they deserve the respect of their commanding general.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. BLODGETT,
First Lieutenant, 39th Iowa Infantry, Comdg. Company.

Lieutenant MORRISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 550.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John W. Fuller, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of July 22, before Atlanta:

The day prior to the battle I had been ordered to send one brigade to Decatur, a village five miles east of our lines, to garrison that place. I accordingly ordered Col. (now General) J. W. Sprague, commanding the Second Brigade, to proceed there, directing him to report to Major-General Dodge for detailed instructions. During the afternoon of the same day I was ordered to proceed with the remaining brigade and to report to Major-General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps. The Fourteenth Ohio Battery was to await orders from Major-General Dodge. Light Company F, Second U. S. Artillery, was to march with me, also my corps of pioneers. Reporting to General Blair, that officer sent a member of his staff to conduct me to that part of the line held by Brigadier-General

Leggett. After a conference with that officer, my infantry was formed in two lines near and in rear of his intrenchments. Light Company F was assigned a position in the front line between General Leggett's division and that of Brig. Gen. G. A. Smith. My pioneer corps was employed in assisting to complete the intrenched line for General Smith's infantry, in constructing a work for Light Company F, and during the remainder of the night in throwing up a strong work to cover some heavy guns on the bald hill which formed the right of the line of the Seventeenth Corps. On the following morning, July 22, it was discovered that the enemy had fallen back from the line he had occupied, and the skirmish line in our front was advanced nearly half a mile. Everything seemed unusually quiet, and the new position of the enemy appeared to offer an opportunity to considerably advance our lines. General Dodge came up early in the day, and informed me that our corps would take position on the left of the Seventeenth, and as soon as that corps had established its new line we would form on its left. In the mean time, my command would retain its present position. At about 12 m. Lieutenant Laird reported with the Fourteenth Ohio Battery. I ordered him to park his battery on the hill near my headquarters until our position should be established. It so happened that the position where he halted was that from which he used his guns with such telling effect. It was near 1 o'clock when skirmishing was heard in our rear, and General Dodge, then dining in my tent, said he had been informed that the enemy's cavalry had been seen in that direction, and ordered me to place a regiment in position to cover our trains. The regiment was sent for, but within four or five minutes after General Dodge left me the skirmishing was so heavy that I ordered out the entire brigade at a double-quick. Three regiments were formed in line in the field in rear of our trains, with our backs toward Atlanta, and my left near the right of the Second Division, which had just arrived, as shown in the accompanying map marked A,* the Eighteenth Missouri being held in reserve. Skirmishers thrown out to cover our front had scarcely crossed the field when they were driven back by the enemy's line of battle, and my command became at once warmly engaged.

The enemy advanced into the open field, halted, and opened fire upon us. But he seemed surprised to find himself facing our infantry in line of battle, for their steady fire, aided by the guns of the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, which held an enfilading position on my left, soon caused him to go back under cover of the woods. I then ordered the regiments to lie down behind the crest of the ridge, and, seeing the enemy was preparing to again advance, directed Colonels McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio, and Churchill, Twenty-seventh Ohio, to wait until the enemy should march half way across the field, and then to rise, fire a volley, and charge. Bayonets were immediately fixed to carry out this order, but for some reason the regiments did not wait, as I had ordered, but charged as soon as the enemy's line had again emerged from the woods. This movement was executed too soon to give us very many prisoners, the woods covering their retreat, but it so thoroughly routed that portion of the enemy's line which was in front of these regiments, and sent them back in such confusion, that his supports retired also, and no enemy afterward showed himself on that part of the field. All who were not shot, or did not run away, of the Sixty-sixth Georgia Infantry were cap-

* See p. 479.

tured by the Thirty-ninth Ohio, including the colonel, the adjutant, and 1 captain. Immediately after this charge I discovered that such of the enemy's line as overlapped our right flank was marching past the right of the Twenty-seventh [Ohio] Regiment on toward Atlanta, which now lay in our rear. His supports followed closely, halted, and some rebel regiments marching in columns doubled on the center, changed direction to their right, and marched straight for the flank of those regiments which had just made the charge described. Seeing this, I ordered these regiments to change front to face this new enemy. To accomplish this we were obliged to throw back the right rapidly; a very hot fire during this hazardous but necessary maneuver rendered it impossible to keep the line well dressed, and for a moment it seemed as if these veteran regiments would be routed. The Twenty-seventh [Ohio] especially, occupying the right and obliged to make the movement on a run, when reaching the ground, where it was to halt and face about, was in confusion and looked like defeat. There was not a moment to lose, and the din of the battle was too great to hear orders, so the colors were moved out from the confused mass toward the approaching enemy, and my sword indicated where the line should be reformed. The men of the Twenty-seventh [Ohio], noting this movement of their colors, and instantly comprehending what was required, with a great shout came up on either side in less time than I can write. The Thirty-ninth [Ohio] instantly formed on their left, bayonets were brought down to a charge, our men advanced, and the rebels, now distant less than a hundred yards, came to a right-about, and ran back into the woods. While the movements just described were occurring, some rebel regiments which had outflanked the Twenty-seventh Ohio, and were marching toward our rear, were stopped by the fire of the Sixty-fourth Illinois and the Eighteenth Missouri. Colonel Sheldon, of the Eighteenth, rapidly changed the direction of his line, so as to give his men a raking fire on the enemy. These rebels were partly covered by a piece of rail fence, but soon began to break, when a general officer (supposed to be General Walker) rode out from the woods, and swinging his hat made a great effort to urge forward his troops. The next moment his horse went back riderless, and so sharp was the fire of our men that the enemy disappeared almost immediately, and nobody seemed to heed the cry of their officers to "bring off the general." The slaughter here may be judged from the report of Colonel Sheldon, who found as many as 13 dead rebels in a single fence corner. It was just after these combats that General McPherson, who had been looking on from high ground in our rear, rode away to see how General Giles A. Smith was getting on. He rode down the road which led from my right flank, into the woods, where he must have been immediately killed. Very soon, the rebels having reformed under cover of the woods, returned to the fence at the edge of the field, and reopened a heavy fire upon us. I ordered the Sixty-fourth Illinois to move to the right, then advance into the woods, and, if possible, get a flank fire on this line. This proved a heavier job than one regiment could accomplish. They drove back the rebels temporarily; they captured and sent to the rear 40 prisoners; they took a stand of colors; and their valor rescued the body of McPherson, whence it was borne to the rear; but after a hard fight, in which they lost several officers and more than 50 men, they were driven out of the woods pell-mell. Yet our line in the field, now lying down and partially covered by the

crest of a ridge, aided by the Fourteenth [Ohio] Battery, which threw shells incessantly over our men into the rebel ranks, made it so hot that the enemy was eventually compelled to withdraw. And here let me say this Ohio battery (Lieutenant Laird), in position across the ravine on my left (in rear after our change of front), did more toward defeating the enemy than is often accomplished by six guns. Every discharge seemed to tell, and the battery was very active throughout the battle. Light Company F, Second U. S. Artillery, was at the beginning of the action in the line of the Seventeenth Corps. I sent my chief of artillery to get it relieved, and then to order it to report to me. Some delay occurred in relieving it, and it never reported. I learned after the battle that it was captured by the enemy while attempting to rejoin me, on the same road, and not far from the spot, where General McPherson was killed.

After the enemy had retired from my front he was reported in heavy force to the right and rear, and was still fighting the Seventeenth Corps, whose line was now nearly at right angles with its original position. To form connection with the left of this corps I was ordered to take a position to the right of the Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, which had now changed front to rear on its left battalion, and, if possible, to cover the space between that division and the Seventeenth Corps. Accordingly, after removing my own wounded, I moved to the position indicated, and, so far as my command was concerned, the battle had closed. This movement enabled the rebels to return and carry off their wounded and many of their dead. Such as were not removed (viz, 79 bodies) we buried the following morning.

It is impossible for me to state accurately the number of prisoners captured by the command, as they were sent in squads to the rear during the battle. From the best evidence I can get, I think we sent to the rear about 200. The map which accompanies this report, marked B,* will show the position occupied by the several regiments when the enemy was being driven a second time into the woods. The plan marked C* shows our position at about 2 p. m., and that marked D* the line occupied after the battle. The detailed report of casualties, already forwarded, shows that our loss was severe, viz:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
18th Missouri Infantry Volunteers	.....	.....	1	15	.....	9
27th Ohio	.....	19	6	105	.....	.....
39th Ohio	.....	15	5	98	.....	5
64th Illinois	2	11	5	60	.....	8
Total First Brigade	2	45	17	278	.....	22
14th Ohio Battery	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Light Company F, 2d U. S. Artillery	.....	2	.....	.....	2	21
Total	.....	4	....	6	2	21

No command ever behaved with more gallantry than did the officers and men to whom this report relates. Colonel Morrill, who had recently assumed command of the brigade, was wounded at the beginning of the action, but he did not leave the field until a second

*See pp. 480, 481, 482, respectively.

wound, a few minutes later, compelled him to withdraw. I need not stop to bestow praise on the regimental commanders. I have related what their regiments accomplished—that with a single line they broke and routed the enemy's double line in their front, and when, immediately thereafter, assailed by fresh troops in flank, they turned and drove them also from the field. Let this simple statement be the record of their valor.

It gives me pleasure, in connection with the foregoing, to refer to the operations of the Second Brigade, as shown by the accompanying report of Col. (now Brig. Gen.) J. W. Sprague. While we were fighting the enemy's infantry near Atlanta a very large force of his cavalry endeavored to envelop Colonel Sprague's detached command at Decatur, and to possess themselves of our supply trains moving in his rear. That Colonel Sprague saved our train and brought off his command in good order is well known; that he handled his command skillfully, and that they fought bravely, the reports will fully prove. I will not attempt to praise an officer who is deservedly held in such high esteem as is Brigadier-General Sprague, but respectfully submit his own report of his engagement with the enemy.

The detailed report of casualties, already forwarded, shows a loss in this brigade as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
25th Wisconsin Infantry	.....	9	9	42	.....	45
35th New Jersey	.....	1	.....	17	2	37
43d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63d Ohio	1	7	4	46	1	33
Total	1	17	13	105	3	115

This makes the total loss in the division for the day as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	2	45	17	278	.....	22
Second Brigade	1	17	13	105	3	117
Artillery	.....	4	.....	6	2	21
Total	3	66	30	389	5	160

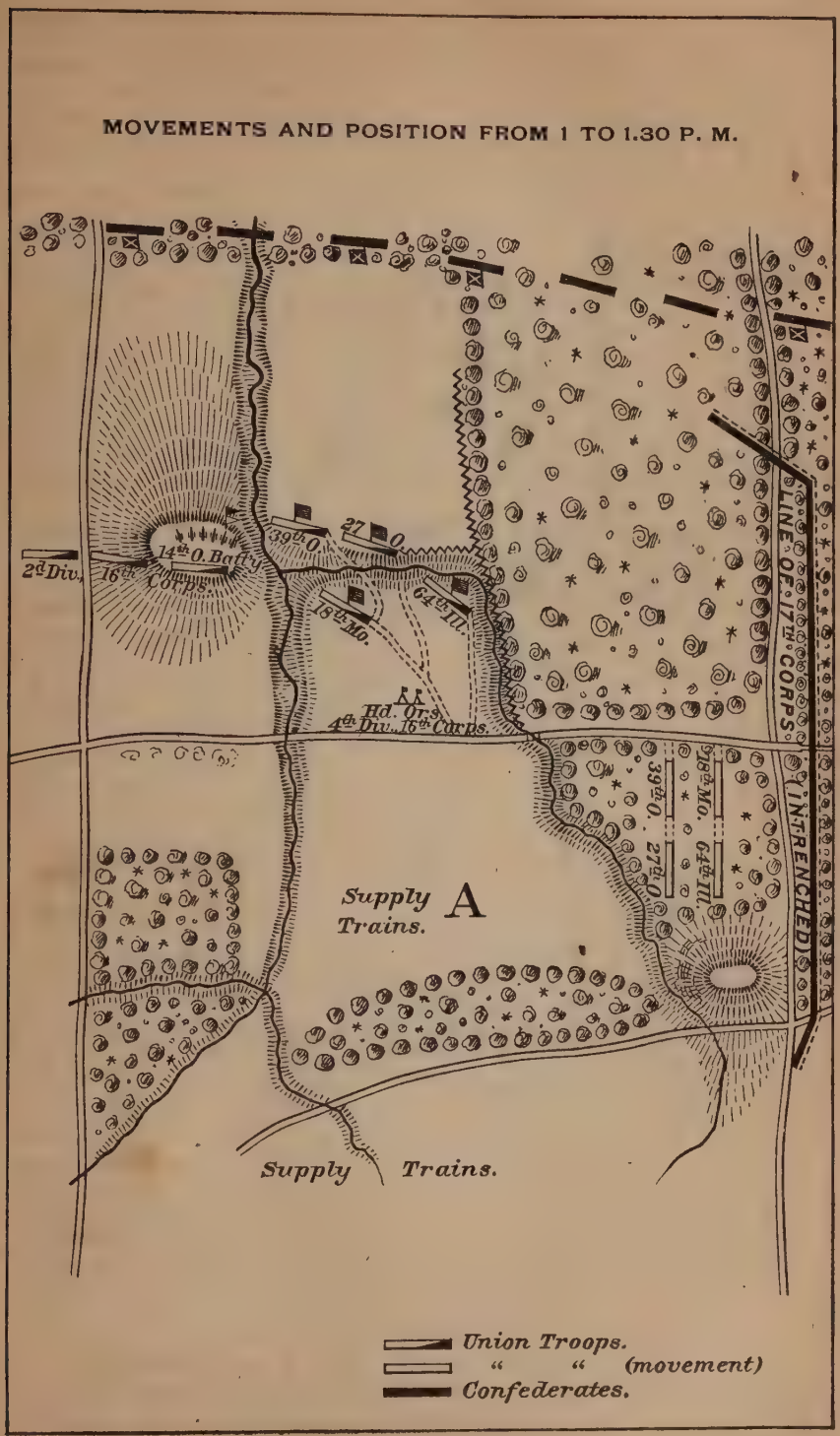
I must not omit to acknowledge my obligations to my staff (whose names cannot appear elsewhere) for services rendered in this hard fought battle. Capt. Daniel Weber, acting adjutant, Capt. O. W. Pollock, inspector, and Capt. George Robinson, chief of artillery, were all on the field throughout the action, and were distinguished for coolness and promptness in the discharge of the duties assigned them.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

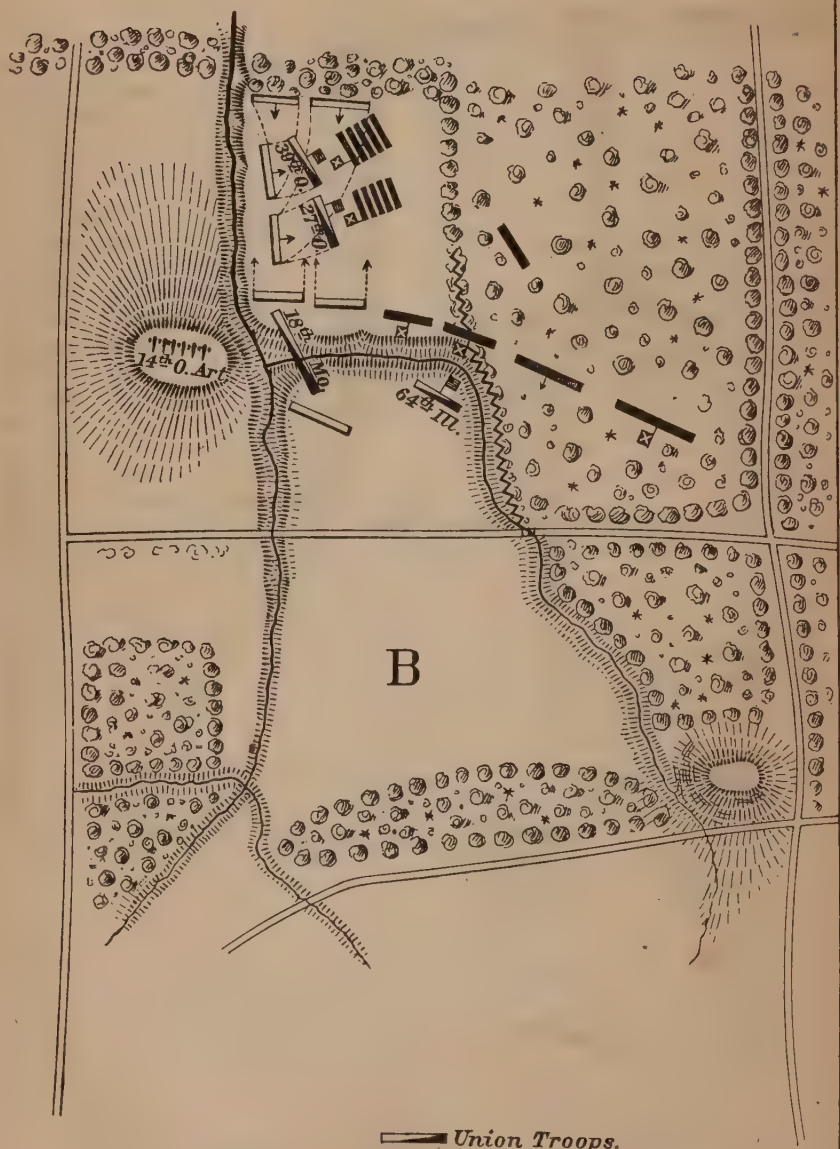
JOHN W. FULLER,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps.

Maj. J. W. BARNES, *A. A. G., Left Wing, Sixteenth Corps.*

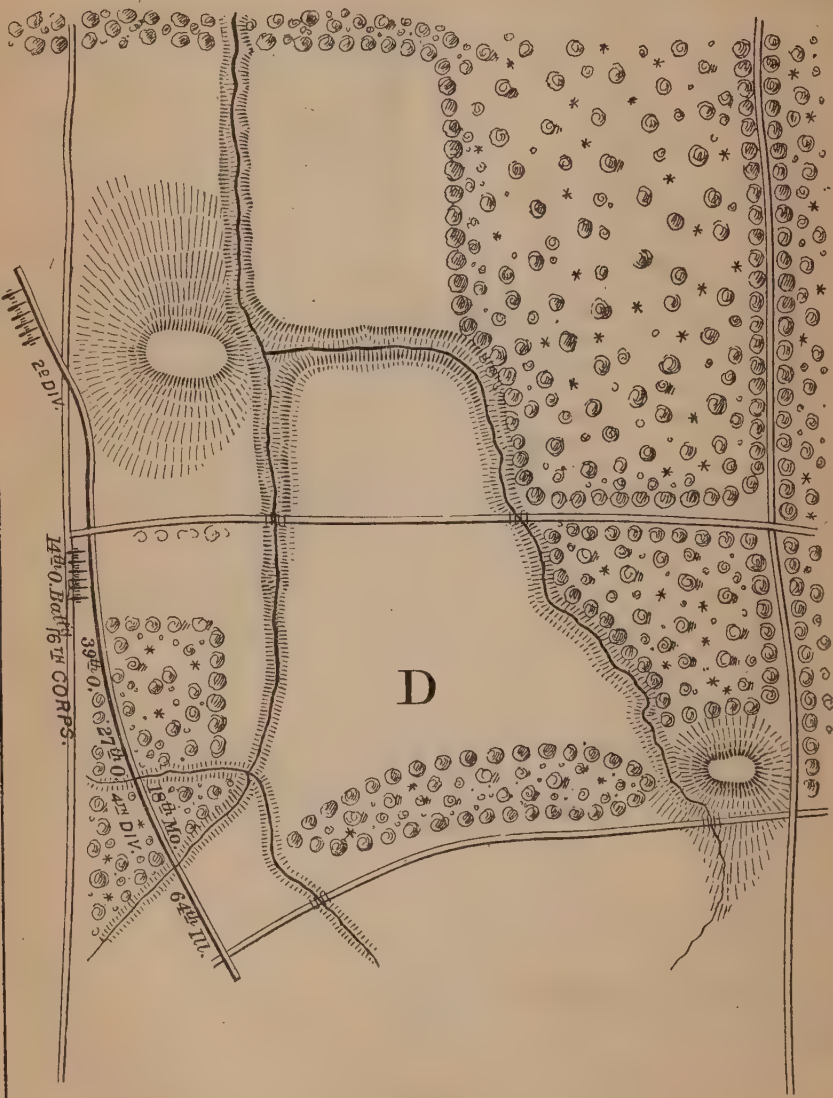

MOVEMENTS AND POSITION FROM 1 TO 1.30 P. M.
2d Div.
16th Corps.
14th O. Batty
39th O.
27 O.
18th Mo.
64th Ill.
Hd. Qrs.
4th Div. 16th Corps.
LINE OF 17th CORPS
INTRENCHED
36th O.
27th O.
18th Mo.
64th Ill.
Supply Trains.
A
Supply Trains.
Union Troops.
" " (movement)
Confederates.

MOVEMENTS AND POSITION FROM 1.30 TO 1.45 P. M.



MOVEMENTS AND POSITION FROM 2 TO 6 P. M.

LINE OCCUPIED AFTER THE BATTLE.



HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in that remarkable campaign which has driven the enemy from Northern Georgia and which has closed so gloriously by our occupation of "The Gate City of the South:"

I regret that the absence of any records covering the time prior to my taking command of the division will prevent my giving so detailed a report of the early portion of the campaign as is due to the officers and men concerned, for the endurance, fortitude, and courage of those who have fought is hardly less remarkable than the genius of the general who has directed so minutely all the details of the operations of this great army.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, the First and Second Brigades, with three batteries of artillery, marched from Decatur, Ala. Passing through Huntsville on the evening of the 2d, we reached Woodville, on the Chattanooga railroad, on the 4th. From this point the infantry and a portion of the artillery were conveyed by rail to Chattanooga. The wagon train and a part of the artillery marched through, escorted by the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and the First Alabama Cavalry, which, at this time, were under the orders of the division commander. On the 5th of May we left Chattanooga, and marching via Rossville, Gordon's Mills and Villanow we passed through Snake Creek Gap on the 9th, and made a reconnaissance to within a mile of Resaca. The First Brigade was here ordered to gain the railroad just north of the town, and the Second followed to render any support which might be required. The skirmishers had already reached a position from which they commanded the railroad, and the battalions were close behind with every prospect of beating the small force sent out by the enemy to counteract our movements. Here, however, General McPherson deemed it prudent to halt and recall the division, and to withdraw all the forces under his command immediately to the mouth of the gap in our rear. On the 13th the division formed the extreme right of the army, encircling the enemy's lines at Resaca. Our skirmishers, deployed along the banks of the Oostenaula, were steadily and sharply engaged, and those facing the enemy's main fort, near the church, crept up so closely and maintained so rapid and accurate a fire that the enemy was unable to use his guns. The guns of the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, posted on the bald hill which overlooks Resaca from the south, poured shot and shell with great rapidity and accuracy into the town, frequently causing the enemy to seek shelter in a ravine which protected them from our fire. When General Logan's command drove the enemy from his advanced position on the 14th, two regiments of this division, the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-fifth New Jersey, were ordered forward to assist in this movement. General Woods, to whom they reported, highly praised their conduct on this occasion. The map* on the foregoing page will exhibit the position gained and held by the division till the enemy evacuated Resaca, on the night of May 15. Crossing the Oostenaula on the 16th the division marched, via Adairsville, to Kingston, where we rested for two or three days, resuming the movement on the 23d. Passing through Van Wert, we entered Dallas without opposition on the 26th of May and encamped on the easterly outskirts of the town. Just at sundown an

* To appear in the Atlas.

order was issued for the division to march out on the Marietta road, where, it was afterward ascertained, lay Hardee's corps. Fortunately the order was countermanded. At daylight the following morning the enemy drove our skirmishers back upon their reserves, and our line of battle was immediately formed on the ground where we had slept. The skirmishers were speedily re-enforced, and the enemy driven back to the mountain, but we lost some valuable officers before it was accomplished, among them Captain Sawyer, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, one of the most faithful officers of the command. During the day our skirmishers were pushed well up the mountain side, and our lines advanced to near the foot of the mountain and strongly intrenched. On the 28th the enemy attempted to storm the line to our right, but his skirmishers only attempted to advance in our immediate front, and were held in check by our own skirmishers without assistance from the line of battle; but the skirmishing was so severe for several days that we sustained considerable loss.

On the 1st of June the Army of the Tennessee moved four or five miles to the left (north) to unite with the Army of the Cumberland. The Fourth Division was held as rear guard to cover this movement, and followed without molestation from the enemy. Encamping near Pumpkin Vine Creek, works were thrown up covering the right flank of the army, but though we had some skirmishing, and our batteries exchanged some shots with the enemy's artillery, nothing important transpired till he fell back from our front on the 4th. Moving on the morning of the 5th the division reached Acworth on the 6th, where it enjoyed several days' rest. On the 11th the Second Brigade took part in an armed reconnaissance which developed the enemy strongly intrenched some three miles south of Big Shanty. The First Brigade following, formed line to the left of the Second, and extended to connect with the corps of Major-General Logan. Here seemingly close to the foot of Kenesaw Mountain (yet nearly three miles distant), in plain view of his troops on the summit, and watched closely by his signal corps, whose flags were in constant motion, we met that obstacle which for twenty days bid defiance alike to the bravery of our soldiers and the skill of our commander.

The accompanying map* will exhibit the different positions occupied by the division during the approach to the mountain, every one of which cost us a sharp skirmish to gain, and all of which were strongly fortified by the willing hands of men who toiled as cheerfully in the trenches as they fought bravely in the ranks. When the general assault of June 27 was ordered, the Sixty-fourth Illinois was selected to drive the enemy's skirmishers up the mountain side, and, if possible, to gain a foothold upon the crest. They advanced with great gallantry, and a few bold men got close to the enemy's line of works; but the task assigned them proved more than men could accomplish, and nearly 50 brave fellows fell in the attempt. They drove the enemy back into his main works near the crest, but the steep and rocky face of the mountain was an obstacle of itself more formidable than a line of men, and beyond this they could not go. They held a position, however, higher than anybody on their right or left, and during the night toiled patiently till it was rendered tenable and secure.

Early in July the enemy evinced a nervousness at the movements of the extreme right of our army, and on the morning of

* To appear in the Atlas.

the 3d it was discovered that he had fallen back toward the Chattahoochee. Very soon the command was marching to the right and toward the river, and we bivouacked that night on the right bank of Nickajack Creek, near Ruff's Mill. On the following morning July 4, the First Brigade was ordered to drive the enemy from a position he held on the opposite bank. We crossed the stream at the mill, and as soon as we reached the hill beyond, the Thirty-ninth Ohio and Sixty-fourth Illinois were deployed in line, and the Twenty-seventh Ohio and Eighteenth Missouri were formed in column on either flank. The rebels were soon encountered, and after a sharp skirmish fell back to a strong line of works, where they were found to be in force. During the skirmish, and while ascertaining the position of their line, we lost 30 or 40 men. After forming our lines within 200 or 300 yards of the enemy, we constructed continuous rifle-pits for the infantry, and also placed a battery in position to command his works. The annexed map* will explain the movements just described. About noon an order was given by General Dodge to make an effort to break the enemy's line. The Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiments were selected to make the charge, and were advanced quietly through the woods to the line held by our skirmishers. This order was soon countermanded, the movement being deemed too hazardous to attempt. About 6, however, in the evening, the order was repeated. The two regiments mentioned were again moved forward to the skirmish line. The Sixty-fourth Illinois was to cover the left flank, and on the right it was understood a part of the Second Division of this corps was to charge simultaneously. The Eighteenth Missouri and Second Brigade (Colonel Sprague) were held in reserve, and in readiness to cover their retreat, should the troops assaulting be repulsed. Orders were given not to fire a shot before reaching the works, and at a given signal the two regiments rushed forward. They had not more than 100 yards to run, yet more than 80 fell before the works were reached, among them Col. E. F. Noyes, the gallant commander of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, who lost a leg, and Captain Angel, of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey, who was instantly killed while forming his line. Some of the enemy were bayoneted, others shot, and a good many captured, but the great mass, apparently panic stricken by the boldness and suddenness of the assault, ran off at full speed. A moment later, seeing a portion of his works in our possession, and, perhaps, thinking the cheering from our lines indicated a general assault, the enemy, as far as we could see to the right and left, abandoned his intrenchments and retired. It is doubtful whether so small a force as that actually engaged ever emptied a longer line of works. During the night the enemy made great show of strengthening an interior and still stronger line of earthworks, but daylight the next morning revealed the fact that he had abandoned our front altogether and retired to the river. We were now ordered to move down the Sandtown road, and take a position in rear of the Seventeenth Corps, near the Chattahoochee. We bivouacked for two or three days, skirmishing with the enemy across the river (which at this point is less than 100 yards in width) until the 9th, when we marched to Roswell, via Marietta, which we reached on the evening of July 10, and immediately forded the river.

* To appear in the Atlas.

Here we remained until the 17th, rebuilding the bridge across the Chattahoochee, and strongly fortifying the position we had taken, which formed a tête-de-pont. At this point Brigadier-General Veatch, was compelled, on account of ill health, to relinquish the command of the division, which now devolved upon the writer. Leaving the river we marched in a southerly direction to Nancy's Creek, from which, after a brief skirmish, we drove the enemy's cavalry and encamped. The day following we moved to near Peach Tree Creek, and on the 19th marched into Decatur. While going into position near the railroad, on the south side of the town, the enemy opened on us with artillery, killing and wounding several men of the command. The guns of the Fourteenth Ohio were put in position near the jail and soon drove the enemy from our front. On the 20th we moved on the road toward Atlanta, and encamped near the Augusta railroad, about three miles from the city. On the 21st the Second Brigade was ordered back to Decatur, while I, with the First Brigade, Light Company F, Second U. S. Artillery, and the corps of engineers, was ordered to report to Major-General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps. As this movement, together with the part taken by my command in the battle of July 22, has already been described in my report dated August 2,* it is not necessary that I should here repeat the details of that sanguinary day. The story of the valor displayed by one of the brigades in Decatur, and of the desperate fighting of the other near Atlanta, is already well known to the general and to the country. Mingled with our rejoicings over the signal and decisive defeat of that portion of the enemy's forces which assailed our position, was felt a sorrow more deep than words can utter, over our wounded and our dead. More than one-fourth of those who stood in the line of some of our regiments at noon were not present when the sun went down. Many a grave was shutting from sight forever those who had stood manfully in the ranks for years; hundreds more were borne maimed and bleeding to the hospital, and the commander of the Army of the Tennessee, McPherson, who had secured our unbounded confidence and regard, had fallen just when his usefulness seemed at its zenith and when his assistance seemed most required.

The position taken by the First Brigade at the close of the battle of July 22 was strongly fortified and occupied till the night of the 26th. The Second Brigade took a position on the Decatur road in rear until the 25th, when it returned and reported for orders. Just after midnight July 27 the division moved around the rear of the army to the west side of the city. About 4 p. m. we formed line on the right of the Second Division of our corps and advanced to near Proctor's Creek, driving the enemy's skirmishers steadily before us till it was dark. On the morning of the 28th we advanced some 500 yards and at once constructed a line of rifle-pits facing to the east. The Second Division of our corps connected with us on the left, and the Seventeenth Army Corps on our right. During the day the enemy attacked the lines of the Fifteenth Corps still farther to the right, and, in obedience to orders, I sent the Sixty-fourth Illinois and Thirty-fifth New Jersey to the support of that corps. They reached the battle-field in time to render very important assistance, and shared in the glory of the day. From this time no movement of importance was made by the division for several weeks. Sharp

* See p. 474.

skirmishing was kept up continually, and our lines were advanced some 500 yards, from which position we were enabled to use our artillery with very considerable effect.

On the 4th of August Brigadier-General Ransom was assigned to the command of the division, but on the 20th of the same month, Major-General Dodge being severely wounded, General Ransom assumed command of the Left Wing of the corps, leaving the writer again in command of the division. On the 8th of August the Third Brigade, which had been on duty at Decatur, Ala., rejoined the division and took its place in the front line, bearing cheerfully their part in the toils and dangers of the campaign. August 20, the Seventeenth New York (Colonel Grower) was transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and the Tenth Illinois (Colonel Tillson) being assigned to the Sixteenth Corps, took the place of the Seventeenth New York in the Third Brigade. The record of this regiment, though belonging properly to the history of the Fourteenth Army Corps, will be found among the accompanying papers, and is one which the regiment may refer to with satisfaction. August 24, arrangements were made to enable the Army of the Tennessee to swing to the extreme right flank. A line of works was constructed, running nearly at right angles with that occupied for some weeks, to cover our left flank pending the movement. By daylight on the 26th the troops were all withdrawn to this new line, and about midnight following all were in motion. On the 28th we encamped near Shadna Church, on the Montgomery railroad, and during the following day we marched about two miles to the south of Fairburn and assisted in thoroughly destroying the railroad for a space of six or eight miles. On the 30th of August we marched to within two miles of Jonesborough, and the next day fortified our position near Flint River. The enemy attacking our lines during the day, a brigade of the division was sent to re-enforce the command of General Corse, but the enemy was speedily repulsed and they did not participate in the action.

During the night of September 1 the enemy retired from our front, and orders were soon issued to follow him. He was found in position, well intrenched, about five miles from Jonesborough. The lines were formed, leaving this division in reserve. On the 3d instant we went into position, faced to the west, on the extreme right flank of the army, and here received the welcome order announcing the fall of Atlanta and the close of the campaign. On the afternoon of the 5th the division went into position, occupying works constructed to cover the withdrawal of the army. During the night the Seventeenth Army Corps and the Second Division of the Sixteenth, passed through our lines to the rear, and at daylight on the morning of the 6th we followed, serving as rear guard for the right column of the army, halting near Jonesborough. On the morning of the 7th we marched to near Morrow's Mill, and on the following day reached East Point, where the command is now encamped.

As I close this report I am conscious that I have failed to do justice to the division I have the honor temporarily to command, especially so as I recall the many instances of heroic fortitude and courage which it has evinced. On the fields of Resaca, of Dallas, sleep many gallant men who stood in our ranks, and high up the mountain side of Kenesaw are resting the bones of others. Shall any one reprove the men of this command as they relate with something of pride that their skirmishers were first to enter Resaca, and that one

of their flags was first to wave from the top of that mountain, which is both tomb and monument to many of their comrades? Shall we soon forget the Nickajack, henceforth associated by us with the natal day of our country? Near its banks a portion of this command celebrated that anniversary by an assault upon the enemy's works, which was as bold as it was successful, nor can one walk in either direction save one from the city of Atlanta without treading upon ground which has been rendered historic by the valor of the soldiers of this division and hallowed by the graves of its dead.

To General Sprague, who has commanded the Second Brigade throughout the campaign with marked ability, I have been greatly indebted.

In Colonel Morrill (wounded on the 22d of July) and Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, who succeeded him in command of the First Brigade, as well as Colonel Tillson, who has recently commanded the Third Brigade, I have ever found an able and willing support. They have my thanks for the promptness and ability with which I have been aided.

To the officers of the division staff, Captain Cadle, assistant adjutant-general; Captains Pollock, Robinson, Weber, Koehne, and Lieutenant Beers, who have been detailed from the line, I am under great obligations. In the camp, on the march, and on the battle-field they have displayed a zeal, ability, and courage which has secured the esteem and confidence of all with whom they have served.

It is fitting also that I should here record the fact that during the entire campaign Captain Kellogg, our commissary of subsistence, has never omitted supplying us promptly with rations, nor have the trains of Captain Giesy, our quartermaster, ever failed to bring them to our lines. The same may be said of Lieutenant Smith, our ordnance officer, who has faithfully brought to the front all the ammunition required.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. FULLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Left Wing, Sixteenth Corps.

The following table will show the losses sustained in action by the division during the campaign.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade.							
18th Missouri Infantry	.....	15	4	48	.....	1	68
27th Ohio Infantry	2	26	14	169	.....	6	217
39th Ohio Infantry	.....	24	8	158	.....	2	192
64th Illinois Infantry	3	43	11	170	.....	9	236
Total	5	108	37	545	.....	18	713
Second Brigade.							
25th Wisconsin Infantry	2	29	9	114	1	25	180
35th New Jersey Infantry	1	18	4	76	2	39	140
13d Ohio Infantry	.....	10	3	58	.....	7	78
63d Ohio Infantry	1	22	5	88	.....	38	154
Total	4	79	21	336	3	109	552

Losses sustained in action by the division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
10th Illinois Infantry	1	13	4	66	.....	10	94
25th Indiana Infantry	1	2	2	6	.....	.....	11
32d Wisconsin Infantry	.....	8	....	18	.....	8	34
Total	2	23	6	90	.....	18	139
Artillery.							
Battery F, 2d U. S. Artillery	.....	5	.....	5	2	11	23
Battery C, 1st Michigan Artillery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
14th Ohio Battery	.....	3	.....	18	.....	.....	21
Total	.....	9	.....	26	2	11	48
Pioneer corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of division	11	219	64	997	5	156	1,452

No. 551.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry T. McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 102, headquarters Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under date of September 4, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from May 1, 1864, up to and including the occupation of Atlanta:

On the morning of May 1 the brigade, consisting of the Eighteenth Missouri, Sixty-fourth Illinois, and Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiments, marched from Decatur, Ala., under command of Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, with an aggregate of 2,966 men for duty. Reached Woodville Station, distant from Decatur sixty-two miles, on the morning of the 4th, from which point we took cars for Chattanooga, arriving there about midnight. Marched from Chattanooga at 2 p. m. on the 5th, making nine miles. Resumed the march next morning in the direction of Snake Creek Gap, which point was reached on the 8th. 9th, moved toward the railroad near Resaca, retiring that evening to Snake Creek Gap. The command was intrenched and remained until the 13th, when we again advanced, taking position within a mile of the enemy's works, and during the operations of the army at that point supported the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, meeting with slight loss. Starting on the 16th, reached Kingston on the 19th, and remained until the 23d, when we moved in the direction of Dallas, passing through that town on the evening of the 26th. An advance of a mile was made on the 27th, driving the enemy's skirmishers; the point taken was intrenched and held until June 1. On that day we withdrew from the line, crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek. Marched to Acworth on the 6th, staying there until the 10th, when we moved to Big Shanty. 11th, marched down the railroad to within three miles of Kenesaw Mountain, where we remained until the 19th, when, the enemy having left the works in our front, we advanced to the

base of Kenesaw Mountain, pushing our skirmishers well up the side of the mountain. The position of the brigade was not changed materially until the 3d of July, when we moved to the right and bivouacked for the night near Nickajack Creek. On the morning of the 4th crossed the creek and pushed forward in line of battle, with brisk skirmishing, for the distance of about a mile, when we halted in a dense wood some 300 yards from the enemy's works. The Sixty-fourth Illinois covered the front as skirmishers, the Twenty-seventh Ohio and Thirty-ninth Ohio being in line, the latter on the right, and the Eighteenth Missouri in reserve behind the center. At 6.30 p. m. the order to charge was given, the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiments being selected to make the assault, which was successfully made, and the works held and reversed during the night. The loss in the day's operations was 14 enlisted men killed and 7 commissioned officers and 82 enlisted men wounded. On the 5th marched on the Sandtown road, halting near the Chattahoochee River; remained till the 9th, when we moved to Marietta. From thence, on the 10th, proceeded to the Chattahoochee River, which we crossed on the 11th near Roswell. Remained at this point, on the south bank of the river, until the 17th, when we advanced to Nancy's Creek. General Fuller having assumed command of the Fourth Division, the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Morrill, of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry. Reached Decatur on the 19th. 20th, marched toward Atlanta. On the 21st took position behind the Seventeenth Corps, and was held in reserve. At about 12.30 p. m. of the 22d orders were received to move the brigade as rapidly as possible to the rear and report to General Fuller in an old field in which the trains of the different corps were parked. The order was promptly complied with, and in a very short time the brigade was in line, the regiments having the following relative positions: the Thirty-ninth Ohio on the left, and on the extension of the line of the Second Division, Sixteenth Corps; the Twenty-seventh Ohio on the right of the Thirty-ninth, Eighteenth Missouri and Sixty-fourth Illinois in rear, forming a second line. Our position was somewhat retired from the crest of a ridge in open field. Skirmishers were sent forward, but had barely reached the woods a short distance to the front when they met the heavy lines of the enemy and were driven back. At this juncture an order was given to advance to the crest of the ridge, but through some misunderstanding of the order the line continued to push forward after reaching the crest. The enemy had by this time emerged from the woods into the open ground below, but gave way before the charge of our men and fled in confusion. Our right being unprotected, and the line exposed to a severe flank fire, it became necessary to halt at the edge of the woods instead of following up the advantage gained, and finally to withdraw to the crest of the ridge. This last was accomplished without any noticeable confusion on the part of any of the command, notwithstanding the severity of the enemy's fire. Pending these movements on the part of the first line, the Eighteenth Missouri and Sixty-fourth Illinois were doing good service in endeavoring to dislodge the enemy from his position in the woods in our right and rear. The line being formed on the crest of the ridge, we maintained that position with some unimportant changes in the direction until 4 p. m., keeping up a fire that prevented the enemy from reforming his lines or attempting any farther advance. At about 4 o'clock we retired in good order and went into line on the right of the Second Division, Sixteenth Corps. All our

dead and wounded were either brought off with us or during the evening. The loss of the brigade during the engagement was 2 commissioned officers and 45 enlisted men killed, 19 officers and 276 enlisted men wounded, and 9 enlisted men missing. Colonel Morrill received a severe though not mortal wound, and the command of the brigade devolved on Lieut. Col. H. T. McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry. At 1 a. m. of the 27th we withdrew from our works and marched to a position near Proctor's Creek, with our lines facing east, where we remained until August 26, making in that time several advances which brought us within easy range of the rebel works. On the 26th withdrew from our last position and occupied a refused line of works thrown up by the command the day previous. Marching that night reached a point one mile from the Montgomery and West Point Railroad on the evening of the 28th. Moved down the railroad early on the morning of the 28th, and spent the day in destroying the road in the neighborhood of Fairburn. Marched on the 30th from 7 a. m. till midnight, bivouacking about one mile from Jonesborough on the Macon and Western Railroad. 31st, intrenched our position on the right flank of the line facing south.

September 2, marched through Jonesborough to near Lovejoy's Station. Was held in reserve until the 6th, when we returned to our old position near Jonesborough. 7th, marched to Morrow's Mill. 8th. reached East Point and went into camp.

The loss of the brigade during the campaign has been as follows: Eighteenth Missouri, 15 enlisted men killed, 4 officers and 48 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing; Twenty-seventh Ohio, 2 officers and 26 enlisted men killed, 14 officers and 169 enlisted men wounded, and 6 enlisted men missing; Thirty-ninth Ohio, 24 enlisted men killed, 8 officers and 158 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing; Sixty-fourth Illinois, 3 officers and 43 enlisted men killed, 11 officers and 170 enlisted men wounded, and 9 enlisted men missing.

Recapitulation.—Killed—commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 108; total, 113. Wounded—commissioned officers, 37; enlisted men, 545; total, 582. Missing—enlisted men, 18. Aggregate, 713.

In justice to myself and the command I would state that, owing to the fact that I was not in command during the most important operations of the campaign, I am not sufficiently informed as to movements and details to make a more satisfactory report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. McDOWELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Comdg.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps.

No. 552.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Michael W. Manning, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VET. VOLS.,

Before Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated July 25, 1864, I have the honor to report that about 1 p. m. on the 22d instant the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, under my command, was ordered to move from its position in rear of the left of the Seven-

teenth Army Corps to an open field a short distance to the left and front of said corps, where the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, was formed in line of battle. On arriving on the ground my command was ordered to form a line on the right of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The men, though tired after marching about a mile under a hot sun, formed promptly in rear of the crest of a slight ridge, which partly protected them from a front fire of the enemy, which at this time was very trying. Moved a short distance to the front, when the enemy began to pour a rapid and deadly fire from the woods immediately on my right. At this juncture of affairs Colonel Morrill, commanding brigade, ordered a change of direction to the right, perpendicular to my then present position, in order to present my front to the woods, and, if possible, gain possession of them. I immediately ordered the regiment, and the right wing promptly wheeled and drove the enemy from the edge of the woods. The left wing, from the greater distance it had to travel and the consequent exposure to a longer fire, were unable to gain the desired position, and had to fall back in rear of the right wing, which still held its ground. About this time the enemy was in my front, flanks, and rear, pouring upon the regiment a deadly and galling fire. Seeing which, and my utter inability to hold my position against such overwhelming odds without endangering the capture of the entire regiment, Colonel Morrill ordered me to fall back to the next ridge in my rear and reform, which I did. After forming I took position in rear of the left wing of the brigade, and remained there until the brigade fell back. About 4.30 p. m. General Fuller ordered me to deploy five companies as skirmishers, and gain possession of the contested ground, to enable the brigade to recover its dead and wounded, which I did without loss. Kept possession of the ground until night, when we withdrew, by order of Brigadier-General Fuller.

The regiment went into the action with 333 enlisted men and 13 officers, and came out of the fiery ordeal with a loss of 6 officers and 77 men, making the percentage of loss in this action a trifle over 25 per cent. It gives great satisfaction to myself and the men of the regiment that we can offset this loss with a rebel one of dead left on the field immediately after the engagement at least three times greater than our own, and that we punished them severely. Several of the men were engaged in a hand to hand conflict. My command sent to the rear at least 40 prisoners, and recaptured some of the men of the brigade, and nearly all Major-General McPherson's papers and his field glass.

I would here state that to George Sherland, B Company of my command, is due more than to one person the credit of General McPherson's body being recovered from the enemy.

Captured 1 battle-flag and about 150 stand of small-arms and accouterments, but the latter, owing to other duties, I had no time to take from the field, but gathered them into piles, so they could readily be carried off, which was done by men detailed for that purpose next day.

I cannot discriminate as to any special acts of service, as nearly all did their duty.

Hoping the conduct of myself and command may be approved, I respectfully submit this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. W. MANNING,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Report of the operations of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers in the summer campaign against Atlanta, Ga.:

The regiment left Decatur, Ala., May 1, 1864 (with the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to which it is attached), and marched, via Mooresville and Huntsville, Ala., to Woodville, Ala., arriving there on the 4th, and proceeded immediately to Chattanooga, Tenn., by rail, arriving there on the morning of the 5th. The same afternoon the regiment left for the front with the corps, marching by way of Gordon's Mills, Villanow, and through Snake Creek Gap, arriving in front of Resaca, Ga., on the 9th instant, where a line of battle was formed and a reconnaissance made, two companies, A and F, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced to within 250 yards of the enemies rifle-pits, engaging him briskly, losing 1 man wounded. After the reconnaissance was made the regiment with the corps fell back to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, where fortifications where thrown up, and the regiment remained until the morning of the 13th, when it again moved on Resaca, and took a part in the battle. Skirmished there three days, sustaining a loss of 4 men wounded. After the evacuation of Resaca by the enemy the regiment moved with the corps to Kingston, Ga., where it remained three days. It again moved on the 23d, marching mostly by night over rough roads through a mountainous country, bivouacking without shelter, the rain often pouring down in torrents. The regiment, after four days' marching, reached Dallas, Ga., where the enemy was found. Companies A and F, under command of Captain Conger, were sent out as skirmishers, and were hotly engaged all day with a loss of 4 men killed and 9 wounded; 3 mortally. Captain Conger was wounded while gallantly cheering on his men. Companies C and E were afterward deployed as skirmishers, the enemy charging them, but they nobly held their ground. The whole regiment was exposed for two or three days to the enemy's sharpshooters, losing several men wounded by them. The loss to the regiment during the month is 6 killed and 35 wounded.

June 1, evacuated the works at Dallas, falling back along the line toward the left of the army, the regiment bringing up the rear; moved across Pumpkin Vine Creek and threw up works. On the morning of the 3d five companies were detailed as wagon-train guard to go to Kingston. On the 5th the remaining five companies made a reconnaissance and found the enemy's works in front evacuated. Then moved in an easterly direction, arriving at Acworth, Ga., on the 6th, and were joined by the balance of the regiment on the 7th. Remained at Acworth inactive four days, and on the 10th moved toward Big Shanty, Ga., and found the enemy near Kenesaw Mountain, and had several skirmishes with him. On the 15th charged his rifle-pits, capturing several prisoners. The 19th, moved into the enemy's first line of works. From the 20th to 26th gradually invest the enemy's works on Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th were ordered to advance on the enemy's works on the mountain, the regiment deployed as skirmishers under a heavy enfilading fire, from which it suffered severely. Advanced to within thirty yards of the enemy's works, and held the position until night, the loss this day being 17 killed, among them the adjutant, Lieut. William H. Hinckley, and 31 wounded. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th remained in works. The regiment lost this month 18 killed and 36 wounded.

On the 1st and 2d of July the regiment remained in the front line of works before Kenesaw Mountain. On the morning of the 3d had orders to send part of the regiment on the picket-line, and the regiment to remain in this position until all the troops had left their works, and then to bring up the rear. The two companies on picket advanced on discovering that the enemy was evacuating the work on the mountain and were the first to plant the Stars and Stripes upon its summit. At about 9 a. m. the same day moved in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, leaving Marietta, Ga., to the left. On the 4th discovered the enemy near Ruff's Mill, charging and driving him back, afterward deployed as skirmishers in front of the division, and drove his skirmishers into their works, our loss being 25 killed and wounded. On the 5th moved in the direction of the river and found the enemy near Howell's Ferry. On the 7th had a brisk skirmish with him across the river without any loss. On the 9th move in the direction of Marietta, Ga. On the 10th march southeasterly, and reached the Chattahoochee River, at McAfee's Ferry. Crossed on the 11th, fortified, and remained there until the 17th, when the regiment again moved in a southeasterly direction, meeting the enemy at Nancy's Creek, deployed as skirmishers, and drove him one mile and a half, without any loss. On the 18th moved toward Decatur, Ga., arriving there on the evening of the 19th. As the regiment was marching through the town in column en route and had reached the outer edge of it were fired upon from a rebel battery at about 300 yards, killing and wounding 4. Surg. J. T. Stewart, of the regiment, was severely wounded by a shell. The regiment then deployed as skirmishers and pursued the enemy toward Atlanta. On the 20th advanced three miles toward Atlanta. On the 21st was ordered to the support of the Seventeenth Army Corps three miles to the left. On the 22d, firing being heard to the left and rear, the regiment, with the brigade, moved to the rear and left about one mile, forming a line of battle in an open field, the regiment on the right of the brigade. At this time the enemy made his appearance in front, emerging from the woods. The regiment charged him with a cheer, the enemy in the mean time pouring in a galling fire from the woods on the right and rear. Orders were given and executed to change direction to the right, when we moved to the edge of the woods, capturing about 40 prisoners and a battle-flag, and in addition the field-glass and papers of the lamented Major-General McPherson. The enemy being largely superior in numbers the regiment was in great danger of capture, consequently was ordered to fall back to the crest of a ridge in the rear, afterward retired about one-quarter of a mile, when the brigade joined us. The regiment then deployed as skirmishers, moving forward and gaining possession of the contested field and getting off our dead and wounded and a large number of wounded of the enemy. At night fell back to the brigade and fortified. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was 13 killed, 63 wounded, and 9 missing, making a total of 85. Capt. Henry J. Stoner and Lieut. Harley Kingsbury were killed on the field; Col. John Morrill (who was commanding the brigade), Lieut. Ward Knickerbocker, Lieut. D. N. Myers, Lieut. James Yates, and Lieut. William W. Zuel were severely wounded. On the 23d and 24th fortified. 25th, doing grand-guard duty for the division. On the 26th remained in works. On the 27th the regiment, with the corps, moved from the left and occupied a position on the extreme

right of the army. Part of the regiment deployed as skirmishers on the right of the corps and moved forward in an easterly direction, driving the enemy's pickets one mile, losing 1 man mortally wounded. On the 28th advanced one-quarter of a mile and fortified. At 12 m. the Fifteenth Army Corps being severely pressed in moving into position, the regiment was ordered to its support, moving up under a very severe fire of shot and shell. The regiment occupied a temporary work, where the enemy fiercely charged several times, and were as often repulsed with terrible loss. In this engagement only had 5 wounded. On the 30th and 31st remained in trenches.

The loss to the regiment this month is 23 killed, 88 wounded, and 9 missing.

August 4, the regiment was ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy, and at 1 p. m. deployed as skirmishers and charged his skirmishers, driving them into the works. They soon rallied and succeeded in turning the left flank of the regiment, owing to the division on the left giving away, compelling the regiment to retire a short distance, and at dark retired in the trenches, with a loss of 4 wounded and 1 captured. On the 7th moved into a new parallel about 300 yards in advance. On the 9th was on picket at daylight, the regiment deployed as skirmishers, and advanced the line about 200 yards, with a loss of 4 men wounded. On the 10th moved into a new parallel, about 500 yards in advance of the former position. From that time to the 25th in the front line, the most of the time closely investing Atlanta, losing from 1 to 3 men daily by shell and the enemy's sharpshooters. On the night of the 25th moved into a refuse line on the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps. On the night of the 26th evacuated the works and moved out toward the river on the Sandtown road, marching all night. On the 27th and 28th moved southward, in the direction of the Montgomery railroad. On the 29th moved on the railroad and destroyed it, tearing up track all day. On the 30th moved toward the Macon railroad; guard train through the night. 31st, move into position on the right of the army corps, occupying a refuse line.

The loss to the regiment this month is 6 men killed, 13 wounded, and 2 captured.

On the 1st of September remained in our works. On the 2d moved into Jonesborough, Ga., and along the Macon railroad to near Lovejoy's Station, Ga. 3d, moved into position on the right of the corps, and remained there the 4th. On the 5th move back toward Jonesborough and occupy works to cover the army as they retire. On the 6th move to near Jonesborough and occupy the old works. On the 7th move toward East Point, Ga., arriving there the 8th, and go into camp with the promise of a good month's rest.

The total loss of the regiment in the campaign is 53 killed, 172 wounded, and 11 missing. From exposure to the hot sun and inclement weather, the regiment has suffered severely from sickness, but the men have borne their hardships without a murmur, and with very few exceptions both officers and men have evinced a spirit of valor and earnestness worthy of the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

M. W. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

No. 553.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Sheldon, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY MISSOURI VET. VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 22d instant.

Shortly after 12 m. I was ordered to report with my command, which had been supporting General Force's brigade, of General Leggett's division, Seventeenth Army Corps, to my brigade. I immediately moved by the left flank down the road leading from the works to the old field where the trains had been parked, and formed in the rear of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. The brigade charged the enemy's line, which was then advancing, when I marched it by the right flank, and established a line at right angles with the former to meet a flank movement of the enemy's line, which was then swinging well into our rear. This position was hardly taken, when the enemy appeared in large numbers, pressing back the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers across a small creek. I then ordered Companies A and H, which, under Captain Dolman, had been guarding that flank, to take their place in the line, and poured three volleys into the enemy's line, causing them to retire to the woods, from which they did not again emerge. While engaged in causing a cessation of the firing I was slightly wounded and left the line for about one-half an hour. Upon my return I found the regiment had been moved by the left flank, forming an obtuse angle with the right of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry. After remaining in this position about thirty minutes, by order of General Fuller, the left wing was faced to the rear and wheeled to the left, leaving the line in the form of a V, which formation was maintained until the brigade was relieved. Shortly after the new line had been formed, I was ordered with my regiment to the left of Colonel Rice's brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and remained there until relieved by a brigade of the Twenty-third Army Corps, when I joined my brigade.

The losses are as follows.*

So far as I have been able to observe both officers and men behaved with great coolness and bravery, but I am particularly indebted to my adjutant, Lieutenant Godfrey, and to Captain Dolman, acting major, for valuable assistance in maneuvering the regiment under fire. Also the color bearers, Sergeant Brantner, Company A, Sergeant Earhart, of Company B, and Private Dwyer, Company C. Lieutenant Pagin, acting assistant surgeon, rendered efficient services in bringing up ambulances and caring for the wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. SHELDON,
Lieut. Col. 18th Infty. Missouri Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 commissioned officers and 15 enlisted men wounded.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
East Point, Ga., September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command during the campaign which has just ended in the capture of Atlanta:

Upon the 1st of May, having just arrived the night before from veteran furlough from Nashville, the regiment moved out with the brigade, reached Woodville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the 4th, where it took the cars for Chattanooga, the regimental train marching through under charge of the quartermaster. Marched from Chattanooga on the 5th, arriving at Gordon's Mills, on the Chickamauga, on the 6th. Here ammunition was drawn and every preparation made for a rapid march. Marched to Ship's Gap on the 7th and to Snake Creek Gap on the 8th. Took part in the reconnaissance on Resaca on the 9th, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded by a shell from the rebel artillery. Returned to Snake Creek Gap same night and camped. On the 10th moved out in line of battle across the Rome road, which position was held until 11 p. m., when the regiment returned to the gap in the midst of a violent storm of rain. During the 11th built a small line of works in rear of the main line in which we remained until the afternoon of the 12th, when, being relieved by a regiment of the Twentieth Army Corps, we again moved out to a position across the Rome road. Advanced toward Resaca on the morning of the 13th and formed line on the extreme right upon the banks of the Oostenaula. During the day the lines were gradually drawn close around the town until night found the regiment upon the hills immediately to the south of the town and supporting the Fourteenth Ohio Battery. In this position we remained until the morning of the 16th, when, the rebels having evacuated their position, we crossed the Oostenaula and went into position one mile and a half south, after having been for some time under fire of the enemy's artillery. Arrived at Kingston on the 19th by the way of Adairsville, when the regiment halted until the 23d, resting and receiving supplies of clothing, &c. Marching from Kingston the afternoon of the 23d, we passed through Van Wert on the 25th and arrived at Dallas on the 26th. On the 27th the regiment moved up in line of battle to the foot of the mountain, upon which the enemy had taken position, and built a line of works under a severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. The next afternoon the enemy attacked our right, but in my immediate front only a demonstration was made, which was easily held in check by the skirmish line.

On the 1st day of June the Army of the Tennessee moved to the right [left], my regiment bringing up the rear. We took a position the same night upon Pumpkin Vine Creek, and commenced a line of works, which was not finished before another move west [east] brought us upon the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps, slightly refused, relieving a brigade of that corps. On the 5th, the enemy having vacated the works in our front, we moved with the army to Acworth, where we remained until the 10th, resting and receiving supplies. On the morning of the 11th arrived at Big Shanty, and advanced south upon the railroad, forming line of battle and erecting works upon the edge of an open field within sight of the enemy's skirmish line. From this date until the 19th was employed in moving forward slowly, with heavy skir-

mishing, building light works at each successive advance. The position here was particularly dangerous on account of the proximity of the lines, and many valuable men were lost. Upon the 19th, the enemy having evacuated their formidable works in our front, we advanced with the expectation of reaching Marietta, but found that the rebel lines, established upon the crest of Kenesaw, were too strong to be carried by assault. Upon the 21st moved with the brigade to the foot of Kenesaw and threw up works during the night. In this position the regiment remained until the 3d of July, when, the enemy having evacuated their works during the night, it moved to the right and camped near Nickajack Creek. Upon the morning of the 4th moved forward to the ridge upon the other side of Nickajack, and after forming in column of companies in rear of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, advanced and drove the enemy into their works. During the day threw up a line of works, and when just before dark a charge was made by the Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiments of Infantry, which resulted in the capture of the enemy's works, this regiment remained in reserve as a support in case the assault should be unsuccessful. Upon the morning of the 5th, the enemy having again retired, moved still farther to the right, and on the night of the 7th threw up a line of rifle-pits upon the north bank of the Chattahoochee, within less than 100 yards of the rebel works at a point called Howell's Ferry. Here we remained until the morning of the 9th, when we received orders to march to Roswell via Marietta, arriving at that point, fording the river, and going into camp about dark. Remained quiet in camp until the 17th of July, the command being occupied in resting, washing, and receiving supplies. At this point blackberries and apples were found very abundant, and to this fact the improved condition of the command upon marching was mainly owing. Upon the 17th of July marched in accordance with orders received the night before to Decatur on the Georgia Railroad, skirmishing with the enemy at Nancy's Creek on the 17th, and camping on Peach Tree Creek on the 18th. Reached Decatur on the 19th, and were under fire of the enemy's artillery just before going into camp. Marched to a point near Atlanta on the 20th and camped. On the 21st moved up in rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and in obedience to orders received reported to Brigadier-General Force, commanding a brigade of General Leggett's division. Here we remained until the afternoon of the 22d, when we rejoined the brigade, and took part in the action of that date, for detailed report of which attention is called to my special report of July 26.* After the conclusion of the action we fortified the position assigned to the regiment, and remained in camp until midnight of the 26th, when a movement was commenced, which the next day brought the command upon the extreme right of the army. On the morning of the 28th advanced the skirmish line in obedience to orders received, and remained on the line during the battle of that day, nothing more serious than demonstrations being made on our front. In the afternoon, however, we were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. From this time until the 18th of August the regiment took part in all the advances which were made upon the enemy's works, and performed its share of skirmish duty, being constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, as well as sharpshooters. A subsequent examination shows that our sharpshooters must have inflicted serious

* See p. 496.

damage upon the enemy, as many of our balls fell over a mile from our works. Indeed I think that the annoyance to the enemy's batteries was so great as to prevent them from opening as often as they otherwise would have. Upon the 18th of August I was forced to go to Marietta sick, and did not rejoin the regiment until September 9, at Atlanta. The command devolved upon Maj. W. H. Minter. Upon the 25th of August the regiment built a refused line of works intended to cover the movements to the rear of Atlanta, and upon the night of the 26th and all day 27th marched toward La Grange railroad. Struck the road on the 29th and marched eight miles toward Fairburn, destroying portions of the track. On the 30th marched to Jonesborough, and during the action of the 31st were on skirmish line, but were not engaged.

On the 2d of September the regiment marched through Jonesborough and assisted in destroying the Macon railroad. On the 3d of September Major Minter was ordered to Jonesborough with 356 prisoners, and from thence to Atlanta in charge of wagon trains. On the 11th of September rejoined the brigade in obedience to orders received from Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and went into camp.

In conclusion I have only to say that the regiment which I have the honor to command has borne its share of the hardships of the campaign with fortitude and without murmuring; and I am especially thankful to the officers of the regiment, who by cheerful and ready obedience to orders received, have done much to lighten a task often difficult, and at times seemingly almost impossible. I also submit a detailed report of losses.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. SHELDON,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Missouri Veteran Vol. Infantry.
ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIVISION.

No. 554.

Report of Lieut. Col. Mendal Churchill, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, from headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement of the 22d instant:

The brigade of which this regiment forms a part on that day was in position in reserve in rear of the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Corps. At about 12.30 p. m. the order was sent me by the commanding officer to move into the road and follow the Thirty-ninth Ohio at double-quick to the rear and left, where firing was then heard. This order was executed instantly so far as to set the regiment in march. After passing out of the woods we came into open fields, on

* Aggregating 9 men killed, 4 officers and 46 men wounded, and 1 man missing, in action; also 2 men killed and 6 men injured by lightning; total, 68.

the south side of which the enemy were advancing. After moving across the fields about 400 yards we formed line on the right of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, having double-quicked about a mile. One company was immediately thrown forward as skirmishers, when the general commanding division ordered the line forward to the top of the crest in our front. The skirmishers sent out were driven back almost immediately by the columns of the enemy which then advanced in our front. General Fuller gave the order to fix bayonets and charge the enemy. The line moved forward in good style at double-quick, causing the enemy to halt, waver, and finally give way in disorder. We drove them across the field into the timber and over a ridge. In advancing this regiment had to pass through a thicket of briars and willows in the edge of the timber, which somewhat disordered the line. I gave the order to reform before resuming the charge, as I expected to meet the enemy in force after passing the ridge. While doing this a column of the enemy advanced into the field on our right flank and rear, which point was unprotected. Under the circumstances I did not deem it prudent to advance farther. General Fuller directed me to refuse my right, which was promptly done. The enemy still advanced on our right and rear; we were not in a situation to offer serious resistance. It was almost impossible to execute a change of front under such a flank fire as we were sustaining. I ordered the regiment to about face, make a right wheel, and fall back behind the ridge to face this new danger. This movement was made in good order considering the difficulty of executing such a movement under a galling fire. I am greatly indebted to General Fuller for his assistance in reforming the line. After this was done the regiment again charged to the top of the hill, and by a few well-directed volleys sent the enemy hurling back to the timber, from which they continued to fire on us, though not inflicting serious loss, as the men were lying down. We remained in this position until about 4.30 p. m., when a new line was formed farther to the rear, and we were ordered to withdraw to the new alignment, which we did in good order. It is proper to add that all the movements above enumerated (after forming line) were executed under a constant fire from the front and right flank.

The losses sustained in the action by the regiment were as follows: Killed, 19 enlisted men; wounded, 6 commissioned officers and 102 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men; aggregate, 130.

A detailed list has already been forwarded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. CHURCHILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. BARNES.

No. 555.

Report of Maj. John S. Jenkins, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near East Point, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from May 1, 1864, up to and including

the occupation of Atlanta, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 102, headquarters Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated September 4, 1864:

May 1, 1864, the regiment broke camp at Decatur, Ala., at 6 a. m. and marched fifteen miles in the direction of Huntsville, Ala. 2d, marched eighteen miles to a point one mile east of Huntsville. 3d, marched twenty-two miles to Big Spring. 4th, marched seven miles to Woodville Station, and took cars for Chattanooga, where we arrived at 12 midnight. 5th, marched at 2 p. m., crossing Mission Ridge, and camped nine miles from Chattanooga. 6th, marched six miles, passing battle-field of Chickamauga, and camped at Lee and Gordon's Mills. 7th, marched eight miles, passing through Ship's Gap. 8th, marched twelve miles to Snake [Creek] Gap. 9th, marched twelve miles through Snake [Creek] Gap, our advance skirmishing briskly; when near Resaca formed double column, and advanced to within some 300 or 400 yards of the railroad, under a fire of case-shot and shells from the enemy's works; withdrew to a ridge just out of range, where we remained until sunset, when we returned to the gap and threw up a line of intrenchments, where we remained until the 13th. Advanced to within a mile of the enemy's works at Resaca, with brisk skirmishing. Remained in line of battle supporting a battery, until the morning of the 16th, skirmishing almost constantly; loss, 1 enlisted man killed and 2 wounded. 16th, marched six miles, crossing the Oostenaula River at Lay's Ferry. 17th, marched twelve miles, starting at 7 p. m. 18th, marched six miles to Adairsville, and starting again at 9 p. m. marched till 3 a. m. 19th, marched to the railroad near Kingston, where we remained until the 23d, when we marched eight miles southward, crossing the Etowah River four miles west of Kingston. 24th, marched to Van Wert, eighteen miles. 25th, marched twelve miles eastward. 26th, marched through Dallas and went into position, facing east. 27th, worked all night making intrenchments. 28th, 1 man wounded. 29th, Heavy firing all night; 1 man killed and 1 wounded. 30th, still skirmishing. 31st, heavy skirmishing; Capt. John V. Drake, Company H, mortally wounded, and 2 enlisted men wounded.

June 1, withdrew from the line beyond Dallas, and moved five miles northward. 2d, marched to Pumpkin Vine Creek. 3d, built a line of works on east side of creek. 4th, built another line of intrenchments. 5th, moved six miles toward Acworth. 6th, marched eight miles to Acworth, where we remained until the 10th, when we marched to Big Shanty, six miles. 11th, moved to the front and threw up a line of works, where we remained (with a loss of 2 men wounded on the 14th) without changing our position materially until the 18th, when we advanced our line nearly half a mile, with a loss of 1 man killed and 1 wounded. 19th, moved across the railroad to the base of Kenesaw Mountain and built a line of intrenchments, where we remained under an annoying fire until the morning of July 3; loss, 3 men killed and 3 wounded.

July 3, marched twelve miles toward Sandtown. 4th, encounterd the enemy's skirmishers, near Nickajack Creek, and drove them to their works about one mile east of Ruff's Mill. At 6.30 p. m. charged in line of battle, accompanied by the Twenty-seventh Ohio on our left, and carried the works, with a loss of 5 enlisted men killed, and 3 officers and 28 enlisted men wounded. Col. Edward F. Noyes was wounded by musket-ball through left ankle, rendering

amputation necessary. During the night reversed the works we had taken. 5th, marched eight miles toward Sandtown and remained near the Chattahoochee River until the 9th, when we marched to Marietta, about seventeen miles. 10th, marched to the Chattahoochee River near Roswell. 11th, crossed the river and threw up an intrenchment about half a mile beyond, where we remained until the 17th, when we advanced to Nancy's Creek. 18th, marched to Peach Tree Creek. 19th, marched to Decatur. 20th, marched three miles toward Atlanta. 21st, moved to a point one mile and a half south of the Georgia Railroad, being placed in reserve to the Seventeenth Corps. 22d, at 12.30 p. m. skirmishing suddenly commenced in our rear. A few minutes thereafter we were ordered to move to the rear at a double-quick and report to General Fuller, at an old field in rear of the ambulance and supply trains. Passing the trains a few hundred yards we formed in line below the crest of a small ridge. As soon as the Twenty-seventh Ohio was formed on our right the order was given to advance; a few paces brought us to the crest of the ridge and in full view of the enemy advancing across the open field in our front; a spirited charge was made by our regiment with the Twenty-seventh Ohio, driving the enemy in confusion into the woods. We captured Colonel Nisbet, commanding the brigade in our front, 1 captain, 1 adjutant, and 13 men, in this charge. Our position at this time was such that we were subjected to a severe enfilading fire, and a column of the enemy appearing on our right flank, we were ordered to retire to the ridge from which we had charged, reforming our line as directed under a heavy fire from our front and right flank. Our ammunition being nearly exhausted, orders were issued to the regiment to lie down and reserve their fire, but the enemy occupying higher ground on our right was still enabled to keep up a destructive fire upon us. We remained some twenty minutes in this exposed position, when the direction of our line was changed by retiring our right, and a supply of ammunition procured. The fire of the enemy gradually slackened, and at about 4 p. m. the force of the enemy's assault having expended itself and our trains having been removed to a place of security, the enemy withdrew from our front, and shortly after we were withdrawn to a new line about half a mile in the rear of the position our brigade had first taken. We maintained our line some hundred yards in advance of our first position until the close of the engagement. During the night we threw up a line of intrenchments. Our loss in this engagement was 15 enlisted men killed, and 5 officers and 98 enlisted men wounded. 23d, strengthened our works; sent out working parties to bury the rebel dead, having brought off our own the evening previous. Remained on this line until the 27th, when we withdrew from our works on the left flank at 1 a. m. and marched to the right of the army. Advanced about half a mile and lay on our arms until morning under fire of the enemy's skirmishers. 28th, advanced a few hundred yards and threw up a strong line of earth-works about two miles from Atlanta. During the engagement on our right were obliged to take shelter on the outside of our works from an enfilading fire from a rebel battery in the rear.

Remained on this line exposed to an irregular fire of musketry and heavy shells until the 7th of August, when we advanced about 200 yards to a new line. 8th, moved half a mile to the front at 6 p. m. and worked all night throwing up intrenchments. Occupied this line till the 16th, exposed almost constantly to a fire of musketry

and frequent shelling from the enemy's works; loss, 6 men wounded. 16th, moved back to the second line, and remained till the 24th, when we returned to the front line, which we held until the morning of the 26th, when we withdrew one mile and took position on retired line, facing north, and strengthened the works; marched all night toward Sandtown. 27th, marched ten miles toward the La Grange railroad. 28th, marched six miles and camped one mile from railroad. 29th, moved out at 6.30 a. m. and worked until night, destroying the railroad in the vicinity of Fairburn. 30th, marched from 7 a. m. until 11 p. m., reaching a point within one mile of Jonesborough. 31st, threw up a line of breast-works on the right flank of our line, facing south.

September 1, strengthened our works. 2d, marched in pursuit of the enemy through Jonesborough to near Lovejoy's Station. 3d, received official information of the occupation of Atlanta by our forces. Moved with our division to cover a road on the right flank of our army, where we remained until the 5th, when we moved two miles to the rear and threw up works. 6th, marched to our old camp near Jonesborough. 7th, marched eight miles toward East Point. 8th, marched to East Point and camped.

Our loss during this campaign has been 24 enlisted men killed (not including those mortally wounded) and 8 officers and 158 enlisted men wounded, with 2 enlisted men missing in action. Total loss, 192.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. JENKINS,

Major Thirty-ninth Ohio, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. H. BOGGIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 556.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry T. McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, under date of July 25, 1864, I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of the 22d instant.

The First Brigade, Fourth Division, was in reserve in the rear of the left of the Seventeenth Corps. About 12.30 p. m. I was ordered by Colonel Morrill, commanding brigade, to move to the rear at a double-quick and report to General Fuller, in the old field where the trains were parked. Sharp skirmishing was at that time going on to our left and rear. The regiment was moved as directed as speedily as possible. Reaching the field the line was formed facing south, the left wing refused to take the general direction of the line of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, already in position on our left. This position left us retired somewhat under the crest of the hill. The rest of the brigade coming up soon after, and being formed, a company was sent forward as skirmishers. They ad-

vanced but a short distance when they were driven back by the enemy's line of battle then advancing on us. As soon as the skirmish company had taken its place in line, bayonets were fixed and the line moved forward, the Twenty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry being on our right. Reaching the crest of the hill, and coming in sight of the enemy, the double-quick was taken and a spirited charge made on their line, which had advanced some distance into the open field. They were driven back in disorder to the woods, and by the time we reached a small ravine in our front, had retired to a second ridge. The ground over which we passed was clear of all obstructions, and the line easily preserved. Before reaching the woods I discovered the enemy firing on us from the right and rear, and for this reason deemed it prudent to halt at the edge of the woods. On communicating this fact to General Fuller I was ordered by him to face by the right, file right, and present a front to the flank fire. In endeavoring to execute this movement the regiment was thrown into some disorder, and in order to rectify this I gave the order to face about and retire to the crest of the hill, when the line was reformed without much difficulty, though the enemy's fire was severe. We had held this position some time, keeping up a steady fire to our right and front until many of the men were entirely out of ammunition, when I ordered the regiment to lie down and reserve the fire until a supply could be obtained. I think we must have remained in this exposed position for some fifteen or twenty minutes before the cartridges could be got to us. We held this position, our line some hundred yards in advance of our first position during the entire engagement, or until about 4.30 o'clock, when we withdrew in good order across the field, and formed on the right of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers.

The conduct of officers and men was entirely satisfactory.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was as follows: 5 officers wounded, 15 enlisted men killed, 98 wounded, and 5 missing.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 557.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Sprague, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from superior headquarters, I have the honor to transmit the following report of operations of this command from May 1 last to the present time:

On the 1st of May, 1864, this brigade consisted of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Milton Montgomery commanding; the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, Col. J. J. Cladek commanding; Forty-third Ohio Volunteers, Col. Wager Swayne commanding, and the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Brown commanding. The aggregate present of the brigade was at that date

2,548, making a part of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch. On the day above mentioned we marched from Decatur, Ala., via Huntsville, to Woodville, where we took cars for Chattanooga, arriving there at 11 a. m. on the 5th of May, and marched same day to Rossville, Ga., where we arrived at 7.30 p. m. Next day passed over the battle-field of Chickamauga, and encamped at Gordon's Mills. On the 7th, after going into camp on Middle Chattanooga [Chickamauga] Creek, I was ordered to march to Ship's' Gap, four miles farther south, and hold the gap till the main column came up, which was done. From thence the march was continued through Villanow to Snake Creek Gap, and from there [9th] on a reconnaissance to near Resaca, and then returned to Sugar Valley, near the gap last mentioned. On the 13th of May marched with the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of the honored and lamented Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson. From the date mentioned to the 16th my command was constantly and actively engaged in the operations before Resaca. The Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and the Thirty-fifth New Jersey, being sent to the right, particularly distinguished themselves, by charging and taking each a hill, which they held, and which was at these points our advanced line until the enemy evacuated the town and works. My loss before Resaca was 11 killed and 76 wounded. From Resaca we followed the enemy to Kingston, Ga., where we arrived on the 19th of May, and remained in camp until the 23d, when the march was resumed via Van Wert to Dallas, where we arrived the evening of the 26th. At sunrise next morning active skirmishing with the enemy commenced, which continued more or less severe (at times almost becoming a battle) until June 1, when our army and the enemy withdrew about the same time. Our losses at Dallas considering the character of the fighting were heavy. The Fourth Division moved to Pumpkin Vine Creek, and thence on the 6th marched to Acworth and encamped, where we remained until the 10th, when we marched to Big Shanty Station, a little south of which place on the 11th we again struck the enemy. From this time until the 19th my command was actively engaged in skirmishing, and in driving the enemy from one line of rifle-pits to another, in which we captured some 30 prisoners, including 2 officers. As the entire advance was over open ground, my loss was considerable. During the night of the 19th the enemy evacuated his works and fell back to Kenesaw Mountain, whence we followed and continued skirmishing and advancing our works until July 3, when the enemy again abandoned his works and the town of Marietta. We at once marched with the army to which we belonged to a point near Ruff's Mill, a distance of about twelve miles, where we again struck the enemy, finding him strongly intrenched. At this point, July 4, Capt. Charles A. Angel, acting major Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, was killed while assisting in getting his regiment in position. The country has lost no braver or truer soldier in all the war. The enemy's first line of works was charged and carried by the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio, of the First Brigade, in most gallant style, and during the night the enemy evacuated their entire works, which had been elaborately constructed. July 5, we again moved after the enemy, and on the 7th arrived at Howlett's [Howell's] Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River. On the 9th, with the Army of the Tennessee, we marched via Marietta to Roswell, where we arrived on the 10th, and at once forded the river, and constructed works for a tête-de-pont,

and next day commenced building a bridge across the river, which was completed on the 13th. On the 17th, leaving the Forty-third Ohio to guard the bridge and trains, we moved on Decatur, where we arrived on the 19th and encamped. Next day we moved about four miles toward Atlanta. On the 21st I was ordered back to Decatur with my command, to relieve General Garrard's cavalry and cover our wagon trains coming forward with supplies via Roswell. On the 22d of July I was attacked by a large force of the enemy. For details of the fight and operations of the day I beg leave to refer to the following report which has once been submitted in obedience to orders:

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 45, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, of date July 25, 1864, I have the honor to report that on the 21st instant I was ordered to proceed with my brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and the Sixty-third Ohio (the Forty-third Ohio being at Roswell), and a section of Battery C, First Michigan Artillery, to Decatur, Ga., and picket strongly the roads leading south and east of that town. On arrival there, six companies were posted covering all the approaches, and the three regiments and artillery put in position to defend and hold the town. In the forenoon of the 22d instant the enemy's cavalry made some demonstrations along our front, particularly on the road over which the Seventeenth Corps had just passed. I ordered four companies of the Sixty-third Ohio, all under Lieutenant-Colonel Rusk, to make a reconnaissance, and ascertain, if possible, the force of the enemy. Colonel Montgomery, commanding Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, asked permission to go, and I consented. Soon after the battalion started Second Lieut. T. D. Griffin, with four guns of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, reported to me, and I assigned him a position on the hill north of the jail and near the road. This battery was supported by three companies of the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry. The two remaining companies of this regiment were on the right of the line near Doctor Hoyle's house on the hill south of the railroad. On their left were the two guns of Battery C, First Michigan Artillery; next the remaining companies of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin; farther on the left, and covering the roads from the southeast, the Thirty-fifth New Jersey was posted. Colonel Montgomery had proceeded with the eight companies but a short distance before the enemy was developed in considerable force. Our skirmishers being sharply engaged, and discovering the enemy moving in force to the left of Colonel Montgomery, with the evident design of cutting him off, I ordered him to move to the left and rear so as to be in supporting distance of the main line. He had hardly executed the movement before the enemy advanced in strong force in my front, and at the same time pretty large masses were seen moving to my rear, both on my right and left. Colonel Montgomery's battalion got somewhat entangled in a swamp, which was found in their rear, when he attempted to rejoin the main line, and, being heavily pressed by the enemy, the command came in with the organization somewhat broken. Before all could extricate themselves from the swamp some were surrounded and captured by the enemy. The two companies on the right of the battery being joined by one or two companies of the reconnoitering party, a line was at once formed nearly perpendicular to the original line to meet the enemy on my right, and Colonel Cladek, with the Thirty-fifth New Jersey, was doing the same on the left. There was little difficulty in checking the advance of the enemy in front at any time during the action, but [as] the masses passing to my rear on the right and left would endanger the trains in town and on the road from Roswell, I fell back to the hill at the south line of the town. The line was soon formed with six guns in position, and the fight continued until the town was very nearly enveloped by the superior numbers of the enemy, when I again fell back into the court-house square, fighting from three sides of it. Here again the artillery opened with effect. The trains of the Fifteenth Corps, which were in town when the fight commenced, had all withdrawn and were safe. I had no doubt of my ability to hold the court-house square and the town, but this would not prevent the enemy from attacking the trains of our army coming up from Roswell, so I withdrew from the town on the Roswell road, and made a short stand just north of the place to beat off the enemy who were approaching from the west. In this I was assisted by Major Kuhn, of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, who threw out a strong line of skirmishers to the west of the road mentioned. He had just come up with the train

[illegible] forward and soon all were known to be safe, but the [illegible] and rapidity during the action.

[illegible] were done by line officers and non-commissioned officers and [illegible] commanders for [illegible] bravery and [illegible].

[illegible] I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness and [illegible] to Lieut.-Col. [illegible], acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut.-Colonel [illegible], acting assistant inspector-general; and Lieut.-Colonel [illegible], chief-[illegible] of my staff. These [illegible] were distinguished for bravery and intelligence.

The [illegible] lost something over [illegible] killed and [illegible] wounded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. SPRAGUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. DANIEL WEBB,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division, 16th Army Corps.

On the 20th of July my command was engaged in forming the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, on the 21st, I moved [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] to which my command was attached. On the morning of the 22d of July we commenced moving with the Army of the Tennessee toward the extreme right of the army and on the [illegible] of August, and were then formed in order of battle and moved forward into position with slight skirmishing near the head of Peachtree Creek. We moved forward from time to time, abandoning our works, and occasionally being sharply engaged with the enemy. During the time we were operating here, on the left, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, on our right, were heavily assaulted by the enemy. I was ordered to send a regiment, and the Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, being in position, was sent to report to General [illegible], and was soon in the thick, hotly engaged, and, as usual, acquitted itself with honor. The enemy, having been repulsed and severely punished, ceased trying to drive the corps behind from their position.

On the 28th of August we opened our works and commenced the advance which finally brought us, by a circuitous march, to a point on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, near Fairburn Station.

where we arrived on the 28th, and on the 29th destroyed the railroad for about four miles below Fairburn. August 30, marched in direction of Jonesborough, on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, and encamped on Flint River about 10 p. m. While near Jonesborough my command was in position and under arms, but was not engaged.

During the night of the 2d of September the enemy fled from Jonesborough, and our army moved in pursuit until we reached a point near Lovejoy's Station. Here it was officially announced that Atlanta was in our possession. The heart of every soldier was glad and rejoiced that he was one of the grand army which, in a campaign of over four months, had overcome every obstacle and driven the army of the enemy from one mountain stronghold to another, capturing hundreds of miles of the best earth-works the ingenuity and labor of the enemy could construct, and, finally, the fortified city of Atlanta, often boastingly proclaimed as their "last ditch." History gives no parallel to such a campaign, or the masterly skill which has brought it to so glorious a conclusion.

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of regimental commanders, to which I beg to refer for details, and the rolls of honor thereto attached, giving the names of the killed, wounded, and missing, aggregating, as exhibited by the following tabular statement:

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
25th Wisconsin Volunteers	2	29	9	114	1	25	180
35th New Jersey Veteran Volunteers	1	18	4	76	2	39	140
43d Ohio Veteran Volunteers	.....	10	3	58	.....	7	78
63d Ohio Veteran Volunteers	1	22	5	88	.....	38	154
Total	4	79	21	336	3	109	552

To Col. M. Montgomery, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, who was wounded and captured at Decatur, July 22; Col. John J. Cladek, Thirty-fifth New Jersey; Col. Wager Swayne, Forty-third Ohio, and Lieut. Col. Charles E. Brown, commanding Sixty-third Ohio, who was wounded and lost a leg, July 22, at Decatur, my profound and grateful thanks are due and rendered for their untiring zeal and never-failing gallantry throughout the long and arduous campaign. Such has been their devotion to duty, and so well have they been seconded and supported by the officers and men of their commands, that at no moment during the entire campaign could they be found not ready to meet the enemy.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Rusk, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin; Lieut. Col. William A. Henry, Thirty-fifth New Jersey; Lieut. Col. Walter F. Herrick, Forty-third Ohio, and Maj. John W. Fouts, Sixty-third Ohio (the first and last named officers having commanded their respective regiments since the battle of July 22, and by their works shown themselves competent to command in any emergency), deserve and have my thanks for the faithful and gallant discharge of every duty.

I cannot conclude without giving an expression of grateful thanks to Lieut. A. C. Fenner, Sixty-third Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Frank Smith, Sixty-fourth Illinois, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Edward B. Boyd, Sixty-third Ohio, acting

assistant quartermaster, and Lieut. Charles B. Blanchard, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, aide-de-camp and acting ordnance officer, for their uniform gentlemanly and soldierly bearing on the field of battle, on the march, and in camp. By their zeal and industry much has been done to secure the efficiency of this command, and my duties have been rendered comparatively light.

The following tabular statement gives the aggregate of each regiment present at the beginning and conclusion of the campaign, and shows the aggregate loss from all causes:

Regiment.	May 1, 1864.			September 3, 1864.			Loss from all causes.	Per cent. of loss.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.		
25th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	21	519	540	18	260	278	262	48
35th New Jersey Volunteers	17	449	466	13	198	211	255	55
43d Ohio Veteran Volunteers	28	656	684	16	405	421	263	38
63d Ohio Veteran Volunteers	27	711	738	21	399	420	318	41
Total	93	2,335	2,428	68	1,262	1,330	1,098	45

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Div., Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 558.

Reports of Col. John J. Cladek, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry, of operations May 13–15 and July 22.

CAMP THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
In Front of Resaca, Ga., May 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to Your Excellency the part taken by my regiment, under my command, in the action of Resaca, Ga., on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, 1864.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. May 13 the regiment formed in the third line of battle on the right of General Morgan L. Smith's command, advancing in line over fences and up a wooded hill, crossing ravines hardly passable for mounted officers. My regiment cleared the fences and woodland at a double-quick time, coming out on an open plain facing the Oostenaula River, about two miles above the town of Resaca, Ga. The regiment had but cleared the woods when two rebel regiments opened a brisk fusilade fire on us. I immediately gave the command "commence firing," not, however, before I had 3 or 4 men wounded. Two lines of battle were before me when I entered the woods, but somehow, through the nature of the ground, I got to the extreme front. The firing lasted about fifteen minutes, when both the rebel regiments gave way and ran, when I withdrew my regiment under cover of the woods, on account of a regiment to my left giving way, and I thinking myself flanked, otherwise I would have charged upon the retreating rebel regiments. In this day's action I lost 1 killed and 13 wounded; my own and

Lieutenant (Acting Adjutant) Pierson's horses were wounded. The enemy giving way in this quarter, we were ordered to the left to support some of our batteries, but in such a position as to be under two fires, the enemy's shells bursting over us, and our own shot tearing limbs of trees to splinters above our heads, which became dangerous for my men. Here I lost several men wounded, as two of my companies—E and I—were out skirmishing with the rebels, under command of Capt. Charles A. Angel, my acting major, on the river front. Early on the morning of the 14th we left our position of supporting batteries for Resaca. We crossed a bridge under the rebel works, where we received a deadly fire from artillery and infantry, under cover of rifle-pits. Here I lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded, and would have lost many had I not immediately, seeing the danger, ordered my men under cover. Shortly after an order came to return to our brigade, ordered to the rear for refreshment and rest; but at that moment our right center, under General Morgan L. Smith, being repulsed, I was ordered, with my regiment, to his support, passing through the right under the rebel works. After arriving on the new position assigned me the Thirty-fifth gave three rousing cheers, tending to inspire our troops in front with fresh energy, when the rebels opened a cross-fire of shot, shell, and canister upon us as we advanced, but fortunately we escaped with 1 man wounded. At 9.30 p. m. we were ordered to throw up intrenchments, which we did, and at 3 a. m. the 15th we were safely behind them, where we lay safe all the following day, delivering a murderous fire, and repulsing every attempt made by the rebels to advance, the enemy's fire taking no effect upon us. Some time during the night the rebels evacuated Resaca, and Captain Angel, with the two companies under his command, was ordered to enter the town, which duty he performed admirably, capturing 30 rebels and two mails, one to and one from their army, which they did not have time to assort.

In respect to the behavior of my regiment in this action, I cannot find words to express my satisfaction. Officers and men tried to outdo each other in gallant behavior, especially Capt. Charles A. Angel, acting major, and Lieut. David Pierson, acting adjutant. To both those officers great honor is due. I not alone recommend them to Your Excellency, but the whole regiment to a man, acting like a body of soldiers grown old in battles. I feel as proud of them as Napoleon did of his "Old Guard." They have earned and won for themselves a gallant name among our western troops in the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

JOHN J. CLADEK,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Governor PARKER.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH NEW JERSEY VET. VOL. INFTY.,
In the Field, Ga., July 26, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance to orders, I have the honor to forward a report of the part my regiment took in the engagement with the enemy at Decatur, Ga., July 22, 1864.

My regiment being camped in the lower part of the town on left flank, according to your orders, at the commencement of the conflict, I marched my regiment to the railroad, as the heaviest firing appeared to be there, but hardly had I reached that point and formed

line of battle when I became hotly engaged with the enemy, the regiment on my right having been driven across the railroad, thus leaving my right flank exposed to the enemy, which was immediately taken advantage of by them. At the same time cavalry and infantry of the enemy got between our picket-line and the left flank of my regiment. Seeing that I would shortly be cut off, and not receiving orders, although checking the enemy for the time being in my immediate front, I retreated up the hill about fifty yards, and immediately faced about and commenced firing. Knowing that it depended upon my regiment to cover the left of the brigade, I sent a company to the left between the houses and the field this side of my camp. At this time the regiment on my right again fell back, with the exception of Captain Gilmore, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers, with a number of his men, who kept upon my immediate right flank. Captain Sine, Company E, whom I sent to the left to cover my flank, at once became hotly engaged, being forced again to fall back step by step, and contesting sharply with the enemy for every foot of ground lost. The men of my regiment cheered lustily, which had the effect to cause the enemy to feel their way more cautiously into town. At this time I changed front to the rear to resist an attack upon my left about being made, but seeing our battery and infantry falling back more rapidly than I expected, I immediately worked my way up to the public square to cover the artillery. At this time the ammunition of my regiment became exhausted. I reported this fact to you, and your orders were to follow slowly on.

As to recommending officers and men for good behavior it would be difficult for me to discriminate, as all my orders were promptly and cheerfully obeyed. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry being field officer of the day, I was deprived of his valuable services. Lieut. David Pierson, acting adjutant, acted with his usual coolness. Captain Rowell, Company K; Captain Dayton, Company C; Captain Carman, Company F; Captain Sine, Company E; Lieutenant Harman, Company I; Lieutenant Crowell, Company A—all these officers showing great gallantry. In fact, the officers and men of my regiment showed no signs of giving up the contest without making the enemy pay dearly. Two companies—Captain Dusenberry, Company I, and Second Lieutenant Oliphant, Company D, with their commands—were captured while upon picket duty, losing all but 9 men of the two companies.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. J. CLADEK,

Colonel Thirty-fifth New Jersey Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. A. C. FENNER,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 559.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Henry, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. 35TH REGT. NEW JERSEY VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the part that this regiment took in the campaign just brought to a close.

On the 1st day of May the regiment marched from Decatur, Ala., to Woodville, and thence by rail to Chattanooga. From thence marched to Resaca, Ga., and on the 9th advanced on that town, and

about 6 p. m. marched to camp, where we arrived at 10 p. m. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th took part in the engagement before that town, losing 3 men killed and 2 officers and 20 men wounded and 1 missing. On the 16th we marched forward, and after several days' marching arrived at Kingston, where we rested a few days. We were again ordered forward, and arrived at Dallas on the evening of the 27th and was engaged with the enemy on the 28th. Capt. Charles A. Angel, in command of Companies E and I, advanced up the heights, and after holding it a short time, was compelled to retire. The regiment took part on the line of skirmishers in all that occurred at Dallas, losing 4 killed, 8 wounded, and 1 missing.

On June 5 we were ordered to the flank, and intrenched ourselves, building a circular earth-works. On the 6th we were relieved, and marched to Acworth. From thence we marched to Big Shanty, and while on skirmish line on the 14th and 15th lost 7 killed and 8 wounded. We marched to Kenesaw Mountain and took part in the movements at that place, losing 13 wounded.

On the morning of July 2 marched from Kenesaw, and on the 4th day of July, while advancing on the enemy's works near Nickajack Creek, Capt. and Actg. Maj. Charles A. Angel was killed, thus losing to the service a valuable and accomplished officer. From thence we marched to the right, and on the 8th we marched to Marietta, and from thence to the Chattahoochee River, which we forded on the 9th, and intrenched and rested for some days. We again marched, and on the 18th arrived at Decatur, and marched to the front the next day. The day following we returned to Decatur, and on the 22d took part in the engagement at that place, an official report of which has been forwarded.* We lost 1 killed, 16 wounded, and 2 officers and 37 men missing. Companies I and D, being on picket, were cut off and were nearly all captured. On the 23d we re-entered the town and went to Camp Conscript, where we intrenched. On the 24th we marched to the front of Atlanta and took position in rifle-pits, and on the night of the 26th was again on the march to the center, where we arrived on the evening of the 27th, and after skirmishing with the enemy took position. We lost on this occasion 1 man killed. On the 28th we were ordered to re-enforce the Fifteenth Army Corps, and arrived at the scene of action about 2 p. m., and at once became hotly engaged with the enemy, who advanced upon us seven times, and each time was repulsed, owing no doubt to the fact that we were posted in the edge of the woods, and intrenched behind logs and rails. Our loss was very light, having but 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

After the fight we returned to our former encampment, and on the 7th of August advanced our position and finished rifle-pits, which we found partially completed. On the night of the 8th we were ordered to the front to throw up works, and after working all night were relieved and returned to camp. On the 10th a shell from the enemy exploded in our camp, killing 1 man and wounding 6, 2 of whom have since died. On the 11th we were ordered on skirmish line, and also to advance the line, which we did, driving the enemy's pickets out of their pits easily. We lost 2 men wounded. On the 25th we marched out in charge of the Sixteenth Army Corps wagon train as guard, and owing to some mistake in orders we found ourselves on the night of that day entirely outside of our extreme right flank pickets, where we encamped with thirty wagons. I

*See p. 510.

caused trees to be felled, forming an abatis, and extra picket to be posted, and otherwise taking all the precautions that I deemed necessary to insure our safety. On the 26th we retraced our steps and joined the main train, with which we continued to do duty until relieved September 8, on which day I reported to brigade headquarters for duty.

In conclusion, I would state that the conduct of the officers and men of this command has been all that could be desired. In the hour of danger and battle they have always shown the most determined bravery and cheerful obedience to orders, which is so necessary to insure success. Of Colonel Cladek (now absent on duty, but in command of the regiment through most of the campaign) I must say that his good judgment, habits of discipline, careful attention to the wants of those under his command, and his cool, determined bravery on the fields of battle, thus giving a noble example to his officers and men, has proven him to be an efficient and accomplished officer, of whom his officers and men will ever feel proud.

Recapitulation: Killed, 18; wounded, 80; missing, 41. One man killed on picket-line on the 11th of August not included in the above.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. HENRY,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-fifth New Jersey Vet. Vols.

Capt. D. H. WILLIAMS,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 560.

Reports of Col. Wager Swayne, Forty-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with recent orders, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 22d instant this regiment, with five companies of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and one section of Battery C, First Michigan Artillery, all under my command, left Roswell, escorting a train of 400 wagons of the train of the Army of the Tennessee. As the advance of the train neared Decatur it was discovered that the enemy was cannonading the village, and afterward that he was in possession of it. The head of the train was turned to the right down a cross-road leading to the rear of the Twenty-third Corps, except a small portion belonging to the Seventeenth Corps, which, moving with difficulty, was turned to the right down a by-road a mile farther to the rear. At the crossing first named the troops distributed through the train were accumulated and disposed for defense, except three companies of the Ninth Illinois, Major Kuhn commanding, which moved on to assist Colonel Sprague with his brigade, retiring from Decatur by the same road. The entire train passed in safety, and the enemy making no demonstration my command followed it a quarter of a mile, when it rejoined the brigade already in position.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE,
Colonel Forty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. A. C. FENNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with recent orders, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of this command since May 1, 1864:

On that day the regiment moved from Decatur, Ala., as part of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps, the Second and Fourth Divisions composing the Left Wing, General G. M. Dodge commanding. It still serves in the same organization. Crossing the Tennessee and turning east the regiment marched, via Huntsville, to Woodville May 4, and moving thence by rail, arrived next day at Chattanooga, Tenn. Marching south at once to Rossville, Ga., and thence to Gordon's Mills, the command became part of the column designed to move upon Resaca, under Major-General McPherson. Turning east from the vicinity of La Fayette on the night of May 7, the regiment, having the advance, seized the pass known as Ship's Gap, and moving thence with the command next day into Snake Creek Gap, participated without casualty in the reconnaissance before Resaca May 9. When the demonstration on Resaca was resumed the regiment did duty in the front line May 13 and part of the 14th south of the town, and afterward until the evacuation north of the town in support of the Fifteenth Corps. This service was severe, the men remaining in line and relieving each other as skirmishers, almost without intermission for four days. In the performance of this duty Lieuts. Cornelius McCaffrey and John W. Thompson received severe flesh wounds, and of enlisted men 4 were killed and 18 wounded, whose names have been already presented in the reports of casualties. The skirmishers of this regiment were of the first who entered the village of Resaca. By the route of the main army the regiment reached Kingston May 19, at which place Company K, Capt. J. H. Rhodes, was detailed to guard the ordnance train, on which duty it remained until the 21st of June. From Kingston, May 25, the regiment entered Dallas next day, and the following morning took position in the line, and maintained a detail of two companies of skirmishers until the withdrawal of the army from before that place on the morning of the 1st of June, suffering a loss meanwhile in the person of Lieut. Milo Wilkinson, mortally wounded, and of 9 enlisted men wounded, whose names have been presented as before mentioned.

The Fourth Division being detailed to guard trains the regiment remained on the right flank of the army until the 6th of June, when it marched to Acworth, and leaving Acworth, June 10, participated in the gradual advance upon Kenesaw Mountain, without severe loss, 10 enlisted men wounded being the aggregate of casualties after leaving Dallas until July 3, when the position was evacuated by the enemy. Leaving at the same time the front of Kenesaw, and moving with the command to the right flank of the army, on July 4 the regiment developed the enemy's skirmish line near Ruff's Mill, and reached the Chattahoochee July 7, in the vicinity of Turner's Ferry.

The two following days were employed in marching, via Marietta, to Roswell, near which place, on the afternoon of the 10th, the command forded the Chattahoochee and fortified a tête-de-pont. July 17, the army moving on, the regiment was detached to remain at Roswell and hold the bridge and ford over the Chattahoochee, which

it did without incident until the 22d. At this place Company G, temporarily commanded by Lieut. Robert McNary, was detached for the protection of the division supply train, with which it has since remained. Escorting the supply train of the Army of the Tennessee it moved to the vicinity of Decatur, arriving just after the brilliant defense of that village by the rest of the brigade, under General John W. Sprague, to which alone it is indebted for the safe delivery of its charge. Re-entering Decatur and afterward assisting to destroy the Augusta railroad, on the night of the 26th of July the regiment moved with the command to the right of the main army, and next day took its place in the main line, and remained there, doing frequent skirmish and pioneer duty, for four weeks, suffering an aggregate of casualties of 2 men killed, 16 wounded, and 7 missing, the latter on the occasion of an advance of the whole line on the 4th of August.

On the afternoon of the 24th of August the regiment was withdrawn and employed that night and the next day in constructing earth-works to serve as a flank line during the withdrawal of the army. Taking its place in the movement, and marching via Campbellton, the regiment helped to destroy the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, near Fairburn, August 29, and the next evening reached the vicinity of Jonesborough, where it was present, but not engaged, during the operations of the 30th ultimo and of the 1st of September. Moving the next day through Jonesborough, the regiment assisted in the destruction of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, and went into camp near Lovejoy's. There, on the day following, after four months of labor, dangers, and exposure, which, without impairing its patriotism, had exhausted its strength, it welcomed an order officially announcing the close of a campaign that had already yielded the fruition of its hopes.

I cannot close an account of the campaign without referring to the faithfulness of Lieut. Col. W. F. Herrick, Capt. John S. Hamilton, and Lieut. John P. Kinney, adjutant, all continuing on duty when often suffering from actual disease. Capt. John H. Rhodes, when there was but one field officer with the regiment, relieved me with cordial and efficient service.

Capt. Peter Hewetson, when both the medical officers of the regiment had been removed for duty elsewhere, gave, to my great relief, his efficient aid as acting assistant surgeon through several weeks of laborious campaign. Rev. R. L. Chittenden, chaplain, has been unwearied in all the kindly usefulness of his calling; and only necessity that mention here be special, prevents a list of others who met the trying requirements of the campaign with a full measure of performance.

A higher tribute is due to the suffering and the dead. The last sacrifice to freedom has been freely made, and wounds just less than death have been borne as brave men can. Last winter all but a fraction of the enlisted men renewed their pledge of service, knowing all its meaning. In carrying out that pledge the hard trials of war have been met freely, but these only have been called to show the full honor and devotion of that act; they have shown it with their bodies and their lives. More than this cannot be written. Lieutenant Wilkinson, rising regularly from the ranks, uniformly meritorious, and a Christian gentleman, had hardly received his first commission when the seal of death was set to it.

For your further information I append a consolidated report of casualties, showing an aggregate loss of 3 officers and 72 men killed, wounded, and missing during the campaign.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE,
Colonel, Commanding Forty-third Ohio.

Lieut. A. C. FENNER,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 561.

Reports of Maj. John W. Fouts, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, before Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance of orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the engagement at Decatur, Ga., on the 22d day of July, 1864:

At about 1 p. m. four companies, viz, A, Capt. Frank T. Gilmore commanding; F, First Lieut. Louis Schmidt commanding; D, Capt. William Cornell commanding, and G, Capt. George Wightman commanding, were ordered to report to Colonel Montgomery, of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, at Hoyle's house, where they joined a detachment of Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, moved half a mile out on the Fayetteville road, and formed line facing west, left resting on road, Company G deployed as skirmishers. Enemy opened fire from wood about 400 yards in front, and at 2 p. m. opened with one piece of artillery upon the picket-line on the McDonough road, when, under orders from Colonel Sprague, the command was moved by the left flank to take position in support of the line. During this movement, while passing a deep ravine in single file, the enemy opened upon the command with two batteries, one in front and the other on the left flank. At the same time charged from same points, when they reformed, faced to the rear, and, after a sharp fight, fell back to join main line on ridge south and west of town, near Hoyle's house. Company E, Lieut. Thomas J. McCord commanding, and Company K, Capt. Daniel T. Thorne commanding, were on the grand guard line. At 1.30 p. m. their outposts were attacked, Company E's by cavalry and Company K's by artillery. The attack made by cavalry was repulsed. The enemy then advanced with two lines of skirmishers and a line of battle, when, under orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry, commanding guard line, it fell back fighting until it reached the railroad, when the enemy pressed upon it with very superior force and with such vigor as to cause the companies and men to separate in squads. Company B, Lieut. L. G. Matheny commanding, and Company C, Capt. Winslow L. Bay commanding, were ordered to support section of Company C, First Regiment [Michigan] Light Artillery. They had been in position but

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 6 men killed, 3 officers and 59 men wounded, and 7 men missing.

a few moments when the enemy opened upon them with artillery and charged with so much superior force in front and upon their right flank as to cause them to fall back. Company I, Lieut. James A. Gilmore commanding, was on provost duty in Decatur, formed in the public square, and met the enemy, fell back fighting and in good order to the ridge north of town, where, deploying as skirmishers in front and on the left flank, protected the disarranged parts of the brigade, which were being rallied on the ridge. Company H, Lieut. Charles M. Harrison commanding, was the only company left in camp. This company and the camp-guard took position to the right of section of Chicago Board of Trade Battery. The enemy advanced in greatly superior force and it became necessary for the battery to retire. While retiring the battery became entangled in a heap of old iron and was in danger of being captured. In order to save the battery Company G, which had formed on the left of battery, and Company H fixed bayonets and made a determined charge on the advancing line of the enemy, causing it to fall back to the railroad and giving the battery time to get off, and giving a large wagon train of the Fifteenth Army Corps time to leave the field, which, but for this charge, would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. These companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Brown, then fell back in good order to court square. Adjt. Howard Forrer was killed during this movement. The other companies of the regiment coming in at this time were rallied and formed on south side of court square with part of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and held the ground until completely flanked on right and left, when we were ordered to fall back to ridge north of the town. In rallying the regiment at this point Lieut. Col. Charles E. Brown was severely wounded and carried from the field. The enemy continuing the attack with a much superior force in front and on both flanks obliged us to fall back to the cover of the woods, and we took position with the balance of the brigade.

The casualties in the regiment were as follows, viz: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 1; total, 6. Enlisted men—killed, 10; wounded, 44; missing, 33; total, 87. Aggregate, 93.

With very few exceptions both officers and men displayed unusual gallantry and courage in their behavior. Of the enlisted men I would make special mention of the following for unusual bravery, perseverance, and success in rallying disorganized portions of the regiment, viz: Madison Hoon, sergeant-major; Andrew Smith, first sergeant Company B; Alexander C. Harper, sergeant, Company A; George W. Rike, sergeant, Company C; Chester M. Wilson, sergeant, Company D; Stewart Martindale, sergeant, Company E; Franklin Worthen, color-sergeant Company C, and Alonzo J. Shuman, private, Company D, who, when the banner bearer (Corpl. William J. Harris, Company C) was shot dead, picked up the banner, waved it above his head, and called upon the men to stand by him for he would die before our banner should fall into rebel hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FOUTS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. C. FENNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VET. INFANTRY,
In the Field, September 5, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of proceedings of the Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry from May 1, 1864, to September 2, 1864:

May 1, the regiment started from Decatur, Ala., crossed to the north side of the river, marched twelve miles east, and bivouacked. May 2, marched sixteen miles and bivouacked at Huntsville, Ala. May 3, marched twenty miles and bivouacked near Chattanooga railroad. May 4, marched seven miles and rested at Woodville; at 3 p. m. took the cars for Chattanooga. May 5, arrived at Chattanooga in the morning; moved at 4 p. m. and marched seven miles and bivouacked near Rossville. May 6, marched eight miles to Gordon's Mills; had 1 man killed by a falling limb of a tree. May 7, marched seventeen miles and bivouacked near Mattox Gap, in Taylor's Ridge. May 8, marched twelve miles; passed through Villanow. May 9, took part in the reconnaissance in force made by Major-General McPherson near Resaca, Ga.; moved eight miles toward Resaca and moved back four miles in the evening and encamped, and occupied Snake [Creek] Gap. May 10, moved forward two miles and returned in the p. m. to former camp. May 11, remained in camp. May 12, moved one mile and a half to the front and encamped. May 13, moved two miles to the front and formed line of battle; took part in the fight near Resaca; had 2 men wounded. May 14, remained in position, being unable to advance on account of an impassable stream in our front; skirmishing all day; had 9 men wounded; in p. m. the regiment was detached to support a section of a battery. May 15, remained supporting the battery, and were not in action during the day. May 16, the enemy having evacuated Resaca, the regiment moved with the brigade seven miles and a half to the right, crossed the Oostenaula River at Tanner's Ferry on a pontoon bridge, formed line of battle, and lay under arms all night.

May 17, in bivouac during the day; moved at 7 p. m.; marched nine miles; halted at midnight. May 18, marched fifteen miles; passed through Adairsville and bivouacked at 4 a. m. May 19, marched seven miles and bivouacked one mile west of Kingston, Ga. May 20, 21, and 22, remained in camp near Kingston, Ga. May 23, moved at midnight; marched eight miles, crossed the Etowah River, and encamped at 3.30 a. m. May 24, started at 6 a. m., marched fourteen miles, and bivouacked at Van Wert. May 25, marched eight miles toward Villa Rica, and bivouacked at midnight. May 26, moved at 3 a. m. one mile southeast and seven miles northeast toward Dallas; formed line of battle and moved one mile through the town and bivouacked. May 27, formed line of battle and commenced skirmishing; lost 4 men killed and 4 men wounded. May 28, skirmishing; lost 2 men killed and 2 wounded. May 29, skirmishing; lost 1 man wounded. May 30, skirmishing; lost 4 men wounded. May 31, skirmishing; lost 1 man wounded.

June 1, the regiment was in position in face of the enemy; moved five miles in a northeast direction, in the rear and toward the left of the army; encamped on Pumpkin Vine Creek; worked all night fortifying our position. June 2, remained in camp; slight skirmishing in our front. June 3, moved east two miles and encamped.

June 4, changed our position by moving half a mile to the right. June 5, marched five miles in the direction of Acworth and bivouacked. June 6, marched ten miles and bivouacked at Acworth. June 7, 8, and 9, remained in camp. June 10, marched five miles to Big Shanty Station, on the Atlanta railroad, and bivouacked in line of battle. June 11, took part in reconnaissance in force; moved two miles to the front, skirmishing. June 12 and 13, remained in position, skirmishing. June 14, advanced our line half a mile, skirmishing. June 15, advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers half a mile; had 3 men wounded in camp. June 16, engaged in skirmishing; had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. June 17, skirmishing; had 1 man killed and 2 wounded. June 18, skirmishing; had 2 men wounded. June 19, moved forward about one mile, the enemy having fallen back; commenced skirmishing; had 1 man wounded. June 20, skirmishing; had 2 men wounded. June 21 and 22, remained in camp. June 23, skirmishing at Kenesaw Mountain; lost 3 men wounded. June 24, remained in camp. June 25, moved half a mile to the front and occupied the front line of breast-works. June 26 and 27, remained in camp; had 1 man killed whilst in camp. June 28, regiment went on the skirmish line on Kenesaw Mountain; had 1 man killed. June 29, skirmishing; lost 3 men wounded; relieved and went to camp 8 p. m. June 30, remained in camp.

July 1, remained in camp at foot of Kenesaw Mountain. July 2, remained in camp; received orders to march at a moment's notice. July 3, after the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the enemy the regiment marched west and south to near Nickajack Creek, 12 miles. July 4, moved two and a half miles to the front, formed line of battle, fortified our position, and supported the First Brigade in a charge, in which they were successful. July 5, marched southwest five miles and bivouacked on the Sandtown road. July 6, moved four miles toward Chattahoochee River and bivouacked. July 7, moved two miles toward Howell's Ferry and bivouacked. July 8, skirmished with the enemy across Chattahoochee River. July 9, evacuated position on the Chattahoochee River, marched 17 miles, passed through Marietta, and bivouacked on the road to Roswell. July 10, marched thirteen miles and forded the Chattahoochee River and encamped on the south bank. July 11 to 16, remained in camp on south bank of Chattahoochee River. July 17, marched seven miles and bivouacked near Nancy's Creek. July 18, marched six miles and bivouacked near Peach Tree Creek. July 19, marched five miles, formed line of battle, and bivouacked at Decatur, Ga. July 20, marched three miles toward Atlanta and took position in reserve for the Fifteenth Army Corps. July 21, moved back to Decatur, Ga., to relieve cavalry and guard the trains of the Army of the Tennessee. July 22, took part with the brigade in the engagement at Decatur, Ga. Two companies of this regiment by a charge upon a superior force of the enemy saved from capture a section of the Board of Trade Battery and a large wagon train of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The enemy attacked on all sides with a very superior force, and, after two hours' hard fighting, we were finally driven out of the town with the loss of 1 commissioned officer (Adjt. Howard Forrer) killed, 4 wounded, and 1 wounded and taken prisoner; enlisted men, 10 killed, 44 wounded, and 31 missing; aggregate, 91. Lieut. Col. Charles E. Brown severely wounded in leg, rendering amputation necessary. (For fuller details of this day's fight see appended

copy of report of July 26, 1864.*) July 23, reoccupied Decatur and moved west of the town and fortified our position near Conscript camp. July 24, regiment assisted in destroying the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad. July 25, rejoined our corps and went into position in reserve. July 26, moved during the night to the rear and toward the extreme right of the army. July 27, continued our march and arrived at the extreme right at 4 p. m.; moved in line of battle one mile; darkness coming on we halted and fortified our position. July 28, moved to the front 150 yards, fortified our position, and encamped. July 29, remained in camp. July 30, moved to the right and relieved a division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. July 31, moved back to our old position of the 30th.

August 1, occupying our old position of July 31; the enemy threw 64-pound shell into camp. August 2, regiment went on the skirmish line. August 3, relieved from skirmish line and occupied our old camp. August 4 to 7, remained in camp. August 8, regiment went on the skirmish line. August 9, relieved from skirmish line and occupied second line of works. August 10, remained in camp. August 11, moved to front line of works and relieved Forty-third Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry. August 12, spent the day in strengthening our position; lost 1 man wounded whilst in camp. August 13 to 15, remained in camp. August 16, regiment on skirmish line; lost 1 man wounded whilst in camp. August 17, relieved from skirmish line and occupied our old position; lost 1 man wounded. August 18, 19, remained in camp. August 20, remained in camp; lost 1 man killed whilst in camp. August 21 to 25, remained in camp. August 26, evacuated our position at 1 a. m. successfully and took position on the relieved line and strengthened our works; moved again at 9 p. m. and marched all night. August 27, marched all day and bivouacked near Camp Creek, having marched eleven miles.

August 28, moved south and east seven miles and bivouacked near West Point railroad. August 29, marched three miles south of Fairburn, on West Point railroad, and destroyed the railroad from there back six miles, and returned at dark to our camp of the previous day. August 30, marched all day and at midnight bivouacked near Macon railroad. August 31, moved half a mile to the front and fortified our position on the right flank of the army.

September 1, regiment on picket. September 2, relieved from picket; marched south through Jonesborough, the enemy having evacuated; bivouacked four miles south of Jonesborough; received official dispatch of the occupation of Atlanta.

Recapitulation: This regiment has marched during the campaign upward of 355 miles; participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Atlanta, and Jonesborough, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing as follows, viz: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 4; wounded and taken prisoner, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 22; wounded, 88; missing, 31. Aggregate, 147.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FOUTS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. C. FENNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 516.

No. 562.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH WISCONSIN VET. VOL. INFTY.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 45, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and Special Orders, No. 70, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, received this morning, I have the honor to make the following report of the part this command took in the battle of July 22, at and near Decatur, Ga.:

Companies D and G were on picket, under command of Capt. M. E. Leonard, about one mile south of Decatur; at 12 m. Companies B, E, F, and I, with four companies from the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, under the command of Col. Milton Montgomery and myself, were ordered out on the road leading south to ascertain what the strength and position of the enemy was (it having been reported that the enemy was in overwhelming force). We moved forward, deploying two companies about half a mile, when we discovered the enemy in strong force. At this moment we were informed that the enemy was coming in on our left, when Col. M. Montgomery moved rapidly to the left with six companies, leaving me in charge of the right. At this moment I discovered a line of battle on my right flank advancing rapidly, also a heavy force was coming in on our left. We were obliged to fall back to the line of battle, composed of one section of the Chicago battery and Companies C, H, and K of our regiment; were under command of Maj. W. H. Joslin. Here we attempted to make a stand, but finding the enemy were closing in on both flanks we fell back to town. Here we successfully checked the enemy, holding our position until ordered to fall back farther. In falling back we had a swamp and deep ditch to cross. Colonel Montgomery got his horse down and had to abandon him. He took his revolvers from the holders, and I am told fired several shots at the enemy. He was shot in the arm, breaking it between the wrist and elbow, and was captured.

Of the officers and men engaged on this day I have no particular one to recommend or make special mention of. They all did their duty nobly, and with credit to themselves and the cause.

List of casualties were forwarded you a few days ago.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. RUSK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. A. C. FENNER,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 16th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
Near East Point, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following details in regard to this regiment—the part taken by it from May 1 to the present time:

The regiment left Decatur, Ala., proceeding via Huntsville, and took cars on the 4th of May, arriving at Chattanooga at 12 a. m. [midnight]. On 5th marched five miles and camped. 6th, arrived at Gor-

don's Mills. 7th, halted at Gordon's Gap, and proceeded to Mattox Gap. 8th, waited for wagon train to pass till 4 p.m., then marched about ten miles and encamped. 9th, arrived at bluffs near Resaca Station, formed line of battle, when the enemy opened upon us with their batteries; at dusk marched six miles and encamped. 10th, marched two miles to the front and formed line of battle, Companies K, I, and B deployed as skirmishers; rained and stormed at night; received orders to move at 12 midnight into intrenchments; marched back to old camp-ground. 12th, at 3 p. m. went to the front four miles, and encamped. 13th, left camp, marched four miles and formed line of battle; skirmished with the enemy all day; encamped in ravine at evening. 14th, remained partly under cover of bluff, shot, shell, and musketry pouring in upon us; at 5 p. m. fell in and double-quicked over the bridge and lay down in line to the right on bottom land; ordered to cover under bluff, still to the right, and then ordered to double-quick round the same to the right and then to the left in ravine and form line on crest of the hill in front; advanced in line about ten paces, and delivered our fire with terrific force, which was kept up till 10 p. m.; during the night worked on rifle-pits. 15th, first fire given by the enemy before daylight, which was instantly returned, and continued till 4 p. m., the enemy retiring; relieved by the Third Missouri Infantry at 7 p. m., who took our position; we retired to rear of bluff; at 11 p. m. heavy firing to our left, the enemy retreating all night. 16th, enemy evacuated Resaca; marched about five miles, crossing the Calhoun [Oostenaula] River on pontoons, and camped at 3 p. m.; at 4 p. m. the pickets were reported driven in, and we fell in in line, Companies C and H as skirmishers in front and on the right; remained in line all night and most of the next day. 17th, at 4 p. m. ordered to march ten miles, and camped in clover-field. 18th, marched eight miles and halted till dusk, owing to the train passing, and then marched eight miles during the night; arrived at camp-ground about 5 a. m., passing through Adairsville. 19th, ordered to march to Kingston; fighting at the front; marched eight miles and camped within half a mile of town. Remained in camp till the 23d, when we were ordered to be ready to march with twenty days' rations. 24th, started at 12.30 a. m. and halted at 8 a. m.; proceeded through Van Wert, and camped half a mile from town, marching twenty-eight miles. 25th, started at 12 noon and arrived at camp at 12 night, only making ten miles, progress retarded by wagon train. 26th, started at 5 a. m. on march; marched about eight miles to within two miles and a half of Dallas, when we formed in line at 11 a. m., and skirmished till 5 p. m., when we advanced through Dallas, now deserted, and encamped; ordered again to march forward, but order countermanded at 6 p. m. 27th, ordered to fall in early and advance to the front; heavy skirmishing; remained in line all night. 28th, at 3 a. m. ordered to be ready; remained in line all day and night; at 11 p. m. heavy firing on the left; at 5.30 p. m. enemy charged on skirmish line, but was repulsed; enemy retired with heavy loss; B and E skirmishing companies. 29th, heavy skirmishing in front all day; at 9 p. m. the enemy charged the skirmish line, was repulsed, and attacked several times; enemy retired again, with heavy loss. 30th, considerable firing on the skirmish line, but nothing unusual transpired; Company G on skirmish line. 31st, during the night erected breastworks. Estimated distance marched, 230 miles.

June 1, ordered to fall in before daylight and move silently to the rear, Company F on skirmish, and Company K to remain in old works till regiment passed out; marched six miles to Pumpkin Vine Creek and encamped. Remained in camp till 2 p. m. of the 2d, when we moved one mile to the right, where we were attacked by the enemy's batteries; ours answered and silenced them. 3d, ordered to move four miles to the right of Pumpkin Vine Creek, and encamped; at night built breast-works, Companies D, K, and H on picket; here we remained till 4 p. m. of the 5th, changing position four miles to the right. 6th, commenced march at 5 a. m., passing through Acworth, and encamped three-quarters of a mile from town, forming connection with General Harrow on the right and General Sweeny on the left; marched twelve miles. Remained here till the 10th at noon, when we marched four miles and encamped, skirmishing in front. Company E on picket. 11th, commenced march at 9 a. m. in front of brigade (right in front) two miles to railroad, Companies K and I skirmishing on right of railroad, enemy in front and on the flanks when we formed line of battle. 12th, Company C ordered at 3 a. m. to build rifle-pits in front, and finished them by daylight. 13th, Company D detailed to open roads through woods to rear for access to train; Companies K, H, and C occupied the front rifle-pits at dark. 15th, Companies D, G, I, B, and F on skirmish line, under charge of Lieut. Col. J. M. Rusk; at 5 p. m. balance of regiment moved forward to rifle-pits; heavy skirmishing all day; at 11 p. m. regiment formed line and advanced to support of skirmish line, the enemy making at that time some demonstration. 16th, advanced steadily, skirmishers having farther advanced; at 11 p. m. heavy firing in front, and regiment ordered in line. 17th, Companies K and H on skirmish line; received the following circular from brigade headquarters: "Major-General Dodge has been advised that the enemy are retiring from Hooker's and Howard's front, moving toward the left; commanders of regiments will exercise their usual vigilance." At 11 p. m. heavy firing again on skirmish line. Remained here till the 19th, when we advanced in front of rifle-pits and changed position at right angles with our former position; at 11 a. m. moved forward to and over the rebel line of works and advanced quarter of a mile, then ordered back to rear of said rebel works; at 4 p. m. advanced to crest of hill and erected earth-works; rained hard nearly all day; Company B on skirmish line to the right. 20th, Company F on extension line to right of regiment; heavy firing all day by batteries and musketry; opened heavy about 6 p. m. and continued all night, mostly to the right. 21st, Company A detailed to guard ordnance train, and remained on that duty to the present time. 22d, enemy's batteries opened on us about 9.30 a. m. fiercely and close; Companies F, H, E, K, and C on skirmish line. 26th, Companies G, D, I, B on skirmish line, in charge of Lieut. Col. J. M. Rusk. 27th, received orders to be ready to advance at 8 a. m., and we are now awaiting further orders.

July 1, in camp at Kenesaw Mountains, Ga. 2d, received orders to proceed to Pine Grove, eight miles to the right. 3d, started at 5 a. m., passing on road between Kenesaw Mountains and Lost Mountain. 4th, advanced to the front some three miles and put up breast-works; ordered to support of battery under heavy fire; occupied rebel works just vacated by the enemy, a heavy charge having been made on them; shifted our position several times, and then reconstructed the works to our own use; at 10 p. m. Company E advanced to cover

our battalion. 5th, Company F on skirmish line; orders received to be ready to move, the enemy retiring; we marched to the rear until we struck the Sandtown road, and proceeded till we reached within two and a half miles of the Chattahoochee River, and encamped. Here we remained till the 7th at 1 p. m; we then marched two miles to the front, toward the river, where heavy firing was heard at the crossing. Here we remained till the 9th at 7 a. m., when we marched back, passing through Marietta, Ga., and encamped. 10th, started at 6 a. m., and proceeded to Chattahoochee River, and crossed the same by wading, the bridge having been burnt by the enemy, and encamped south side of river on high hill. Here we remained till the 17th at 12 noon; proceeded on the Cross Keys road about five miles, when there was heard in front heavy firing and to the right; we closed column at half distance to the right of road until reconnaissance was made; Company B sent out as skirmishers on the right; orders received to bivouac for the night, bridge having been burnt by the enemy over Nancy's Creek. 18th, started at 7 a. m. by by-road, and struck the Peach Tree road after crossing the railroad track, and struck to the right on the Decatur road, and bivouacked about 2 p. m., near Widow Elliott's farm. 19th, started at 5 a. m. and proceeded through Decatur, Ga.; considerable firing when we neared the town. 20th, received orders to move quite early, but remained till 6.30 p. m., when we proceeded about four miles, encamping to the right of the railroad and to the right of the Army of the Tennessee, and in rear of General Logan's command; heavy firing all night. 21st, orders received to march back to Decatur, Ga., at 9 a. m., to guard the flank of the trains of the Army of the Tennessee, with section of battery from Fourteenth Ohio, and arrived at former camp-ground at noon; Companies H and C on picket. July 22, Companies D and G on picket; at 11.30 a. m. Companies I, B, F, and E ordered out with four companies of Sixty-third Ohio, in command of Col. M. Montgomery and Lieut. Col. J. M. Rusk (the enemy having been reported in front in heavy force), Major Joslin being left in command of camp with three companies, K, C, and H, and one section of Third Michigan Battery, the Fourteenth Ohio Battery having been relieved; at 12 noon orders received to fall in, as the enemy was then charging the line in overwhelming force. Our lines fell back to camp, when the battery opened on them with effect. We retired to town, where we formed line and succeeded in checking the enemy, when we found they were coming in on us on both flanks, we again retired to the crest of a hill on edge of woods, where we succeeded in successfully checking the enemy. We then retired beyond the town half a mile and erected breast-works, when the enemy retired toward the railroad, and was reported at dusk by our cavalry to be fortifying; Company B sent forward on skirmish line, under charge of Major Joslin; no further hostilities during the night. Our loss in this action was severe, but we have reason to believe the enemy received a greater loss. July 23, left our breast-works at 6 a. m. and proceeded toward town; found no resistance; made sufficient detail to find our killed and wounded; buried the dead and provided for the wounded as far as our limited means would allow; halted about two hours for this purpose and then proceeded on the Atlanta road about two miles and erected breast-works and bivouacked at 12 noon. Remained here till 25th, at 5 p. m., when we proceeded about three miles and encamped in line behind breast-works. July 26, at 5 p. m. orders received for

teams to move out and the regiment to move after the Second Division at 12 midnight, but orders subsequently received, we moved out at 6 p. m. and proceeded on Atlanta road about two miles, where we bivouacked behind pits till midnight 27th, then moved back some three-quarters of a mile on same road and took a northerly course, crossing the railroad about 3 p. m., passed on some two miles, and halted to the right; when in position we formed line in rear of Sixty-third and Forty-third Ohio, and advanced in line, driving the enemy some half a mile through the woods, when we halted, expecting to charge the hill in front, but it was not thought advisable, so we lay on our arms all night on side of hill. 28th, this morning moved out to the left of brigade and took position in works occupied by Eighty-first Ohio, whom we relieved. At 12 noon the enemy moved on our right, and heavy firing and charging made at 3 p. m.; the Fourteenth Ohio Battery took position on our immediate right. We assisted in building a fort for the battery, when the enemy's batteries opened on our battery, and for about one hour we were under a cross-fire, but no one was hurt, the shell alighting mostly in space left for Company F, who were out on fatigue duty at the fort at the time; firing ceased at 5.30 p. m. 29th, orders received to move, but for some reason we remained all day; the Sixty-sixth Indiana ordered to relieve us, and bivouacked in our rear. 30th, moved out to the right about 10 a. m., and bivouacked behind works. 31st, the regiment detailed as grand guard and moved out to the front. Estimated distance marched, 118 miles.

August 1, the regiment was relieved as grand guard at 8 a. m., and moved out to the left in rear of brigade in reserve. Remained till the 4th, when we moved to works formerly held by the Forty-third Ohio; while the skirmish line was advanced, heavy firing with musketry and artillery. Our division fell back in the evening in consequence of the Second Division not holding the advance they made. August 5, regiment came back to camp. August 6, regiment moved out at 7 a. m. and relieved the Thirty-ninth Ohio; Companies H, K, G, I, B, and E advanced to outposts, Companies C, D, and F in reserve in works; at 9 a. m. the enemy advanced in double line, but was forced to retire; cartridges expended, 8,000. August 7, relieved by the Forty-third Ohio, and the line advanced, when we supported them. August 8, all day spent in strengthening our works and cleaning our grounds; heavy firing all day in front. August 9, regiment on fatigue duty strengthening the advanced line; in the afternoon moved forward and built strong works and other defenses; heavy firing all night. August 10, all day the enemy's batteries have been opened on us, some shots coming very close; 2 officers wounded and several men and 2 horses killed. August 11, at 3 a. m. the Second and Fourth Divisions advanced skirmish line with success, our regiment supporting; enemy opened with shell, and we replied with success. August 12, notice received that the regiment would be grand guard to-morrow. August 13, we relieved the pickets at 3 a. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Rusk field officer of the day; at 9 a. m. the enemy opened their batteries on us without damage; ours silenced them for some time; we expended 17,000 rounds ammunition. August 14, the regiment relieved by the Seventeenth New York; heavy firing on the line all day; at 5 p. m. there was heavy musketry and cannonading on our right. August 15, 16, and 17, heavy firing on the skirmish line. August 18, enemy opened on us again; skirmish line advanced and held. August 19, our batteries opened this morn-

ing; enemy returned some fire, but finally acted on the defensive. August 20, 21, 22, and 23, nothing particular transpired. August 24, afternoon the enemy opened their batteries and quite a lively artillery fight was the consequence; orders for grand guard to-morrow and that we would move at 9 a. m. for Owl Church. Received Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge's address to the soldiers of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, on leaving the command. August 25, regiment went on skirmish line before early dawn; orders received to draw off the skirmishers at 11 p. m., then at 12 midnight, and finally at 3 a. m. the 26th, at the same time as the Second Division, which was placed to our left; the enemy's pickets fired almost incessantly all night. 26th, pickets were drawn off the line between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning in good order, and took position two miles south of west of Atlanta on ground formerly occupied by the Fifteenth Corps and the battle-field of the 28th of July, with this exception, we now faced to the rear and at right angles with former position; orders received to move at 8 p. m. to the vicinity of Owl Church and struck the main road, where we waited for the Seventeenth Corps to advance until 11 p. m.; then followed out past the church some two miles and three-quarters and bivouacked till 1 p. m. the 27th, when we moved back on the same road and struck a road to the left, passed on, and at the forks of same took the right-hand road (running east and west), and bivouacked for the night some thirteen miles from Atlanta, fronting southeast. August 28, orders received to move out at 7 a. m.; started out on road toward the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad; marched some seven miles and bivouacked for the night. August 29, started out along the railroad and tore up the same until 5 p. m. in vicinity of Fairburn Station; returned to camp and rested for the night. August 30, commenced march at 6.30 a. m. toward the Macon road and bivouacked near Jonesborough for the night, heavy skirmishing in front; marched about fourteen miles. August 31, changed position in line of Forty-third Ohio at 10 a. m. to the right; at 12 m. moved out to the right and took position on east and west line and erected breast-works; town of Jonesborough in sight; charging and heavy fighting on our left by the Fifteenth Corps, supported by the Seventeenth Corps; received congratulatory order from Major-General Sherman that the rebel army was cut in two near Rough and Ready. Estimated distance marched this month about sixty miles.

September 1, heavy firing all day; remained in bivouac. September 2, received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice; started at 9 a. m., passing through Jonesborough; marched about seven miles, and bivouacked at 5.30 p. m.; heavy firing and cannonading in the front with Hood's and Hardee's corps; reported to the command that Atlanta was evacuated. September 3, received order confirming the evacuation of Atlanta, tearing up of railroad to cease; left camp at 1 p. m. and marched by circuitous route to the right, about one mile and a quarter, and faced to the rear on the right of Forty-third Ohio in corn-field and bivouacked. September 4, remained in camp. September 5, orders received to move at 4 p. m., and moved out about one mile and halted; detail made to strengthen works on each side of battery; at 6 p. m. ordered into works and remained standing under arms till 7 p. m.; remained here all night; detail twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Barber, to report to corps headquarters for guard; heavy rain all night. September 6, commenced march at early daylight and bivouacked

in works occupied by us on the 31st of August and 1st and 2d of September; marched about six miles. September 7, moved out at 6.30 a. m., and marched about eight miles, and bivouacked at 11 a. m., four miles from East Point; seven companies on picket and one on patrol duty. September 8, moved out at 6.30 a. m. in rear of brigade, and bivouacked about 10.30 a. m. about half a mile from East Point in rebel works, grounds being policed for camp purposes.

I cannot close this report without speaking of the valor and patriotism evinced by the officers and men of this command during the campaign just ended, as too much praise cannot be given them for the part they have taken in it. Were I to mention some, I should be doing injustice to the rest, but I would particularly make mention of Color Bearer Pleasant S. Pritchett, Company C, for his noble conduct during the campaign.

I annex a list of casualties from the 1st of May to the present time.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. M. RUSK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. H. WILLIAMS,
[*A. A. A. G.*,] *2d Brig., 4th Div., 16th Army Corps.*

No. 563.

Report of Col. James H. Howe, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of skirmish (May 27) at Pond Springs, Ala.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ala., May 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 26th instant I received from Col. W. H. Morgan, then commanding U. S. forces at this place, an order in the following terms:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Decatur, Ala., May 26, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. HOWE,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

The Twenty-fifth Indiana and Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will, with two days' cooked rations in haversacks and properly armed and equipped, march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Two pieces of artillery from Company D, Second Illinois Light Artillery, will be ordered to report to Colonel Howe and march at the same time. The detail now on grand guard duty from the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will remain on duty until the brigade returns. Colonel Howe will report at these headquarters for further instructions immediately.

By order of Col. William H. Morgan:

A. VERHOEFF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

That upon receiving further instructions, I was directed to march with the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteers, and with the other two pieces of Battery D, in addition to the force named above.

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* Aggregating 1 officer and 24 men killed, 10 officers and 119 men wounded, and 3 officers and 23 men captured or missing; total, 180.

I was also verbally directed by Colonel Morgan to march toward Courtland some ten or twelve miles to develop the enemy if possible, bring him to an engagement when the cavalry should come up. That General Blair, then being in Decatur with the Seventeenth Army Corps, very much desired to have Roddey's command either captured or destroyed, and that the object of sending out a small body of infantry was to engage the enemy in front, while the cavalry should attack him in flank or rear. I was also instructed that I should be joined by Colonel Long's cavalry brigade at about that distance from Decatur, and to follow him in his advance toward Courtland as far as should be necessary to assist him in case of need. I was also instructed to accompany Colonel Long to Moulton from Courtland, if the enemy should be found in sufficient force to render that necessary for the protection of his command. The hour of my departure from Decatur was changed to 8 a. m., that fixed for the cavalry was at 11 a. m. I marched precisely at 8 o'clock upon the Courtland road, and about three miles from town drove in the enemy's pickets. I found that I had only Colonel Pickett's regiment in my front. They fell back before my skirmishers, making stands, however, at every point where the ground or the woods furnished them a cover. About eight miles from Decatur they were re-enforced by all of General Roddey's forces in that vicinity, under his personal command. Their resistance was sufficient to compel me to keep a strong skirmish line continually displayed, but did not delay my advance. At the point where the Moulton and Lamb's Ferry road crosses the Courtland road, they ambushed a considerable force, but were gallantly routed by a charge by Captain Rea, of the First Ohio Cavalry, and about 150 men of his command who had just joined me. I marched forward skirmishing constantly to a point about fourteen miles from Decatur, when I halted and waited until about 4 p. m., when the cavalry brigade of Colonel Long joined me. He deployed a portion of one regiment dismounted as skirmishers, leaving two regiments following in my rear, and the column moved on. As we emerged from the woods upon a large plantation about one mile from General Roddey's camp at Pond Springs, and five miles from Courtland, I found the enemy drawn up in line of battle about 1,500 strong, with a battery of four guns in position commanding the road. As the head of my column came out of the woods, the enemy commenced shelling it. I immediately placed my battery in position with the dismounted cavalry, and my infantry supporting in two lines. The enemy's battery was silenced after a few rounds from my artillery, and their whole force fled in a panic. Before the two regiments of cavalry came up the enemy had disappeared down the road in the direction of Courtland. We pursued them as rapidly as possible, passing through General Roddey's late camp at Pond Springs, from which he had removed everything. We followed them through Courtland, camping about 8 o'clock in the evening upon a creek just west of that village, having marched twenty miles since morning, with a strong skirmish line constantly engaged with the enemy for seventeen miles. Colonel Long not deeming my further presence with him on his march to Moulton necessary, and having but one day's rations in haversacks, I determined to return, and accordingly at 5.30 o'clock on the 28th of May I marched toward Decatur, arriving unmolested by the enemy at that place on the evening of that day.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of my command for their patient endurance and cool courage during a most fatiguing march of forty miles over dusty roads in extreme heat. I can not, moreover, forbear to express my especial thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Rheinlander and his officers and men, of the veteran Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, for the cool courage, skill, and endurance with which they followed the enemy in a constant skirmish for seventeen miles.

My losses were only 5 men wounded, and none of them seriously. I can furnish no estimate of rebel loss. Major Williams, commanding battalion, was left dead upon the field in their retreat, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable.

My command is in splendid condition, eagerly awaiting orders.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. HOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 564.

Report of Col. John Tillson, Tenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 20–September 6.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jonesborough, September 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 102, current series, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report, my connection with this brigade was made on the 20th of August, and for its history prior to that period I must refer to the reports (accompanying) of commanding officers of Twenty-fifth Indiana and Thirty-second Wisconsin. The operations of the Seventeenth New York, which, on the 20th ultimo, was transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and which up to that time had been a portion of the brigade, are, I presume, generally embraced in the reports above named.

The brigade as originally constituted remained in Decatur, Ala., from the 1st of May last until the 5th of August, when it left by railroad for the front, and reported to the division in front of Atlanta on the 7th. It remained, doing picket duty and holding position within one mile and a half of Atlanta, on the southeast, until the 20th, when the Seventeenth New York was taken out and the Tenth Illinois Infantry added to the organization, the command devolving upon Col. John Tillson, of the Tenth Illinois, as senior officer. The operations have been unimportant during the two weeks of my command, except as they claim connection with the bold and brilliant movements of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, resulting in the forced abandonment of Atlanta and the successful close of a four months' campaign.

The history of the Tenth Illinois, perhaps, during most of this period, belongs to the army and corps with which it was formerly

associated, but as it will there be unrecorded, I must make it a brief mention. It left Rossville, Ga., on the morning of the 2d of May, reached Ringgold the same day, remained there until the 7th, when it formed the advance of the brigade and division in the movement toward Dalton and Tunnel Hill, passing through the latter place, from which the enemy was driven with but slight opposition. One-half of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and took an advanced position on Horn Hill, near Buzzard Roost, to the right of the railroad, where the regiment lay detached for two days. On the 9th it was moved forward, and participated with the Sixteenth Illinois in a fruitless attempt to carry by assault the rebel position at Buzzard Roost. Moved on the morning of the 12th to the west, by way of Snake [Creek] Gap, toward Resaca, passing through the Army of the Tennessee on the morning of the 13th. On the 14th placed in position several times as supporting force to First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; at night moved to the right, relieving portion of Twentieth Corps. 15th, lay in trenches all day under sharp picket-fire; lost several men, among them Adjutant Rice, a singularly meritorious young officer. On 16th the division started for Rome; reached there on the 17th, and after brisk skirmishing, resulting in considerable loss, drove the rebels out of the town, and took possession on the morning of the 18th. Left Rome on the 24th, marched by Burnt Hickory, near Van Wert. Drove, on morning of 26th, rebel advance out of Dallas, the Tenth being advanced. Here formed connection on the right with Army of the Tennessee. Remained at Dallas under severe and constant picket skirmishing, which cost a number of men, until 1st of June, when the division was moved to the left and joined the corps near Lost Mountain. Moved on 6th to camp near Acworth, thence until 19th making short advances until brought up opposite Mount Kenesaw. Lay until 26th under severe cannonade from the mountain. On 27th moved to the right; formed supporting column in unsuccessful assault along the front of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps. Followed enemy from Marietta by Nickajack to the Chattahoochee River on the 5th. Lay in camp until 17th, crossed the river above railroad bridge on pontoon; had quite spirited fight on the 18th; Major Wilson and Captain Munson disabled for the campaign. From this time its history is that of the army in general, fortifying daily, skirmishing, swinging to the right, until it was transferred on the 20th of August to the Army of the Tennessee.

The casualties of the command are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
32d Wisconsin Infantry	.....	8	.....	18	.....	8	34
10th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry	1	13	4	66	.....	10	49
25th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry	1	2	2	6	.....	.....	11
Total	2	23	6	90	.....	18	139

Respectfully,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 565.

Report of Capt. George C. Lusk, Tenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated September 4, 1864, I submit the following report of the operations of my command during the late campaign against Atlanta, Ga.:

On the 1st day of May, 1864, we received orders to be ready to move at daylight the next morning. On the morning of the 2d we left Rossville, Ga., and that day reached Ringgold, where we went into camp and lay until the 5th, when we moved through the gap and reached the first station beyond. On the 7th we moved to Tunnel Hill, and on the afternoon of that day five companies were deployed as skirmishers and moved forward, driving the rebels from Horn Hill and holding it. On the 9th we crossed the valley toward Rocky Face Ridge and formed at the foot of it. The Sixtieth Illinois Infantry were deployed as skirmishers, and our regiment was in reserve as support. We went partly up when it was discovered that the ridge could not be scaled. We then commenced moving slowly to the right. About noon one company of our regiment was sent forward to dislodge some rebel sharpshooters, who were getting troublesome. The position, however, was such that they met with but limited success. On the 10th we passed to the right and directly in front of the gap. We lay here until nearly dark, when three companies were deployed and ordered to go into the gap as far as possible and try to discover the rebel artillery. In this they were successful. They advanced steadily until the rebels opened their batteries upon them, when their object being attained they lay down and awaited orders. At night they were relieved and returned to camp; the brigade was also relieved and sent to the rear a short distance, where we lay until the 12th when we marched to the right and passed through Snake Creek Gap. On the 13th we marched to Resaca and took position in the rear of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. That night we moved to the right and took a position on the front line, where we lay until the evacuation of Resaca, which took place on the night of the 15th. On the 16th we marched back to Snake Creek Gap, where the men's knapsacks were left. We then took the road which we were told led to Rome, Ga. We stopped that night eighteen miles from Rome. On the 17th we continued our march, and at noon had arrived at Jones' Mill, eight miles from Rome, where we remained until 9 o'clock that night, when we again started, and before morning had joined the brigade within sight of the city, where we remained until the 22d. On the 22d we packed up and moved across to the city. Two companies were then detailed to cross the river in pontoons to drive the rebels away from the farther side. They crossed and drove the enemy away, after which the rest of the regiment crossed. On the 24th we left the camp on the river and took the main Atlanta road and camped that night at Cave Spring. The next day we moved off and took the Dallas road, and on the 26th arrived at the town of Dallas. Three companies were deployed as skirmishers and drove the rebels from the city. The next day we moved into position in front of Dallas, and threw up fortifications. We had two companies on picket and lost 5 men.

We lay in our works until the 1st of June, when we moved to the left and halted in the rear of the Twenty-third Corps for supper. At dark we moved to the front and took position on the second line, where we remained until the 4th, when we again moved to the left and joined the Fourteenth Corps (from which we had been detached since the evacuation of Resaca), and were sent to the top of a high hill to the rear of the line. That night the rebels again evacuated. On the 6th we again started in pursuit and marched all day; seeing no rebels, however, we again lay still until the 10th of June. About noon of this day we met them in front of Pine Mountain. That night two companies were sent on picket. Early next day we were relieved and moved to the left and at night formed ourselves to the left and rear of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, where we lay until the 14th, when we again left camp and in light marching order. We went about a mile to the front and threw up log works. Two companies were sent out to support the skirmish line. At 3 p. m. we moved still farther to the left, where we threw up another line of works. The regiment was here formed into two lines, the front line being the right wing and the second line the left wing. On the 15th we had four companies on the skirmish line. On the 18th we advanced our lines a considerable distance to the front and threw up works. That night the rebels evacuated, and early next morning we were after them. They retreated to the top of Kenesaw Mountain. We followed them to the foot of the mountain, where we intrenched and lay until the night of the 25th. During our stay we suffered some from the sharpshooters and artillery on top of the mountain. On the night of the 25th we left the works and moved to the right. Early on the 27th we were thrown into the front line of works then occupied by a brigade of the Twentieth Corps. To gain this position we were obliged to pass for several rods through an open field and in plain view of the rebel sharpshooters. While passing here we lost a good many men. A charge was made by our division that day, but our regiment was in reserve.

We lay here until the morning of July 3. The rebels having evacuated the night before we started early and followed them through Marietta, and were placed on the front line when we came up to them on the evening of the 3d. On the evening of July 4 we were sent on picket. That night the rebels again evacuated and we followed them the next day to the Chattahoochee River, where we went into camp and remained until the 17th of July. On the 17th we crossed the river and marched about two miles. The next day our regiment was sent on the skirmish line and advanced until both flanks reached Peach Tree Creek, when we halted for the night. There was some pretty hard skirmishing on the right and we lost several men, amongst them Major Wilson and Captain Munson. The next day we threw our line forward until we made the bank of the creek the line. We were obliged to put eight companies on the line to fill the ground given us to cover. During the afternoon the left of the line had some severe skirmishing but lost no men. At night we were relieved by the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry and reported to the brigade, which was nearly a mile to the left. On the 20th we were sent to the right to picket Peach Tree Creek, but were relieved next morning. On the 21st we moved out the main Marietta road, and after crossing the railroad marched to the extreme right flank and intrenched. We lay quietly until the 26th instant, when we were sent to assist the Sixteenth Army Corps into

position. Five companies were deployed and the rest of the regiment held in reserve. We moved out and drove the rebels from their pits, after which we again returned to camp. On the 28th we went on a reconnaissance around the right flank. We returned that night at about 12.30 and bivouacked in a field on the right and to the front of where we left in the morning. The next day we took position on the line. On the 30th we again moved forward and took a position, the center resting in a swamp, where we fortified. On the 31st we went out on a reconnoitering expedition, and returned the same evening. We remained in the camp in the swamp until the 5th of August, when we moved forward about two miles, and threw up a good line of works. The rebels shelled us pretty severely, though with little execution. On the 7th we again advanced, and this time got in plain sight of the rebel works. We threw up good works as usual, still the sharpshooters bothered us considerably. The left of the regiment was very much exposed. We allowed our camp to remain in this place until the 20th, though we were on several reconnoitering expeditions. On the 20th we were transferred from the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, into the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. We arrived about 3 p. m., and were placed in the works, relieving the Seventeenth New York Infantry, which was to take our place in the Fourteenth Corps. Colonel Tillson was detached from the regiment on our arrival in this corps, and the command devolved upon Capt. G. C. Lusk, of Company K. On the 23d Adjutant Allen and Captain McEnally were sent to Chattanooga to attend to the muster out of the non-veterans, whose terms of service expire during the month of August. On the morning of the 25th instant we received orders to be ready to march at any moment. On the afternoon of the same day two companies were detailed for picket and sent to the rear. At 9 p. m. we again marched, this time to the rear about one mile, and took some half finished works, which we soon completed. On the night of the 26th at 9 p. m. we left these works and marched to the rear. We were on the road all night and until noon of the next day, when we went into camp. On the 28th we were detailed for train guard, and marched at the rear of the train until 2 o'clock of the 29th, when we halted and went into camp. On the 30th we started again, and crossing the West Point railroad, we continued in a southerly direction until we came to within one mile and a half of Jonesborough, where we halted. The next day we moved out to the front a few hundred yards and commenced throwing up works. When we had them almost completed we were ordered to fall in in light marching order, and were started off on the double-quick to the left, where we took up a new line and again commenced throwing up works. This time we were allowed to finish them. On the 2d of September an order was sent around to the troops from General Sherman to the effect that Atlanta was taken and the campaign was ended.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Tenth Illinois Infantry during the campaign, commencing May 1 and ending September 2, 1864: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 13; wounded, 66; missing, 10.

Names of commissioned officers killed and wounded in Tenth Illinois Infantry: Adjt. W. W. Rice, killed; Maj. Samuel J. Wilson, wounded left thigh, severe; Capt. Frank Munson, wounded left

arm, amputated; Capt. Charles Carpenter, wounded left hand, third finger amputated; Lieut. Samuel K. Baughman, wounded right shoulder, slight.

Respectfully,

G. C. LUSK,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 566.

Report of Capt. James S. Wright, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH INDIANA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 10, dated headquarters Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, near Lovejoy's Station, September 4, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 1st day of May, 1864, this regiment arrived at Cairo, Ill., after having been thirty days in the State of Indiana on veteran furlough, and on the 3d of May, under orders from Major-General Sherman, it took the cars for Nashville via Illinois Central to Odin, Ill., then Ohio and Mississippi road to Mitchell, Ind., then New Albany and Salem road to New Albany, crossed the river to Portland, Ky., and marched to Louisville, Ky., to the Louisville and Nashville Depot; thence to Nashville, where we took up quarters at the Soldiers' Home awaiting arms and accouterments and outfit for the field. As soon as they were procured we again took the cars for Decatur, Ala., where we arrived on the 12th of May. On the 27th of May we started on an expedition to Courtland, Ala., skirmishing seventeen miles of the way continuously; returned to Decatur on the 28th of May.

On the 26th of July started on another expedition to Courtland, and participated in quite a brisk little fight with Patterson's cavalry, of Roddey's command; returned to Decatur on the 29th of July.

On the 5th of August, 1864, under orders from General Dodge, we took the cars for Atlanta, where we arrived on the 8th of August, and joined the division on the 10th. On the 25th we started with the division on the flank movement on the left of the rebel army and took an inactive part in the battles of the 31st of August and 1st of September at Jonesborough which compelled the evacuation of Atlanta and Jonesborough, and defeating the rebels under Hood.*

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. WRIGHT,
Capt. Co. H, 25th Indiana Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. B. TAIT,
Aide-de-Camp, Third Brig., Fourth Div., 16th Army Corps.

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* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 officer and 2 men killed and 2 officers and 6 men wounded; total, 11.

No. 567.

Report of Col. Charles H. De Groat, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND REGT. WISCONSIN INFTY. VOLS.,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 5, 1864.

COLONEL: In accordance with General Orders, No. 10, I have the honor to report as follows the part which this regiment has taken in the campaign ending with the occupation of Atlanta, Ga.:

On May 1, 1864, the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, then at Decatur, Ala., was ordered to the front, but the crossing being considered of great importance to the army the Third Brigade was left to guard it, and until June 15 was employed in erecting fortifications and doing picket duty, when it received orders to proceed immediately to the front. Accordingly, on the 15th the regiment moved, but when near Huntsville, Ala., it received orders to return to Decatur, where it remained completing the fortifications, doing picket duty, and accompanying several scouting expeditions through Northern Alabama until August 4, when it again received marching orders. Friday morning, August 5, it took the cars at Decatur Junction, and on Sunday, August 7, arrived in front of Atlanta, Ga. On Monday, August 8, the regiment was assigned its place in the lines. Tuesday, August 9, moved camp farther to the front, where it remained until the 15th, doing picket duty and such other service as it was called on to perform. While at this camp not a day passed without one or more casualties being reported. Monday, August 15, moved camp still farther to the front, and within one mile of a heavily armed rebel fort, and being in the midst of several batteries of our guns we were daily subjected to furious cannonading, while the sharpshooters posted in the trees killed and wounded some of our very best men. Alarms were frequent and the men were obliged to keep their accouterments on a great part of the time. Wednesday, August 24, the regiment moved back to the second line of works. Thursday, August 25, it was detailed to relieve the Eighteenth Missouri, then at work on intrenchments thrown up to protect the rear of our army. After completing the part of these works assigned to it, the regiment marched Friday night at 9 p. m. on the road taken by the Sixteenth Army Corps, continuing the march until noon of Saturday, August 27. Sunday, August 28, orders were received to find the department train of supplies and guard the same. The train moved Sunday at 5 p. m. and continued the march until Monday noon. Tuesday, August 30, received orders to proceed to the front, and at 10 p. m. went into camp within two miles of the Macon railroad near Jonesborough, Ga. Wednesday, August 31, regiment was assigned a place in the front line, but shortly after, the Second Division being attacked, the regiment was ordered at double-quick to its support. It held the position taken until Friday, September 2, when it marched into Jonesborough, Ga.

The casualties in the regiment are as follows: Enlisted men—killed, 8; wounded, 18; missing, 8; total, 34.

C. H. DE GROAT,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. JOHN TILLSON,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Fourth Division, 16th Army Corps.

No. 568.

Report of Capt. George Robinson, Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the batteries of this division in the engagement of July 22, 1864, as follows:

At the time the skirmishing commenced Light Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, was in position in the works near the left flank of the Seventeenth Army Corps. The Fourteenth Ohio Battery was in park in the rear of the Seventeenth, and near the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Brigadier-General Fuller ordered the Fourteenth Ohio Battery to take a position in his lines, when Major Ross, chief of artillery Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, informed me that it was in position in General Sweeny's line, and that General Dodge wished it to remain there when Battery F was in the Seventeenth Army Corps, and not under my immediate command. As soon as possible I obtained permission to move Battery F, and gave Lieutenant Murray the proper orders. At the time the battery was moving there was heavy skirmishing on the left. The battery was captured by a column that came through a gap in our lines on the road on which the battery was moving. The woods were so dense it was impossible to unlimber the guns or countermarch the battery. Two officers and 12 enlisted men were captured with the battery, besides 2 men killed and 2 wounded. The loss of Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, was at first reported complete, since which time 3 caissons and 2 caisson bodies and some ammunition have been recovered. The Fourteenth Ohio Battery fired 651 rounds of ammunition, breaking the enemy's line, and doing good service generally.

The officers and men of this battery are deserving of special notice for the able manner in which they handled their guns under the severe fire of musketry to which they were subjected.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. ROBINSON,
Captain and Chief of Artillery.

Capt. DANIEL WEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 569.

Report of Lieut. Henry Shier, Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST MICHIGAN LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular, I have the honor most respectfully to report as follows in regard to the part this battery took in the action of the 22d instant, at Decatur, Ga.:

The right section of the battery being at Roswell, Ga., I had but two pieces—composing our left section—in position, commanding a

road leading south of the town. About 10 a. m., observing the enemy's cavalry in the skirt of the woods, about 1,500 yards in our front, I ordered the gun teams harnessed; about 12 m. I received orders from Col. J. W. Sprague, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, to take a position a little to the right of the road, so as to have a greater range for our guns. Shortly after our skirmishers began to fall back before the greatly superior force of the enemy. About the same time the enemy opened with batteries from their right and left; we replied to the left battery. I received in return a cross-fire from both batteries. I still continued firing, but on account of the position of the enemy's guns could not tell the effect of our shots, their guns being hid behind the crest of a hill. Our infantry having all been driven in I ordered the section limbered. I received orders from Col. J. W. Sprague to take a position on a hill near the jail in town, but finding it occupied by the Chicago Board of Trade Battery I moved a little to the left of them and commenced firing at the enemy's left battery; but wishing to embarrass them as much as possible we moved to the right and rear about fifty yards and commenced again on their skirmishers, who were advancing on our left. We caused them to fall back for a short time. Perceiving the enemy endeavoring to gain our right and rear we moved still farther to the right and again checked their advance and kept them from gaining the road on which the train was passing. We then fell back 150 yards and took another position, using a few rounds of canister on the enemy with good effect. We held this position with one company of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin until all our troops had left town and passed us; we then fell back and fell in line with the Chicago Board of Trade Battery by order of Col. J. W. Sprague.

Of casualties there were none. Number of rounds of ammunition expended, 59.

Our loss consisted of 1 battery wagon with contents, 1 army wagon with contents, 12 mules with harness, 4 horses disabled by wounds and abandoned, 1 horse captured, with riding equipments, 2 horses fell in harness, through weakness—abandoned. We lost a number of saddles and valises, which had been taken off horses having sore backs.

This report would not be complete without noticing the good conduct of all the men belonging to the command and engaged in the action, who, although under heavy fire of artillery and musketry, still stood by their pieces until limbered, and then followed in every new position occupied by the section.

First Sergeant Gregg, who had charge of the caissons, acted throughout with judgment and bravery, keeping the caissons as near as prudence would allow. Praise should be awarded also to Sergeants White and Cheney for good conduct; the latter had his horse shot under him.

Of First Lieut. William W. Hyzer, whose section was represented in the action, too much praise cannot be said; his coolness and gallantry under fire cannot be excelled.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. SHIER,

First Lieut. 1st Michigan Light Arty., Comdg. Battery C.

Lieut. A. C. FENNER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 570.

Report of Lieut. Seth M. Laird, Fourteenth Ohio Battery, of operations July 22.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH OHIO BATTERY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by this battery in the engagement of the 22d:

In the morning at 9 o'clock we lay in part to the right of the railroad near General Dodge's headquarters. We very soon after received orders to report to General Fuller at the front and extreme left of our lines, reaching that vicinity near 11 o'clock, and hearing that the enemy was moving on our flank, we, in compliance with the orders of General Sweeny, whose division we had followed, went into position, commanding the ravine from which the enemy was expected to issue. The lines were scarcely formed when the rebel column appeared where we expected to see them, and where we could give them the best possible reception. We opened at once with shell, firing as rapidly as possible, yet on they came. Canister was then used with good effect. The enemy broke, rallied, broke again, and again rallied, but after long and persistent fighting they were compelled to fall back. During the engagement we lost 2 men killed and 6 wounded, 2 of the 6 were wounded but slightly and continued to do duty. The ammunition expended amounted to 651 rounds. Six horses were wounded, 4 of which are rendered unserviceable. Since the engagement 1 officer and 40 men from the Second U. S. Battery * have been temporarily assigned to this battery, which gives us for duty 4 officers and 160 men.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,
S. M. LAIRD,
Lieutenant, Fourteenth Ohio Battery, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE ROBINSON,
Chief of Artillery.

No. 571.

Report of Lieut. Lemuel Smith, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations July 22.

CAMP SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH CORPS,
August 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from Brigadier-General Barry, I have the honor to forward to his headquarters direct a report of the circumstances attending the capture of Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, in the action of July 22, and the disposition of the men, public property, &c., since.

On the 21st of July the battery, under command of Lieutenant Murray, was temporarily assigned for duty with the Seventeenth Army Corps, and that evening relieved a battery in that command then in position on the left of the line. On the 22d, when our forces were attacked at that point, the battery was ordered back to its

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*Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery.

proper command, the Sixteenth Corps, to go into position in an open field about 500 yards to the rear. While moving at a trot, with pieces in front, on a narrow road through the woods, running nearly perpendicular to our main front line, the enemy suddenly appeared at the head of the column and took Lieutenants Murray and Breckinridge prisoners. Before the officers in command of the other sections had time to unlimber and reverse their pieces or put them in position the enemy had possession of the battery. Lieutenants Murray and Breckinridge were captured while giving the necessary orders to get off the other pieces. I would respectfully state, for the information of General Barry, that Lieutenant Murray was acting entirely under orders in taking that particular road, and that there was no infantry whatever within supporting distance when the battery was captured. Twenty-nine of the men were transferred next day, by orders from headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Corps, to Fourteenth Ohio Battery; by the same order myself and remainder of men (forty-eight) to Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps. The ordnance property I turned over, by order, to Battery C, First Michigan Artillery, and ordnance officer at Marietta. Of eight horses left, four were turned over to Captain Giesy, assistant quartermaster, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps, for use at division headquarters, and four to commanding officer of Fourteenth Ohio Battery.

The following is the loss in commissioned officers, enlisted men, horses, and material: Commissioned officers taken prisoners, 2. Enlisted men—missing, 12; killed, 2; wounded, 2. Aggregate, 18. Horses killed and captured, 100.

Captured: Guns and limbers, 6; caisson, 1; caisson-limbers, 2; ammunition (rounds), 352; ambulance, 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SMITH,
Second Lieut. 5th U. S. Arty., Comdg. Battery F, 2d Arty.

Capt. JOHN E. MARSHALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Military Div. of the Mississippi.

No. 572.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., June 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left Cairo on the 11th ultimo, as I telegraphed you, with a fleet of thirteen steamers and three barges convoyed by two gun-boats which joined us at Paducah. I proceeded up the Tennessee River without accident, and reached Clifton on the 14th. The troops were disembarked without delay. There I found a detachment of this corps under Brigadier-General Force, which had been detained from want of transportation. Transportation had been sent up, but did not get farther than Paducah, as no convoy could be obtained for the steamers. On the 16th I moved with the detachment, consisting of about 8,000 men, 30 pieces of artillery, and 400 wagons, also 2,300 beef cattle, and reached Huntsville on the 22d and 23d, having marched a distance of 120 miles

in seven days and a half. I remained in Huntsville during the 24th, organizing the two divisions and making other necessary preparations for the march to Rome. I ordered the non-veterans whose term of service was about to expire to escort the cattle to Chattanooga, where they would be mustered out by the corps commissary of musters, who was ordered to go to that point for the purpose. No dissatisfaction was expressed until after I left Huntsville, when they mutinied, refusing to go. I telegraphed Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding at Huntsville, to know the circumstances, in order that I might send back enough men to take the cattle through. He, however, telegraphed me that if the non-veterans would not go he would send a regiment from his command, which relieved me from further anxiety on the subject. In this connection I would say that I have reason to believe that the non-veterans were incited to their insubordination by Lieutenant-Colonel Cam, of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, who was left in command.

I marched with the Third and Fourth Divisions, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Leggett and Crocker, on the 25th ultimo, in the direction of Decatur, reaching that place on the 26th, where I was joined by Colonel Long with his brigade of cavalry, 2,500 strong. As Roddey was reported to be encamped near Courtland, fifteen miles distant from Decatur, I ordered Colonel Long to move on him with his brigade on the morning of the 27th. In order to give the enemy the impression that this corps was moving in that direction I sent one brigade of infantry, which I obtained from the garrison of Decatur, to support him, with instructions to display the infantry to any force they might meet. This was done successfully, and Roddey's command, after a brief skirmish, fell rapidly back, abandoning his camps. Colonel Long then, under my instructions, moved in the direction of Moulton, which place he reached without molestation. On the morning of the 29th he was attacked in his camp by Roddey's whole force with four pieces of artillery. After a sharp fight the enemy was routed and driven from the field, leaving his dead, wounded, and a number of prisoners in our hands. For particulars I refer you to the inclosed copy of Colonel Long's official report.* I desire to call your attention to the very handsome manner in which Colonel Long carried out his instructions and fought his command, by which I am satisfied that our march was relieved from any molestation and Roddey's projected raid on our communications at Athens and Pulaski postponed, if not prevented. The command marched steadily and rapidly, reaching this place to-day, a distance of 130 miles from Decatur, in nine days and a half, one of which I was obliged to lay by on account of the exhausted condition of my artillery horses from having to pull the guns and caissons over the mountains. The last four days it has been raining steadily, making the roads very muddy and our march much more difficult. It gives me pleasure to inform you that the men are in good health, spirits, and condition. My animals are much jaded from the difficult nature of the country over which we had to march, but I will move forward to-morrow morning via Kingston to carry out your instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.]

* Not found, but see report of July 12, Part II, p. 836.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that after an unusually fatiguing march my command reached a point where the road to Ruff's Mill leaves the Sandtown road, as indicated on the map, which point was held by the division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General M. L. Smith. After a short rest, in obedience to instructions, I moved on the Sandtown road toward the Widow Mitchell's. General M. L. Smith sent a brigade of his command, under command of General Giles A. Smith, to clear the enemy's cavalry from my front. This brigade moved forward to the branch of the Nickajack, when its farther advance was checked by a strong line of the enemy's dismounted cavalry in a very strong position. After a sharp skirmish of about an hour I relieved General Smith by a brigade of the Fourth Division (General Gresham's), who advanced upon the enemy, and drove him about one mile and a half with great rapidity. Night coming prevented farther pursuit, and I withdrew the men from beyond the Widow Mitchell's to the branch of the Nickajack which we had crossed, it being the only place where the command could get a sufficient supply of water. I send herewith a topographical sketch* showing my present position. General Stoneman's cavalry connected promptly with my right, and fought with great spirit. My thanks are due Generals Morgan L. Smith and Giles A. Smith, the one for ordering the brigade to relieve my tired command of this severe duty, and the other for carrying out with alacrity the letter and spirit of his instructions.

In conclusion I cannot praise too highly the spirit and courage with which the officers and men of this command moved upon the enemy after marching nearly all night and day—attacked him in his chosen position, and drove him without a single check until dark.

The enemy's force was a portion of the cavalry division commanded by General Jackson, and was nearly, if not quite, the equal of the force which engaged it.

The casualties on our side will not exceed 10, almost all of whom are very slightly wounded. I have no means of knowing the loss of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 4, 1864—8.30 p. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding, two regiments of the Third Division, under command of Brigadier-General Force, moved at 9 a. m. to the left from the Sandtown road, between two branches of the Nickajack, as indicated on the map. After a slight resistance, General Force crossed the Nickajack, but had to retire before a superior force of the enemy. After ascertaining that he

*To appear in the Atlas.

could not connect with the force on his left, he was re-enforced by two more regiments from the same division, with which he recrossed the Nickajack, attacked, drove the enemy, connected with the troops on his left, and materially assisted in the establishment of their present line. By my order he was withdrawn, before I had heard that you desired him to remain, and will occupy to-night the same ground he had last night. About the same hour two regiments of the Fourth Division, Colonel Belknap commanding, advanced on the Sandtown road to the Widow Mitchell's. A strong line of the enemy was encountered, which was driven back about one mile with heavy skirmishing. The enemy, however, opening upon this line from two guns with grape and canister, checked it until re-enforced by three additional regiments, with a section of artillery, under the command of Colonel Hall, Eleventh Iowa, when the enemy was driven rapidly about one mile and a half, when they took refuge in a strong line of earth-works. The skirmishers of Colonel Hall's brigade, in connection with General Stoneman's cavalry, made a determined and gallant attack on the enemy's line, approaching within 500 yards of the works, drawing the fire of the whole of the enemy's force from behind the works, and also that of two pieces of artillery. After fully developing the enemy's force in that direction I ordered Colonel Hall's skirmishers to be drawn in and the remainder of General Gresham's division to move up and occupy the position immediately in front of the works. I also ordered two brigades of the Third Division to move forward about one mile and a half so as to be in supporting distance of the Fourth Division. The cavalry on my right have been very active, entirely covering that flank and keeping fully up with my advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21 [22], 1864—4.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy attacked this morning on our left and rear, and Generals Smith and Leggett have been fighting from both sides of the works thrown up last night, repulsing Hardee's corps with heavy loss. The enemy have become quiet, and if I had a fresh brigade I could recover all that I have lost and drive the enemy easily.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

General SHERMAN,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., ——— —, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under my command, during the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of July:

On the morning of the 20th, under orders from General McPherson, I moved my command through the town of Decatur, out on the

Fayetteville road about one mile and a half. I then turned to the right, following a very crooked country road, the general direction of which was toward Atlanta, and parallel to the railroad between that place and Decatur. After marching three or four miles I struck the road running nearly north and south, and in front of Clay's house. At this point the Fourth Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Gresham, discovered the enemy posted a half or three-quarters of a mile west of Clay's road, in a strip of timber, who immediately opened with artillery upon my advance. I immediately ordered up two batteries and silenced the enemy's artillery, and in the mean time the Fourth Division was deployed into line and advanced, driving the enemy fully a mile and a quarter to a ridge of hills. At this point my right connected with the left of Major-General Logan, commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps. I found, however, that I could not advance farther with the Fourth Division, as the left of my line was commanded, and in case of an advance would have been enfiladed, by the enemy from a high, bald hill on my left. General Gresham was shot by one of the enemy's sharp-shooters from this hill after his troops had taken up the position I have described. The Third Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Leggett, which had been in reserve during the day, was now advanced up into position on the left of the Fourth Division, and I sent orders, which, however, did not reach General Leggett, to assault the hill on the left of Gresham immediately. My loss was light in the advance of the 20th, as the enemy in my front consisted of cavalry and militia. If my order had reached General Leggett on the evening of the 20th, I am sure the hill would have been carried without serious loss on our part. General Gresham, who was very seriously wounded in the affair of the 20th, displayed the greatest courage and skill in the management of his troops on that day. I immediately advised General McPherson that General Gresham had been badly wounded, and that it was necessary to assign another officer to the command of the division. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith was accordingly assigned to me and reported for duty at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. Both divisions had in the mean time thrown up intrenchments, the Fourth Division occupying the right of my line and connecting with the Fifteenth Army Corps, and the Third Division holding the left of my line and the extreme left of the army.

On the morning of the 21st, about sunrise, General Leggett moved his division upon the enemy's works on the bald hill in his front. The enemy made a stubborn resistance, having been strongly re-enforced during the night as I afterward learned, and as I had anticipated they would be, but the Third Division moved upon them at a double-quick and took possession of their works, capturing 40 or 50 prisoners. The enemy rallied and made repeated attempts to regain possession of the hill, in all of which they were unsuccessful, and suffered considerable loss. The First Brigade, of the Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. M. F. Force, was conspicuous in this fight, and to use General Leggett's words "did great honor to themselves and the cause for which they fought." As soon as the Third Division took possession of the hill on their front, I ordered the Fourth Division to advance, to engage the enemy, and prevent them from turning their whole force upon General Leggett. The enemy occupied a line of works in front of the Fourth Division, in the edge of a wood, about 600 yards from our intrenchments, the intervening

ground being an open field and gradually ascending the whole distance. The division moved gallantly forward in two lines and were met by a heavy fire of musketry. They continued to advance until nearing the top, when the enemy opened with artillery loaded with grape and canister at such short range, and with such deadly effect, as to stop our advance. The line halted and returned the fire, but evidently without doing much damage to the enemy, who lay securely behind his works. The ground in front of the Fourth Division was held about half an hour, when, General Leggett having well established his lines and the main object of the attack having been accomplished, in assisting General Leggett to maintain his position he had carried on the enemy's right flank, the Fourth Division was withdrawn from its exposed position within our works. The officers and men of the Fourth Division acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. Colonels Potts and Shane, commanding First and Third Brigades respectively, are especially commended by General Smith for their skill and good conduct. Before 9 a. m. of the 21st General Leggett had placed a battery in position on the hill and threw shell into Atlanta, which was not more than a mile and a half distant. The position thus secured by General Leggett was one of the greatest importance, and commanded all the ground occupied subsequently by the Army of the Tennessee, and if the enemy had been allowed to retain it and fortify himself securely upon it, he could not only have prevented our advance, but would have made the positions previously held by the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps exceedingly insecure and dangerous. Our occupation of this point compelled the enemy to give up his line in front of my Fourth Division, and also in front of the Fifteenth Corps, and fall back nearer Atlanta. The loss in my command in the fight of the 21st was quite severe, and amounted to 728 in killed, wounded, and missing; the loss in the two divisions being nearly equal. The enemy's loss could not have been so large as mine, as they fought from behind their intrenchments. Their principal loss was in front of the Third Division, in their efforts to recover the hill from which they had been driven. During the day the enemy were observed moving to my left, and to meet their movement the Fourth Division was moved to the left of the Third Division and took up a position on a continuation of the same ridge held by the Third Division and along the line of the McDonough road, with its left flank refused toward the east. As the corps under my command held the extreme left of the army in position before Atlanta, and as movements of the enemy toward my left were constantly reported to me, I endeavored to guard my flanks by pickets and outposts as well as it was possible to do with my limited force. Unusual precautions were deemed essential from the absence of our cavalry force from this flank, it having been sent some days previous to make a raid on the Augusta railroad. The balance of the day of the 21st and the following night were used in intrenching and fortifying our position. Late in the evening of the 21st a brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier-General Fuller, was sent to me, and placed in reserve in rear of my line.

On the morning of the 22d information was brought to me that the enemy had withdrawn from my front and retired into the works of Atlanta. I found the enemy had given up a line of rifle-pits made by them the night before, about three-quarters of a mile in advance of my line, and fallen back to the heavy fortifications of the city,

which were not more than 1,200 yards from the line they had built and abandoned the night previous. I received orders from General McPherson to send out working parties and construct works on this line of the enemy's rifle-pits, and to occupy them as soon as completed, and as soon as General Dodge, with the Sixteenth Army Corps, who was ordered to take position on my left, could throw up works to cover his men on that line. After these orders were given, I returned to my quarters in company with General McPherson, and met General Dodge and the advance of his command marching to take up position on my left. The head of General Dodge's column was then on the Clay road, a mile and a quarter in rear of my line, and at a point where the road turns at right angles, due west, to reach my position. The column turned at this point and proceeded a short distance and halted to await the return of General Dodge, who had gone to the front to select a position for his command immediately on my left. The diagram* herewith forwarded gives a general idea of the positions held at this time by the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and part of the Sixteenth Corps, facing to the west toward Atlanta, and part of the Sixteenth Corps halted on the Clay road running south, and the road at right angles with it, pointing toward the position held by the Seventeenth Corps. The diagram also shows the position held by the three corps at the close of the day, when the Fifteenth and Sixteenth held substantially their original positions, and the left of the Seventeenth Corps was bent back toward the east from the high bald hill captured by General Leggett on the day previous, and stretched toward General Dodge's line in the effort to fill the gap between the left of the Seventeenth Corps and the right of the Sixteenth Corps. A small brigade of the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Colonel Wangelin, of the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is also represented on the left of the Seventeenth Corps, but even this addition did not suffice to fill the interval between these corps, which, in the morning at the time of the attack, was upward of a mile in extent. When I reached my headquarters, coming from the front with General McPherson, I received information that an attack had been made on my hospitals in rear by a small party of the enemy's cavalry, and that Colonel Alexander, my assistant adjutant-general, had taken a small company of infantry and gone to their assistance. I sent to General Leggett for a regiment of infantry to protect the hospitals and move them nearer to the front. In half an hour or less there was sharp skirmishing in the rear and in front of General Dodge's line, and it became evident that the attack was something more than a cavalry raid on our flank and rear. With this impression I started to go back to my command, and witnessed the first furious assault made on the Sixteenth Army Corps, and its prompt and gallant repulse by that command.

It was a most fortunate circumstance for the whole army that the Sixteenth Corps occupied the position I have attempted to describe at the moment of the attack, and although it does not belong to me to report upon the bearing and conduct of the officers and men of that corps, still I cannot withhold my expressions of admiration for the manner in which this command met and repulsed the repeated and persistent attacks of the enemy. The attack upon our flank and rear was made by the whole of Hardee's corps, the divisions

* To appear in the Atlas.

of Bate and Walker falling upon Dodge's command, and the divisions of Cleburne and Cheatham (under command on that occasion of General Maney) striking my left flank and swinging around through the wide interval or gap between my extreme left and the right of General Dodge, and reaching my extreme right, and occupying the breast-works constructed by Generals Leggett and Smith in their advance upon the bald hill, and as far to the right of it as General Leggett's command extended. At the same time the enemy advanced upon my line and that of the Fifteenth Corps on my right from the direction of Atlanta, with Hood's old corps, commanded on this occasion by General Cheatham. The Seventeenth Army Corps was thus completely enveloped, and attacked from the front, flank, and rear. General McPherson was killed in attempting to reach my command by the enemy as they swung through the gap between my left and General Dodge's right, on the road which is indicated on the diagram, and which passes through the woods in rear of my line. I was but a short distance from him at the time, and saw him enter the woods and heard the volley which probably killed him and the yells of the rebels which perhaps followed his fall. I sent word immediately to General Logan, commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, that I was satisfied that General McPherson had been killed or had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and suggested that as he was the senior officer of the Army of the Tennessee, he should immediately assume command. General McPherson before his death sent word by Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, of his staff, to General G. A. Smith, commanding the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and holding the extreme left, to hold his position, and that he would order up troops to occupy the gap between the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Corps. In pursuance of these orders from General McPherson, Colonel Wangelin's brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, came up on the double-quick and took position on a knoll in the edge of the timber between General Dodge and the right of my line; but the brigade was so very small (about 600 or 700 men) that it did not near fill the gap, and the enemy had already, before this brigade had time to assume its position, passed through the interval and attacked the Seventeenth Corps directly in the rear. If the enemy had concerted his attacks from front, flank, and rear, so as to strike my line at the same moment with his different lines of battle, it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to hold our ground, but this was not done, and as his first assault fell upon our rear, both divisions took the opposite side of their breast-works, and repulsed them with severe loss. The attack was renewed from the same direction upon General Leggett's division, but was again repulsed with great slaughter. This was followed by an attack upon General G. A. Smith's division, which came upon his flank and rear as his troops stood on the reverse side of their works, with their backs to the city of Atlanta. Both brigades of this division were immediately formed to meet this attack, at right angles with our works, in two lines, facing to the southwest, in the open field, and the enemy were repulsed with great loss and driven back in confusion. The third attack made upon the Third Division (General Leggett's) came from the direction of Atlanta. A skirmish line, followed by a heavy force, advanced from that direction with great impetuosity. The division changed front and got on the east side of the breast-works, and met the charge with the same deliberate and cool courage as they had the others, repulsing the enemy in handsome style. The enemy rallied, reformed their

lines, and returned to the charge, but were again repulsea and driven back, leaving their killed and wounded on the ground. About 4 o'clock in the evening the enemy renewed their attack upon the division of General Smith from the east side of the works, on what was originally our rear. The men again jumped over the breast-works, and received the enemy with the same constancy and courage as before. This attack is described by General Smith and his officers as the most fierce and persistent made upon them during the day. The enemy approached under cover of the woods to within less than forty or fifty yards without being perceived, and pressed forward under a deadly fire from the entire division and two regiments of General Leggett's division, up to the breast-works occupied by our troops, and until the men could reach one another across them with their bayonets, and the officers used their swords in hand-to-hand encounter. The enemy's loss in this assault, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, must have been very severe. They finally yielded and fell back with reluctance. In a short time the enemy again advanced from the direction of Atlanta, and at the same time attacked from the flank and rear, using his artillery loaded with grape and canister, and heavy musketry, rendering it necessary to abandon a large portion of the works which had been held by the Fourth Division and by part of the Third Division. A new line was now formed facing south and extending east from the crest of the bald hill captured by General Leggett on the 21st, General Leggett extending also to the right of this hill facing west toward Atlanta with one of his brigades and the Eleventh Iowa, from the Fourth Division, the balance of his division holding the crest and extending eastwardly down the slope of the hill in an open field, the Fourth Division forming on his left and extending still farther to the east, facing to the south, and connecting with Wangelin's brigade, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, which I had ordered up for that purpose. These dispositions of the two divisions were made under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery from the advancing enemy, composed of fresh troops, selected, doubtless, for the occasion. It was Cheatham's division, of Hardee's Corps, commanded by Brigadier-General Maney. They made a determined and resolute attack, advancing up to our breast-works on the crest of the hill, planted their flags side by side with ours, and fought hand-to-hand until it grew so dark that nothing could be seen but the flash of the guns, from the opposite side of the same works. The enemy seemed determined to retake the hill, which was the key-point to the whole of my line, and controlled, to a great extent, the position held by the other corps. General Leggett was equally resolute to hold this important point, and his troops responded nobly to his spirit. The ground over which this assault was made was literally strewn with the enemy's dead, but as the enemy held the ground up to our lines until nearly daylight the next morning, he was able to remove all of his wounded and the dead bodies of many officers.

The loss in the corps on the 22d was very severe, amounting to 1,801 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the missing was the Sixteenth Iowa (245 men), which was on the extreme left of the Fourth Division, and was completely enveloped and cut off by the enemy in their first attack, which was so sudden and unexpected in that quarter as to make it impossible to guard against it. In the same attack a section of Battery F, Second Illinois Artillery, which was in position on the left, was captured. Many of the men detailed on the working parties to construct a new line of works in advance

were also cut off, and fell into the enemy's hands; but a large number of them reported as missing were either killed or wounded, and left on the ground we were compelled to abandon later in the day.

We captured from the enemy at least 500 prisoners, which certainly equals the number they took from us, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded in front of the Seventeenth Corps greatly exceeded ours.

On the morning after the fight the enemy sent a flag of truce to bury their dead, and we buried and delivered over to the enemy to be buried of their dead between 900 and 1,000. These were collected from the ground which formed only a part of General Leggett's position. About one-third of the ground occupied by General Leggett, and the whole of the position which had been held by General Smith, having been abandoned late in the day, remained in the enemy's hands, and upon this ground the enemy collected and buried their own dead; but upon this ground the fighting had raged for over five hours, and the enemy had been repulsed, with immense slaughter, in five or six distinct assaults.

The fighting was at very close quarters, and our men generally fought from the cover of their breast-works, and the officers and men engaged in this part of the field concur in stating that the loss of the enemy there was equally as great as upon that part of the field which remained in our hands, and upon which we gathered and counted their dead. I am fully persuaded that the enemy's loss in killed in front of the Seventeenth Army Corps must have been at least 2,000. I believe that the killed exceeded the usual proportion of wounded on such occasions, not only on account of the closeness and desperate character of the fighting, but as the enemy charged repeatedly over the same ground upon which they had left their wounded it is altogether probable that many of them were slain by the tremendous fire which swept the ground on which they lay after being wounded. Upon this point General Leggett, commanding Third Division, in his report, says:

> We captured about 400 prisoners, and from less than two-thirds of the ground fought over by the division we buried and delivered to the enemy, under flag of truce, between 900 and 1,000 dead rebels. I am fully confident that my division killed and wounded more rebels than I had men engaged.

General Giles A. Smith, commanding the Fourth Division, is equally emphatic. In speaking of the loss of the enemy in front of his division, he says:

> My loss was 1,040 men killed, wounded, and missing, and 2 pieces of artillery. The loss of the enemy was not less than 4,000 killed and wounded, 326 prisoners (including 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, and several other officers), and 5 stand of colors.

We captured from the enemy 7 stand of colors and 1,000 stand of muskets.

Men who are acquainted with either of these officers will not regard them as in the slightest degree prone to exaggerate upon such a subject.

I transmit with this report a consolidated return of the killed, wounded, and missing in my command on the 20th, 21st, and 22d.

I call special attention to the reports of Generals Leggett and Smith, commanding Third and Fourth Divisions, respectively, of this corps, giving the details of these actions.

I take pleasure in incorporating into my report the following extracts from the reports of the division commanders, making favor-

able mention of the officers and men under their command who distinguished themselves for gallantry and good conduct.

General Leggett, commanding Third Division, says:

My losses were heavy and in some respects particularly unfortunate and embarrassing. At the very commencement of the action, even before a shot had been fired from my line, Col. R. K. Scott, commanding my Second Brigade, was captured by the enemy while returning to his command from a detached regiment, and during the first attack both Brigadier-General Force and his adjutant-general, Capt. J. B. Walker, fell severely wounded. These officers, occupying the positions they did and having the entire confidence of their commands, could not be spared without great detriment to the division. This was especially the case with Brigadier-General Force, whose coolness, sagacity, and bravery had long since won the admiration of the whole division, and always inspired the men with confidence and enthusiasm. The batteries of artillery in my division, the Third Ohio, Battery D, First Illinois, and Battery H, First Michigan, did very effective service during all of these successive engagements, and their officers and men showed great skill and determined bravery. Capt. W. S. Williams, Third Ohio Battery, my chief of artillery, is entitled to great credit for the coolness and skill displayed in adjusting and using his batteries, and in saving them when exposed. Especial notice is also due to Col. George E. Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, who assumed command of the First Brigade when General Force fell, and to Lieut. Col. G. F. Wiles, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, who took command of the Second Brigade. These officers, though taking command after the battle opened, displayed great coolness and skill. Capt. G. D. Munson, my picket officer, was very efficient in the management of the skirmishers until driven in, and in acting as aide during the balance of the time. My aides, Lieut. G. W. Porter and Lieut. A. W. Stewart; Capt. J. C. Douglass, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. W. H. Hessin, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Maj. J. T. Rainey, acting assistant inspector-general, all displayed great coolness and bravery in collecting information and delivering orders, and Lieut. V. Warner, ordnance officer, for his skill in saving his train, and his promptness in supplying the command with ammunition. The character of the fight was such, our front changing so often and rapidly, that the position of a staff officer was more than usually exposed, yet all were prompt and efficient. Lieutenant Hessin fell from his horse severely wounded during the latter part of the action.

I quote as follows from General Smith:

Col. B. F. Potts, Thirty-second Ohio, commanding First Brigade, handled his command with skill and judgment, contributing largely to the success of the day. He is a thorough and energetic officer. Col. W. W. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa, displayed all the qualifications of an accomplished soldier. Col. W. Jones, Fifty-third Indiana, than whom there was no braver or better soldier, was severely wounded early in the action, and before he was taken from the field he was struck by a shell, killing him instantly. Col. John Shane, Thirteenth Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie, and Capt. John Anderson, Eleventh Iowa, were conspicuous for their coolness and bravery. R. B. Bennett, chaplain Thirty-second Ohio, carried his musket and fought all day in the ranks, which I learn is his custom on all such occasions. After becoming exhausted, he employed Private Mitchell, Company B, to load for him, who was killed by his side. Many acts of gallantry were displayed on the field by both officers and men, but having been but a short time in command of the division, I am unable to give the list of names, but refer you to the reports of my brigade commanders. To Capts. C. Cadle, assistant adjutant-general; J. C. Marven, acting assistant inspector-general; Charles E. Putnam, assistant commissary of musters; George S. Doane, acting aide-de-camp; John E. Gurley, picket officer; L. O. Gilman, engineer, and Lieut. D. H. Budlong, aide-de-camp, of my staff, I am indebted for valuable assistance. They were active, intelligent, and brave to recklessness, acting as scouts, skirmishers, or commanders as occasion required. Captain Gilman was seriously wounded in the shoulder near the close of the engagement, and Captains Cadle, Doane, Marven, and Gurley had their horses shot. Lieut. X. Picquet, ordnance officer, was captured by the enemy while supplying the command with ammunition.

I have already officially recommended Colonels Belknap, Potts, Malloy, and Scott for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. Colonel Belknap has received his appointment, and I now renew the recommendation for the others as soon as vacancies occur.

This report would be very incomplete, if I failed to bring to the notice of the commanding general of this army and of the Govern-

ment the great and meritorious services rendered by Generals Leggett and Giles A. Smith in the transactions to which this relates. No officers were ever placed in more trying or difficult circumstances, and none could have displayed more courage, sound judgment, and skill in the management and direction of their respective commands, whose splendid fighting has not been excelled by that of any troops in the armies of the Republic.

The Seventeenth Army Corps maintained the fair renown it had won under its first commander, Major-General McPherson, the youthful and illustrious leader of the Army of the Tennessee, who, in this battle, laid down his unsullied life for the cause to which he had consecrated it. Yet his genius survived in the discipline, valor, and constancy with which he had inspired his veterans.

I recommend that the distinguished services of Brig. Gens. M. D. Leggett and Giles A. Smith be recognized by the Government by conferring upon both of them the brevet rank of major-general, to be followed by promotion to that rank on the occurrence of the first vacancies. I am satisfied that such recognition is not only due to these officers, but that it will prove beneficial to the service.

I am under great obligations to the members of my staff, and especially to my adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander; inspector-general, Lieut. Col. Jefferson J. Hibbets, of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. Logan Tompkins, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, for the courage, zeal, and fidelity with which they assisted me on the field.

I am also under obligations to Lieut. James R. Dunlap and Lieutenants Conard and Stickney for their gallant services in transmitting dispatches during the engagement, and when under heavy fire from the enemy. I call attention to the report of Lieutenant Dunlap, which is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

Consolidated return of casualties in Third and Fourth Divisions, Seventeenth Army Corps, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of July, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
July 20:									
Third Division	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Fourth Division	.....	2	2	47	.....	.....	2	49	51
Total	.....	2	2	49	.....	.....	2	51	53
July 21:									
Third Division	.....	38	9	287	.....	31	9	356	365
Fourth Division	1	33	18	292	.....	19	19	344	363
Total	1	71	27	579	.....	50	28	700	728
July 22:									
Third Division	2	135	21	287	18	297	41	719	760
Fourth Division	10	62	15	238	23	693	48	993	1,041
Total	12	197	36	525	41	990	89	1,712	1,801
Grand total	13	270	65	1,153	41	1,040	119	2,463	2,582

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 4, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to transmit herewith list of casualties* in this command for August 31 and September 1, together with reports of subordinate commanders, giving an estimate of the rebel loss in my front during those days. The Fourth Division of my corps was not engaged. I desire to call attention particularly to the part taken by H Company, First Michigan Artillery, in this action. This battery has been conspicuous in its efficiency and the gallantry of its officers and men in every engagement of this campaign in which it has participated.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with paragraph III, of Special Field Orders, No. 117, department headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 4th day of May last I assumed the command of this corps, the headquarters of which was in Cairo, Ill. At that time the corps was very much scattered, one portion (First Division and four regiments) at various points along the Mississippi River. A detachment of the Third and Fourth Divisions had gone up the Tennessee River, under Brigadier-General Gresham, en route to Huntsville, Ala. The remainder was rendezvousing at Cairo, and was under orders to join the main army, under Major-General Sherman. No time was lost in getting that portion under my immediate command in condition to move, and it was embarked and sailed from Cairo for Clifton, Tenn., on the night of the 11th of May. I reached Clifton on the 14th, disembarked the troops, and marched on the 16th at daylight toward Huntsville, which place was reached by the command on the 23d, having marched a distance of 115 miles. The detachment under Brigadier-General Gresham, which had preceded me, reported at this place, and one day was spent in making the necessary preparations for continuing the movement. On the 25th, at 6 a. m., I moved in the direction of Decatur, Ala., with a view to crossing the Tennessee River on the pontoon bridge at that point. Reached Decatur on the 26th and occupied the day in crossing the river. At this point Col. Eli Long reported to me with a brigade of cavalry to accompany my command to Rome, Ga. I left Decatur on the 27th in the direction of Rome. Under my instructions, Colonel Long, with his cavalry, supported by infantry (which was kindly furnished me by the commander of the post), made a detour to the southwest and rejoined me near Warrenton, having had a successful engagement with Roddey, which was noticed in my previous report in the following language:

On the morning of the 29th he (Colonel Long) was attacked in his camp by Roddey's entire force, with four pieces of artillery. After a sharp fight the enemy was routed and driven from the field, leaving his dead, wounded, and a number of prisoners in our hands. I desire to call attention to the very handsome manner in

* Aggregating 11 men wounded in Third Division.

which Colonel Long carried out his instructions and fought his command, by which I am satisfied that our march was relieved of any molestation, and Roddey's raid on our communications at Athens and Pulaski delayed, if not prevented.

My command reached Rome on June 5, having completed a march of 135 miles from Huntsville. Having communicated with Major-General McPherson, and finding him anxious that I should join, I moved my weary command forward on the 6th, joining the main army at Acworth, where I took position on the extreme left of the army. My command marched a distance of 325 miles in twenty marching days, crossing three mountain ranges and three rivers, besides many difficult creeks, transporting all their supplies, and reaching the army in good health, spirits, and condition. On the 10th of June this corps formed on the extreme left of the army, moved with the army to Big Shanty, and on the 11th moved up to within range of the enemy (in position on Kenesaw and Brush Mountains), and intrenched. The 12th, 13th, and 14th were occupied in intrenching and approaching the enemy's position. On the 15th of June General Harrow's division moved up on our left, charged, and took possession of a piece of wood, which enabled me to advance my lines considerably. The 16th, 17th, and 18th were occupied in strengthening our lines and making new rifle-pits. The morning of the 19th developed the fact that the enemy had fallen back from Brush Mountain to a line extending from the base of Kenesaw Mountain northeast, covering Marietta. My line was advanced at once to the crest of Brush Mountain. The 20th, 21st, and 22d of June were occupied in strengthening the line on Brush Mountain and advancing the skirmish line toward Kenesaw Mountain. On the 23d, under instructions from Major-General McPherson, I made a reconnaissance with the Third Division (Brigadier-General Leggett's) in the direction of Marietta. General Garrard was ordered to move up with his cavalry division and cover my left. I moved the division by the left flank to a point nearly east of Marietta, and within 800 yards of the enemy's line of works, which appeared to be unoccupied. I opened upon the works with a battery but elicited no response. While making dispositions to advance I was forced to withdraw my command in consequence of an attack on Garrard's cavalry, which was directly in my rear. Having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance I withdrew the division to its previous position. No movements of importance occurred in my command until the 27th, when, under orders, I made a vigorous demonstration with my whole line to divert the attention of the enemy from the assaults made by other portions of the army. The casualties in this command during the day were about 200 killed, wounded, and missing.

Nothing of importance occurred on my line until July 2, when, under orders, I withdrew my command at 8 p. m. and moved in rear of the army toward the right. During the night the enemy evacuated his line of works on Kenesaw Mountain to another line nearer the Chattahoochee River. On the 3d I moved on the Sandtown road past the extreme right of the army, driving the enemy's skirmishers. On the 4th I moved about three miles, driving the enemy's skirmishers into a heavy line of rifle-pits, on a commanding position from which they opened with artillery. The Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Gresham, having the advance, was placed in position about 1,200 yards from the enemy's works, while the Third Division was ordered to be in readiness to move down the Sandtown road on the right toward Howell's Ferry. During the operations of the day my right was covered by the cavalry, under Major-General

Stoneman, who promptly and ably co-operated with me, his skirmishers connecting with mine and assisting materially in driving the enemy. Simultaneously with the movement of the Fourth Division toward Turner's Ferry, Brigadier-General Force, under instructions, took two regiments of his brigade, moved to the left, and crossed the Nickajack Creek at Higgins' Mill, driving the enemy's skirmishers. Here he met Walker's division, who, with the bulk of his force, crossed the creek above him (threatening to cut him off), which caused him to fall back to the west side of the creek, where he took up a strong position and remained, skirmishing heavily until recalled. The casualties in the command during the day did not exceed 40 men. During the night of the 4th the enemy withdrew all his men and artillery from the work in my front, except a heavy line of skirmishers. Early on the morning of the 5th I attacked and drove the enemy from his works with the Fourth Division; followed him closely to the Nickajack Creek, where I found him in force behind a very formidable line of works, in an impregnable position, his left resting on the Chattahoochee River at the mouth of the Nickajack, his right extending in the direction of Vining's Station, on the Atlanta and Marietta Railroad. I moved the Fourth Division as closely as possible to the position of the enemy, intrenched, and put guns in position. The Third Division moved down the Sandtown and Howell's Ferry road to Howell's Ferry, which point it reached without opposition. It was then moved up and connected with the left of the Fourth Division at the mouth of Nickajack Creek. It being considered impracticable to carry the enemy's position by assault, I pushed my lines as closely to the enemy as the nature of the ground would permit, threw skirmishers across the creek, within seventy yards of those of the enemy, almost completely silencing them. The artillery was used to my great advantage, and deserves especial mention as the accuracy of their fire silenced the enemy's guns, almost destroyed his skirmish line, and, as prisoners reported, was very annoying and destructive to the main lines. Immediately in rear of the enemy's main work he had constructed a pontoon bridge over which he was continually crossing troops, artillery, and wagons. Here the fire of our batteries was reported to have been very destructive, rendering the bridge almost entirely useless.

Nothing of importance occurred on my line until the 10th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his works during the night previous and crossed to the south bank of the Chattahoochee without serious loss in men or material. I at once occupied their works and pushed skirmishers to the bank of the river. I remained with my command in this position without a movement of importance until the 16th, when, under orders from department headquarters, I marched my command to Marietta en route to join the Army of the Tennessee near Roswell Factory. On the 17th I marched across the Chattahoochee and joined the main army. On the 18th and 19th I moved in rear of the Fifteenth Corps, encamping on the latter day near Decatur. On the morning of the 20th, under instructions, I moved through Decatur in the direction of Atlanta, using by-roads to the south of the railroad. When within about three miles from Atlanta my advance encountered the enemy. The operations of this and the two succeeding days are given fully in my official report previously furnished and a copy of which is attached to this.* My command remained quietly in the position which

*See p. 542.

it occupied on the 22d until the morning of the 27th, when it was withdrawn at 1 o'clock and moved to the extreme right of the army beyond Proctor's Creek, taking position near Ezra Church. On the 28th the Fifteenth Corps, whilst taking position on the right of this corps, was vigorously attacked by the enemy. During the engagement, by direction of the major-general commanding, I sent my reserves to re-enforce the Fifteenth Corps. These regiments reached the scene of action in time to prevent the enemy from turning the right of the line, and to relieve some regiments whose guns had become so heated as to be useless. The reports of the commanders of the regiments engaged are hereto attached.

From this time until the 26th of August the command was occupied in making approaches, digging rifle-pits, and erecting batteries, being subjected day and night to a galling fire of artillery and musketry. On the 26th of August the command moved at 8 p. m.; marched all night, reaching Dry Pond at daylight and Camp Creek by 10 a. m. of the 27th. At 7 a. m. on the 28th I moved to the West Point railroad at a point between Fairburn and Red Oak, where, under instructions, a slight line of rifle-pits was erected, and a large fatigue party set to work destroying the railroad, which was thoroughly accomplished for a distance of about two miles. No movement was made on the 29th; the men were kept busily engaged during the day completing the destruction of the railroad. On the 30th my command moved in rear of the Sixteenth Corps, on the road to Jonesborough. In consequence of the delay caused by trains in my front I was compelled to bivouac, having marched only about six miles in fifteen hours. My command moved at daylight on the morning of the 31st to Flint River, where they were placed in position on the north bank, refused on the left of the Fifteenth Corps. During the morning the enemy assaulted the position held by the Fifteenth Corps with great vigor. By direction of the major-general commanding, I sent one brigade of the Third Division, under command of Colonel Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteers, as a re-enforcement to the Fifteenth Corps. For particulars of the part taken by this brigade in the engagement, I refer you to the official report of Colonel Bryant hereto attached. During the afternoon the remainder of the Third Division (General Woods) crossed the river and took a position on the left of the Fifteenth Corps. The Fourth Division (General G. A. Smith) was moved to the rear about two miles to protect the wagon train, which was being threatened by a force of the enemy, which had crossed two miles below. It having been ascertained that the enemy had retired across the river, one brigade of this division (General Belknap's) was sent across the river at 10 p. m. to take a position on the left of the Third Division.

On the 1st of September the remainder of the Fourth Division was moved across Flint River and placed in position on the left of the Third Division, which position was held until 3 p. m., when, under orders, the whole of my command was withdrawn to the west bank of the river and moved down to the bridge, two miles below. Owing, however, to the circuitous route taken by the officers designated to guide the column, it did not reach the bridge until dark. I, however, moved it across the river and took position on the east bank of the river, threatening the enemy's railroad. The enemy having retreated south during the night, my skirmishers entered and occupied his works in my front, which were ascertained to be very formidable.

In compliance with orders, my command moved in the direction of Lovejoy's Station, taking such roads as could be found or made parallel to the main road occupied by the Fifteenth Corps. Upon arriving in the vicinity of Lovejoy's Station my command was placed in position on the extreme right of the army, where it was intrenched and skirmishers pushed promptly to within 400 yards of the enemy's works. With some unimportant changes of position my command remained here under a heavy skirmish fire until the evening of the 5th, when, in conjunction with the main army, I moved back to Jonesborough, and thence on the 6th and 7th to the vicinity of East Point, from which, on the 8th, my command was moved to the Macon and Atlanta road, where, after several changes, it was finally put in position and is now busily engaged in intrenching.

Attached please find list of casualties in this command from June 10 to date; also reports of all subordinate officers of the part taken by their respective commands in the various actions in which they have been engaged.

In closing this report I desire to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the patience, perseverance, and courage of the officers and men of this command, who, after a rapid march of over 300 miles, over a new and difficult country, entered upon all the fatigues of an active campaign without a day's rest; their unremitting toil in digging breast-works and marching from one extreme of the army to the other, and their unparalleled gallantry in battle, particularly that of the 22d of July.

I also commend the officers of my staff to the attention of the general commanding. To their efforts I am in a great measure indebted for the successful campaign of this corps which has just closed.

I desire to renew my recommendations for the promotion of Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, Col. B. F. Potts, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, and Col. A. G. Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers, and to call attention to the gallantry, ability, and energy of Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, who has, since the 24th August, been in command of the Third Division of this corps. I understand he has already been recommended for promotion by Major-General Logan, and will, therefore, only add my testimony to his merit.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

List of casualties in the Seventeenth Army Corps from the 10*th of June to the* 10*th of September*, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Division	4	234	43	857	16	266	63	1,357	1,420
Fourth Division	13	171	43	856	27	729	83	1,756	1,839
Total	17	405	86	1,713	43	995	146	3,113	3,259

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. 17TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *Before Atlanta, Ga., July* 26, 1864.

During the bloody battle of the 22d instant, in which this corps was engaged, Private George J. Reynolds, D Company, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, was, while in the performance of his duty on the skirmish line, severely wounded in the arm. In attempting to evade capture he came to the spot where the late beloved and gallant commander of this army, Major-General McPherson, was lying mortally wounded. Forgetting all considerations of self, Private Reynolds clung to his old commander, and, amid the roar of battle and a storm of bullets, administered to the wants of his gallant chief, quenching his dying thirst, and affording him such comfort as lay in his power. After General McPherson had breathed his last, Private Reynolds was chiefly instrumental in recovering his body, going with two of his staff officers, pointing out the body, and assisting in putting it in an ambulance, under a heavy fire from the enemy, while his wound was still uncared for. The noble and devoted conduct of this soldier cannot be too highly praised, and is commended to the consideration of the officers and men of this command. In consideration of this gallantry and noble, unselfish devotion, the gold medal of honor will be conferred upon Private George J. Reynolds, D Company, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, in front of his command. This order will be read at the head of every regiment, battery, and detachment in this corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Ga., August* 28, 1864.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Honor, the following awards of medals of honor of the Seventeenth Army Corps are made and published to the command:

I. First Lieut. David W. Poak, A Company, Thirtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, a silver medal of honor, for gallant conduct on the 22d of July, 1864.

When his regiment was forced from its position he was conspicuous in rallying the men, advancing to the front, encouraging his men, firing muskets rapidly at the enemy, and, by his voice and gallant example, materially assisting in bringing his regiment again into action.

II. Capt. John Orr, H Company, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a gold medal of honor for distinguished gallantry on the 22d of July, 1864.

When the enemy planted their colors on our works, with a few men he charged over the works, cut down several of the enemy with his sword, and captured about 50 prisoners. In the latter part of the day, when the colors of his regiment were seized by the enemy, he rushed to the rescue, and fought hand-to-hand, using his sword freely, until the enemy were driven back and the colors saved.

III. Sergt. Russell Bethel, Company C, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a gold medal of honor for having gallantly borne and defended the colors of his regiment during the battle of July 22, 1864.

When the enemy closed up to his regiment and attempted to wrest the colors from him, he knocked the rebel who grasped the standard down with his fist, and remained in the front of his regiment, flying his colors, until the enemy was repulsed.

IV. Sergt. James R. Earich, E Company, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a silver medal of honor for gallantry and devotion to his colors in the battle of July 22, 1864.

When the color bearer of his regiment was shot down, he grasped the colors, carried them to the front, where he remained with them until severely wounded.

V. Private George W. White, C Company, Thirty-first Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a silver medal of honor for gallant conduct in the battle of July 22, 1864. Having been severely wounded in the head, Private White refused to be carried to the rear, saying that he would not leave his flag as long as there was a man left in the regiment, and that he would fight as long as he could pull a trigger. He remained with his regiment, regardless of personal suffering, until the battle was over.

VI. Private Thomas Yates, E Company, Thirty-first Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a gold medal of honor for having bravely defended the colors of his regiment during the battle of the 22d of July, 1864.

When the enemy attempted to wrest the colors from the bearer, Private Yates shot dead the first man who laid his hand upon the standard, knocked the next one down with the butt of his musket; remained by and gallantly defended his colors until they were out of danger.

VII. First Lieut. Edmund E. Nutt, Twentieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a silver medal of honor for conspicuous bravery and good conduct in the battle of July 22, 1864, where he led two charges against the enemy, driving them each time, and when our right was forced back, he remained on the Bald Hill rallying stragglers and fighting these disorganized troops bravely until midnight, when he was relieved.

VIII. Private Charles Stevenson, Twentieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a gold medal of honor for special and distinguished gallantry in the battle of July 22, 1864.

Whilst fighting hand-to-hand over the works, this soldier caught the colors of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry from the bearer, who was shot, planted them on the parapet, and defended them until taken charge of by another of the color guard. He was shortly afterward hauled over the works and taken prisoner, and while in the hands of the enemy, seized a rebel flag and tore it into pieces; was recaptured, and almost immediately after knocked senseless by a piece of shell. Upon his recovery, he resumed his musket, though suffering severely, and fought with the utmost gallantry the remainder of the day.

IX. Private Wilbur Blackburn, Twentieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a silver medal of honor for his daring and courage on the 22d of July, 1864.

When his regiment had exhausted their ammunition he volunteered to go out between the conflicting lines and bring a box of

ammunition, which he did successfully. He was afterward foremost in two charges in which the enemy was driven back and many of them captured. In one of these charges he was bayoneted in the left hand, but knocked his assailant down with his right fist and brought him in a prisoner. He assisted in defending the fort on the hill until the morning of the 23d.

X. Sergt. Theodore F. Fisher, color bearer, Thirty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, was awarded a silver medal for gallant conduct on July 22, 1864.

When the regiment was formed in the open field to receive an attack of the enemy, who were approaching three lines deep, Sergeant Fisher moved out in front of the line of his regiment waving his colors defiantly in the face of the advancing foe, and kept his colors steadily in advance of the regiment throughout the close and bloody contest and encouraging the men by voice and example.

XI. Chaplain R. B. Bennett, Thirty-second Ohio Veteran Infantry, was awarded a gold medal of honor for distinguished gallantry during the battle of July 21 and 22, 1864. During both these bloody days Chaplain Bennett carried a musket throughout the entire engagements, firing rapidly and cheering and encouraging the men by both voice and example. After the battles, forgetful of fatigue, he busied himself relieving the wounded and bestowing religious consolation upon the dying, displaying in all his actions the qualities of a brave and high-souled Christian patriot.

XII. Sergt. Samuel Denton, E Company, Twentieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, was awarded a gold medal of honor for having saved his regimental colors during the battle of July 22, 1864.

When the regiment was hard pressed by overpowering numbers, in the confusion of changing front the color bearer was shot down and the colors left on the ground. As soon as Sergeant Denton perceived it he rushed forward, seized the colors, and bore them triumphantly back to the regiment. He was immediately afterward severely wounded.

Each medal awarded by this order will bear the inscription "Atlanta, July 22," and will be presented to the officers and men in front of their commands by their division commanders.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 573.

Report of Col. Oscar Malmborg, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Chief Engineer, of operations June 6–21.

HDQRS. 17TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the engineering operations of the Seventeenth Corps from the 6th instant, when I, pursuant to orders, entered upon the duties as chief engineer officer of the corps up to the present date:

The road from Rome, Ga., whence the corps marched on the 6th instant, via Kingston and Allatoona Pass, to Big Shanty Station, on

the Western and Atlantic Railroad, being generally good, and the weather favorable, no work of any consequence was required, the Etowah being crossed on pontoons laid by the army in front. 'At Etowah bridge, on the 7th, I accompanied Captains Poe and Reese, chief engineer officers of the Military Division of the Mississippi and of the Department of the Tennessee, respectively, on an inspection of the evacuated rebel works at that point, in which, by order of the major-general commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Sealy, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, with two regiments, was left in command. Having left with Colonel Sealy a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and instructions to make certain specified changes in those works, required for the protection of the pontoon bridges and the railroad bridge then being rebuilt, I, on the arrival of the corps the following morning at Allatoona, again accompanied Captains Poe and Reese on a reconnaissance, with a view of locating works for the defense of that important pass, the immediate location and execution of which I was charged with by the chief engineer of the department. Owing to heavy rains and a very limited supply of intrenching implements, and, in fact, also to want of men (there being less than 800 effective men in the three regiments stationed at or near Allatoona, and one of them, the Fourteenth Illinois, having but one commissioned officer present), three days were consumed in staking out and fairly starting the work on the five redoubts decided upon as the result of the reconnaissance referred to. Having given to Colonel Rogers, commanding the post, and the regimental commanders under him, the necessary instructions for the further prosecution of the work, I rejoined the corps and reported to the commanding general at Big Shanty Station in the evening of the 11th. On the 16th I again visited Allatoona, and returned the following day, having found the works so far advanced as to be in a defensible condition, notwithstanding the continual bad weather and the non-arrival of the intrenching tools ordered a week previous. The five redoubts are located on commanding spurs of the Allatoona Mountains, at an average distance of about 500 yards apart, with the exception of No. 5, which is about 1,200 yards from No. 4, and about one mile and a half from post headquarters. Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are surrounded by dense woods, which are being cut down and will form excellent abatis. Taken altogether they will accommodate 800 infantry and 10 field pieces. Nos. 3 and 4 have each two embrasures; the others are intended for guns en barbette, but I have directed that from fifty to eighty sand-bags be kept in readiness in each to answer contingencies.

On my return to the front in the evening of the 11th, I found the corps in line of battle, facing southeast, and intrenching along the edge of woods, about one mile and a half from Big Shanty, the right resting on the main road to Marietta and the left on another road leading in an easterly direction, both diverging from Big Shanty. A belt of mostly open land intervened between our and the rebel lines of from 1,000 to 2,000 yards across, and intersected longitudinally by the Noonday Creek. Immediately in our front, extending from right to left and traversed only at two points by ravines, extended a ridge of moderate height, offering several advantageous positions for batteries, which were erected and armed during that night, and by the 15th, the day of our successful demonstration against the enemy, a second line of works, from 400 to 600 yards in

advance of the first, was ready and occupied, besides rifle-pits still farther to the front for the protection of our skirmishers. After our occupation of the enemy's principal works on the 19th, they were at once remodeled wherever necessary, or new ones built; roads and bridges built across the Noonday Creek, which the heavy rains had raised so as to widen it by hundreds of yards beyond its natural banks.

Every intrenching tool has been kept employed night and day; details from regiments have frequently relieved the hard-worked pioneer companies, all working well and cheerfully, encouraged by the presence, zeal, and attention of their officers from the division generals down. With the limited supply of intrenching implements at our disposal, averaging less than six to a regiment, I beg to call your attention to the extraordinary amount of work accomplished. I estimate the aggregate number of linear feet of field-works of all kinds built by the corps since it took position in front of the enemy on the 11th instant at not less than 20,000, besides 2,000 feet of corduroy road, 150 feet of bridging, and six miles of road cut through the woods in rear of our first line.

Yesterday I received the long-expected supply of intrenching tools, viz, 600 spades, 600 axes, and 300 picks, which were at once issued to the pioneer captains and regimental quartermasters, equally divided between the two divisions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. MALMBORG,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Capt. ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 574.

Report of Lieut. James R. Dunlap, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, Chief Acting Signal Officer, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, 17TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, August 6, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following brief résumé of the operations of the detachment during the battle of the 22d July:

Communication by signal between Brigadier-General Leggett on the hill taken by him and Major-General Blair's headquarters was duly opened by Lieutenant Stickney, who was subsequently joined by Lieutenant Conard. During the severe fighting on the hill a dispatch was sent by Brigadier-General Leggett to Major-General Blair, stating what might be done if more troops could be obtained. During the heavy charge by the rebels in the afternoon a dispatch was sent to Major-General Blair over this line, stating that he had been forced to abandon some of his works; that he was fighting at right angles to them, and asking for re-enforcements. This was flagged to me by Lieutenants Conard and Stickney themselves, for greater accuracy and speed, under a severe fire from all directions. Subsequently Lieutenant Stickney employed himself in carrying

cartridges up the hill into the corner of the works in face of the severe fire to which all above the works on that hill were subjected. We had one man, Second-Class Private Philip W. Ashton, mortally wounded (since dead) on station on this hill.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. DUNLAP,
Lieut., Chief Actg. Signal Officer, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 575.

Report of Lieut. Clifford Stickney, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, of operations July 22.

SIGNAL DETACHMENT, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your order of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by me in the battle of the 22d instant:

Soon after the fog cleared away, I was sent by Lieutenant Dunlap, chief acting signal officer of this detachment, to establish a station on the hill taken by the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in the charge of the 21st instant, in communication with Lieutenant Conard, on ridge near Major-General Blair's headquarters. I opened communication in rear of our batteries, but the fire from the forts opposite our works, being concentrated on our guns, made the position too much exposed, and I moved into the edge of the woods lower down the hill. About noon the attack on our left and rear began, and in a short time the musketry fire came rapidly nearer. I began a message to Lieutenant Conard, but before it was finished the rebels were pouring across the ravine between our stations, and I finished the message over their heads. By this time the fire from the rebels approaching on our front, right, and left, became quite severe, and when I mounted my horse, they were not fifty yards from me, pouring out of the woods, across the field F shown in the annexed diagram.* The rebel columns are represented in the diagram by the parallelograms, and the direction of their advance by the arrows, which will show how nearly we were surrounded, and give some idea of the intensity of the fire to which all on the hill were subjected. So important was this position that the rebels made every effort to take it, but were so cut up that every charge was unsuccessful. After it had become too hot on the station, I repaired to the next ridge and assisted some line officers in rallying some of our broken and disordered columns. The line D C were the old rebel works then in our possession. After the first repulse of the rebels, I went back to the station and "called" for a little while, during which time Lieutenant Conard came over and joined me. We continued "calling," and soon established communication with Lieutenant

* Not found.

Dunlap. In a short time Brigadier-General Leggett came up, and I sent by signal a dispatch to Major-General Blair, in these words:

General BLAIR:

General Smith has one brigade, facing south, extending to the rear, in the woods behind us. If some troops can connect on his left the rebels can easily be driven out of the woods.

LEGGETT.

Soon after this the rebels advanced again, and this time in great force. The roar of musketry was louder than ever, and bullets so thick around us that we began to think of leaving, as it was almost certain death above the rifle-pits. Just then a dispatch was brought by Captain Cadle from Brigadier-General Smith to Major-General Blair, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, marked A.* While sending it, the rebels advanced by the flank (against a fire which mowed them down in great numbers) along the line C D, and planted their flag behind the breast-work B, twenty feet from our flag, obtaining an enfilading fire along the line N K. Lieutenant Conard "flagged" the first part of the message and myself the rest. I was much annoyed by men running from the rifle-pits out of the fire and down hill, who got in the way of the strokes of my flag, which I took care should descend on their heads not very gently. The Sixty-eighth and Seventy-eighth Ohio formed a line at E F with rails, under a hot fire, and held it. After sending the dispatch we descended the hill to a safer location, but while there word came that the ammunition was nearly out, and I carried up a box to the corner N, under the hottest fire I have ever been in, stepping over dead and wounded men at every step in that fatal corner. The box I brought came at a very timely moment, as they were out, and I was loudly welcomed. I subsequently returned and took up another box. The rebels kept their flag and fire up all night, but left early in the morning. The ground on both sides of the works showed the nature of this struggle and the deadly effect of the fire, our works on this hill containing great numbers of dead on both sides. In fact our men sometimes fought on one side of the works and then on the other, depending on the direction of the hottest fire, and on our success in holding this hill depended the success we achieved in repulsing this surprise on our left.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Second-Class Private Philip W. Ashton, who "flagged" the first message above given under a sharp fire. Besides his good conduct in action, he is noted in this detachment for his soldierly qualities. He was severely wounded next day while standing by my side, and I recommend very respectfully that he be promoted to the grade of first-class private.

Attention is called to map B,† showing positions at beginning and close of action.

I have the honor, captain, to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD STICKNEY,
2d Lieut., C, 72d Ill. Infty., Actg. Sig. Officer, U. S. Army.

Capt. O. H. HOWARD,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Tennessee.

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* Not found as an inclosure.
† Not found.

No. 576.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations June 27 and July 21–22.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of orders from corps headquarters, I moved my division yesterday morning to the left and to the front into line of battle, the left resting on a hill about 100 yards from the Bell's Ferry road, and connecting by a line of skirmishers with the cavalry division, General Garrard, which was refused on my left.

During the night previous I advanced my pickets, and made a road from my camp to the place where I formed my line of battle, a distance of nearly one mile. The character of the ground over which I was obliged to pass to get into line was rocky hills, densely wooded. I placed a battery of regulation guns, Company H, First Michigan, in position on my extreme left, where they were in full view of the rebel works. My order of formation was a double line, with skirmishers in front, the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. F. Force commanding, on the right; the Second Brigade, Col. R. K. Scott commanding, on the left, and the Third Brigade, Col. A. G. Malloy commanding, in the center. At 8 a. m. I moved forward, and met the enemy in considerable force at once, but drove them rapidly into their main works, and took possession of their advanced works, across the whole front of my division. Being enfiladed by sharpshooters upon hills to my right and also at the left, I reduced my formation to a single line, and thereby extended my front. At this point we were brought under a cross-fire from three rebel batteries, one on our left, one in front, and one on our right. We held this position for two hours, it not being possible to advance farther without entering their main works, which we could not have held with so small a force and both our flanks so greatly exposed. I was then directed to withdraw my division and make another demonstration farther to the right, which I did, but the position was such that but one brigade, the Second, became actively engaged. We were here met by a heavy infantry force, and could make but little advance. The design of my operations being to hold the force in my front from being taken to oppose our right wing, where the real attack was to be made, I think we fully accomplished our object, for I am informed that we not only held those who were in our front in the morning, but caused them to be largely re-enforced during the day.

The casualties of the day were, killed, 10; wounded, 76.

A detailed account of killed and wounded has already been forwarded.

The officers and men of my division behaved well, and did bravely and uncomplainingly all that was asked of them, and expressed great eagerness to go into the rebel works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. LEGGETT,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., July 23, 1864.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of casualties, &c., in my command in the action of July 22, 1864: Killed, wounded, and missing—First Brigade, 346; Second Brigade, 370; Third Brigade, 14; wounded and missing—pioneer corps, 3. Total, 733.

My command captured 400 privates, 14 officers, and 2 stand of colors.

The Confederate killed in my immediate front is estimated to be fully 1,400, if not more. We buried and delivered to enemy about 1,000.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very truly, yours,

M. D. LEGGETT,
Brigadier-General.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

COLONEL: My constant duties on the line, intrenching, fortifying, and fighting, has necessitated a delay in making my report of the part taken by my division in the engagements of the 21st and 22d instant until the present time.

In pursuance of orders from Major-General Blair, I moved my division upon the enemy's works on the hill which I now occupy about sunrise on the 21st instant. The rebels made a stubborn resistance, but my command moved at a quick step until the enemy opened fire, and then struck a double-quick and took possession of their works and several prisoners. The enemy rallied and made repeated efforts to drive us from the hill, but were unsuccessful. In this fight the First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. M. F. Force, was particularly conspicuous and did great honor to themselves and the cause for which they fought. Before 9 a. m. of that day I had a battery in position and threw shells into Atlanta. During the day the enemy were discovered moving to the left, and the Fourth Division moved to my left flank, and our flanks were as well guarded by pickets and outposts as possible in our position and with our limited force. The balance of the day and the following night were used in intrenching and fortifying.

About noon of the 22d I discovered that the enemy had got to our rear and were engaging the Sixteenth Army Corps, while making efforts to close upon the left of our corps, while still a gap of half a mile on the left of the Fourth Division was only guarded by a skirmish line. The enemy broke through this gap and in a few moments came in heavy force (Cleburne's division, of Hardee's corps) upon my rear, moving over the same ground and in the same direction that I had on the day before. I immediately put my men upon the other side of their works, their faces to the east and their backs toward Atlanta. The enemy came upon us with demoniac yells, but were met with a cool, deliberate, and well-aimed fire that soon checked their advance, caused them to stagger, and then retire in confusion. Those who reached our works were made prisoners. They soon rallied, reformed, and again advanced upon us in the same direction and with the same

results. In these two attacks they were punished very severely, leaving a very large number of killed and wounded on the ground. A lull of some twenty minutes occurred at this time, after which our skirmishers toward Atlanta were driven in, followed closely by a heavy force which advanced with yells. My men were placed upon the east side of their works and met the charge as they had the others and repulsed the rebels beautifully. They were rallied and again advanced and again repulsed. Soon a heavy column (Cheatham's division, Hardee's corps) moved directly upon the left flank of the Fourth Division, which compelled it to change front and leave its works. As the approaching column advanced and reached to the vicinity of my left, I caused the Second Brigade of my command to follow the movements of the Fourth Division, but with the positive injunction that "the hill must be retained at all hazards and at whatever cost." The Second Brigade was then formed with its right resting upon the hill and its left upon the Fourth Division, facing south. This change of front was executed under a heavy fire of musketry, and of grape and canister, and in the face of a rapidly advancing force of fresh troops, composed probably of the enemy's best fighting men—Cheatham's division. Our men were greatly fatigued with about five hours' hard fighting, and were now obliged to meet the enemy in the open field without protecting works of any kind whatever, except a portion of the First Brigade, on the hill. In this part of the day our troops showed their true soldierly qualities. They stood like rocks of adamant, and received the repeated charges of the enemy without yielding an inch. The engagement here became finally a hand-to-hand conflict, the sword, the bayonet, and even the fist, were freely and effectively used, and the enemy repulsed with a slaughter I never before witnessed. This conflict ended the day. My officers and men behaved with determined bravery.

My losses were heavy and in some respects particularly unfortunate and embarrassing. At the very commencement of the action, even before a shot had been fired upon my lines, Col. R. K. Scott, commanding my Second Brigade, was captured by the enemy while returning to his command from a detached regiment, and during the first attack both Brigadier-General Force and his adjutant-general, Capt. J. B. Walker, fell severely wounded. These officers, occupying the positions they did, and having the entire confidence of their commands, could not be spared without great detriment to the division. This was especially the case with Brigadier-General Force, whose coolness, sagacity, and bravery had long since won the admiration of the whole division, and always inspired the men with confidence and enthusiasm. The batteries of artillery in my division, the Third Ohio, Battery D, First Illinois, and Battery H, First Michigan, did very effective service during all of these successive engagements, and their officers and men showed great skill and determined bravery. Capt. W. S. Williams, Third Ohio Battery, my chief of artillery, is entitled to great credit for the coolness and skill displayed in adjusting and using his batteries, and in saving them when exposed. Especial notice is also due to Col. George E. Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, who assumed command of the First Brigade when General Force fell, and to Lieut. Col. G. F. Wiles, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who took command of the Second Brigade. These officers, though taking command after the battle opened, displayed

great coolness and skill. Capt. G. D. Munson, my picket officer, was very efficient in the management of the skirmishers until driven in, and in acting as aide during the balance of the time. My aides, Lieut. G. W. Porter and Lieut. A. W. Stewart; Capt. J. C. Douglass, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. W. H. Hessin, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Maj. J. T. Rainey, acting assistant inspector-general, all displayed great coolness and bravery in collecting information and delivering orders, and Lieut. V. Warner, ordnance officer, for his skill in saving his train, and his promptness in supplying the command with ammunition. The character of the fight was such, our front changing so often and rapidly, that the position of a staff officer was much more than usually exposed, yet all were prompt and efficient. Lieutenant Hessin fell from his horse severely wounded during the latter part of the action.

A table showing the losses during the two days is hereto attached. The number of missing is much smaller than I had supposed it would be, considering the frequent changes of front and the closeness of the action.

We captured about 400 prisoners, and from less than two-thirds of the ground fought over by the division we buried and delivered to the enemy, under flag of truce, between 900 and 1,000 dead rebels. I am fully confident that my division killed and wounded more rebels than I had men engaged.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

M. D. LEGGETT,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

P. S.—I would further report that I captured over 800 stand of arms.

M. D. LEGGETT,
Brigadier-General.

List of casualties during the 21st and 22d of July, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
July 21:							
First Brigade	.....	38	9	285	.....	31	363
Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	38	9	287	.....	31	365
July 22:							
Headquarters	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
First Brigade *a*	1	62	12	116	9	215	415
Second Brigade	1	71	7	154	8	76	317
Third Brigade	.....	2	1	9	.....	2	14
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	9
Pioneer corps	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Total	2	135	21	287	18	297	760
Grand total	2	173	30	574	18	328	1,125

a Brig. Gen. M. F. Force and his adjutant-general, Capt. J. B. Walker, severely wounded.

A consolidated report of killed, wounded, and missing of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, from June 9, 1864, *to August* 15, 1864, *inclusive.*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	2	129	26	471	7	173	808
Second Brigade	2	77	11	199	9	84	382
Third Brigade	.....	12	3	69	.....	6	90
Artillery	.....	2	.....	10	.....	2	14
Total	4	220	40	749	16	265	1,294

M. D. LEGGETT,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Div., 17th Army Corps.

AUGUST 19, 1864.

No. 577.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations August 23–*September* 8.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near East Point, Ga., September 8, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 210, Seventeenth Army Corps, I took command of this division on the 23d of August near White Hall, southwest of Atlanta. I found the division strongly intrenched, and the works pushed up within very short musket-range of the enemy's main line of works, and skirmishing heavily with the enemy night and day. On the night of the 23d of August the division commenced throwing up flank works, which were completed on the 25th, and the division was withdrawn to these works that night. On the night of the 26th of August the division was successfully withdrawn from the front of Atlanta, and marched all night and part of the next day to a point near Camp Creek. On the 28th of August moved forward and struck the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad, at New Hope Church, about 2 p. m. Rifle-pits were immediately thrown up to protect the working parties, and the three reserve regiments of the division were put to work tearing up railroad and destroying ties and rails; 890 yards were destroyed. On the 29th of August 1,000 yards were destroyed, making in all 1,890. This work was thoroughly done; every tie was burned, and every rail heated, bent double, and twisted or broken. On the 30th of August moved in the direction of Jonesborough, and encamped near the Renfroe Place. On the 31st moved up and took position in reserve in rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and put up a line of works west of Flint River. About 9 a. m. I was ordered to send one brigade to report to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps. I sent the First Brigade, under command of Colonel Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteers. This brigade was posted on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps, upon a refused line, where it threw up strong works and skirmished heavily with the enemy. About 2 p. m. the enemy made a determined

attack upon the front of the Fifteenth Army Corps, reaching around so as to engage two of the regiments in the First Brigade of this division. The enemy was handsomely repulsed at all points with great slaughter. Col. George E. Bryant claims as a fair proportion of the killed and wounded in his front and the interval between his brigade and the Fifteenth Army Corps 250; 12 prisoners were taken. As soon as the attack was made I was ordered across Flint River, with the remainder of the division, and took position on the left of the First Brigade, where works were put up to cover the men.

On the afternoon of September 1 I recrossed Flint River with the division and moved around to the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and took the position occupied by General Kilpatrick's cavalry. Two brigades (Second and Third) were thrown across Flint River, where they intrenched. During the night the enemy evacuated their works, and fell back in the direction of Griffin. About 9 a. m. of September 2 the division started in pursuit, and found the enemy throwing up works in a strong position near the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. By direction of Major-General Howard I sent the Second Brigade (Lieut. Col. G. F. Wiles commanding) to hold a hill that had been taken by the skirmishers of the Sixteenth Army Corps. This brigade moved forward under a heavy artillery fire, and secured a position about 400 yards from the enemy's line of works. As soon as bridges could be built across the swamps I sent up the First Michigan Battery* (six 3-inch Rodman guns), commanded by Lieut. William Justin, which soon silenced the rebel battery, and by its splendid shooting prevented the enemy from completing his works until night. Shortly after occupying this hill with the Second Brigade I moved forward, with the First and Third Brigades, and occupied two other hills farther to the right, pushing the line of skirmishers to within 300 yards of the rebel works. After reconnoitering the ground I occupied a position, with the First and Third Brigades, about 400 yards from the enemy's main line, and secured it by a line of rifle-pits. The division remained in this position during the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant. The skirmishing was heavy and continuous, owing to the lines being so close. The losses in the division were large, being 5 killed and 40 wounded. On the night of the 5th instant the division was withdrawn, and moved back to Jonesborough, without molestation from the enemy.

On September 7 moved to a position near Morrow's Mill, and on the 8th camped near East Point.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men under my command. Their coolness under fire, the patience with which they have withstood the hardships and fatigues of the campaign, deserve the highest praise, and show a higher state of discipline than is generally found in a volunteer army.

Especial mention is due to my brigade commanders—Col. George E. Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin, commanding First Brigade; Lieut. Col. G. F. Wiles, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. A. G. Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade—for their untiring energy and the promptness with which all orders were executed.

Although the division has not been engaged in any general battles since I was assigned to the command, yet it has been constantly engaged in skirmishing, and has been well pushed up to the enemy's lines, and my warmest thanks are due to the members of my staff—

*Battery H, First Michigan Artillery.

Capt. J. C. Douglass, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. S. Williams, Third Ohio Battery, chief of artillery; Capt. G. D. Munson, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, picket officer; Capt. C. B. Loop, engineer officer; Lieut. J. R. Conklin, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, provost-marshal; Lieut. C. M. Marriott, Seventy-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. F. Critz, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. A. W. Stewart, Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp to General M. D. Leggett—for the prompt, fearless, and efficient manner in which all orders were executed.

Inclosed please find a list of killed and wounded of the division since I took command: First Brigade, 6 killed and 38 wounded; Second Brigade, 5 killed, 10 wounded, 1 missing; Third Brigade, 3 killed, 22 wounded, 2 missing; pioneer corps, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Total, 15 killed, 71 wounded, 3 missing. Aggregate, 89.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Division, 17th Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 578.

Reports of Col. George E. Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in the battle before Atlanta July 28:

The brigade at 12 m. on that day was formed in two lines, facing westward, and was engaged in throwing up breast-works, when the sound of heavy musketry on my right, in front of Fifteenth Corps, caused me to form in line my two reserve regiments, the Twelfth Wisconsin (Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfit commanding) and the Thirty-first Illinois (Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson commanding) Veteran Regiments of Infantry. Soon after forming them, I received orders from Major-General Howard to send my reserve regiments to the support of the Fifteenth Corps. They were immediately started on double-quick, the Twelfth Wisconsin in advance, and proceeded more than a mile to the right of the Fifteenth Corps. The Twelfth Wisconsin formed on the extreme right of the army, in a ravine, and charged up a hill, from which our men had just been dislodged, thereby nearly turning our right flank, routing the enemy therefrom, capturing and killing some hundred of the foe. This position they held during the day and night following, during which time several charges were made by the enemy, but in each case easily repulsed. The regiment was protected by the slight rail breast-works built by our men, and by the enemy during the short time they held the hill, and improved by themselves after they retook the hill. The regiment lost but 2 men killed and 17 wounded. The Thirty-first Illinois, on its arrival at the Fifteenth Corps, was held in reserve for the same

time and suffered no loss. The balance of the brigade, in common with the troops of the division, was exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery, but lost but 1 man killed and 1 man wounded. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfit and his regiment in promptly and quickly moving to the place of need, was highly commended by many officers who witnessed their acts. It was without doubt one of the important movements that saved our flank and gained us the victory.

And the following as the part taken by the brigade before Jonesborough, August 31:

At 11 a. m. on that day I was ordered by Brigadier-General Woods to report with three regiments, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin and the Thirty-first Illinois, to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan. This was done in fifteen minutes, and by his directions I was conducted by a staff officer to Brigadier-General Hazen, and under his direction formed the brigade as follows: The Thirty-first Illinois covered a gap fronting an orchard toward Jonesborough, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin were moved to the left, with an interval of some two regiments between them, and Thirty-first Illinois refusing their line to protect the flank. Works were hastily thrown up, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin being compelled to build traverses and wings to protect themselves from shell and bullets of the enemy. The charge of the enemy extended along the front of the Thirty-first Illinois, and seven companies of Twelfth Wisconsin, which was successfully resisted at both points. Owing to the nature of the ground and the formation of our works, other regiments had flank fires over our front.

I claim for the brigade as its just proportion of killed, wounded, and prisoners of the enemy on that day, 262.

The Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, with 200 men, expended in one hour 19,000 rounds of ammunition.

In this engagement the Twelfth Wisconsin had 6 men wounded, and the Thirty-first Illinois, 1 man.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. BRYANT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 17th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following in brief of the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, consisting of the Twentieth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Forty-fifth Illinois and Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiments, from May 1, 1864, to July 22, 1864, under command of Brigadier-General Force, and of the same brigade, under my own command (except the addition of Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment July 12, 1864, and deduction of Twentieth Illinois Regiment transferred out of the brigade July 22, 1864), from July 21, 1864, to date:

The whole command was transported from Cairo, Ill., to Clifton, Tenn., on transports, and marched, via Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and Rome, Ga., to Acworth, Ga., where it arrived on June 8. The Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment was detached from the brigade at Eto-

wah, Ga., June 7, 1864, for guard duty, and have not since joined the command. On June 10 marched to Big Shanty, Ga., and on the morning of 11th of June advanced in line of battle to near Kenesaw Mountain and intrenched. The brigade participated in the charge June 15, also in the charge on Brush Mountain 19th of June, and in all subsequent movements of the division to 27th of June. On that day it was severely engaged in the charge on the enemy's works, suffering considerable loss, and driving the enemy's skirmish line from a hill near his main works and holding the position, under heavy fire, until ordered to return to its intrenchments near dark.

On July 2 brigade was ordered to march, and on July 4 met the enemy's skirmishers on the right of Sixteenth Corps, driving them two miles, taking and holding an important position on the right of said corps. Subsequently its lines were extended for ten miles on the right of the army along the north bank of the Chattahoochee, reaching to Sweet Water Creek, guarding the ferries and picketing the entire front. In this position the Twelfth Wisconsin joined the brigade July 12.

Previous to joining the brigade the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment had moved with the balance of the Seventeenth Army Corps from Cairo, Ill., to Big Shanty, Ga., being attached to First Brigade, Fourth Division. On 11th of June the regiment advanced in line of battle and intrenched. On 13th of June it reconnoitered a position in front of our picket-line to ascertain the enemy's strength. They charged the enemy's skirmish line, driving them from and advancing beyond their works, but were subsequently met by a force much superior to their own and withdrew, with a loss of 25 killed, wounded, and missing. On July 5, when the Fourth Division was advancing near the right of the army, this regiment charged a line of the enemy's skirmishers in rifle-pits, driving them therefrom, and advancing to the bank of the Nickajack Creek. On 12th of July this regiment was assigned to Third Division, and on 13th of July to First Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Force. On the 16th of July the brigade marched from its position on the right of the army, via Marietta, Ga., and Roswell, passing through Decatur, Ga., July 20, and bivouacking four miles from that place, our line of battle, facing west, at foot of hill occupied by the enemy.

At 7 a. m. on the 21st the brigade was ordered to charge and hold the hill in its front. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiments formed the advance of the charging column, supported by the Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Illinois Regiments. The charge was made under very heavy musketry, the enemy being protected by intrenchments on the crest of the hill. The works were taken at the point of the bayonet and held, with aggregate loss to the First Brigade of (except Twentieth Illinois Regiment) about 258 killed, wounded, and missing. The steady and unwavering advance of the columns under the terrible fire from the enemy's line (Cleburne's famous division), advantageously posted behind intrenchments, was such as to merit for both officers and men the highest record for courage and skill. In this charge the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment lost out of less than 600 men engaged 134 men killed and wounded. It captured more small-arms than it had men engaged, many of the arms still loaded and capped. It had 5 color bearers shot and 2 flag-staffs shot off. Other regiments of the brigade behaved with equal gallantry, but suffered less loss.

Early in the great battle of the 22d of July the brigade became engaged, and continued fighting until the next morning, repulsing many charges, literally piling the enemy's dead in heaps in front of the works, fighting the enemy all night with but the breast-works between them and the foe. Early in the action Brigadier-General Force was severely wounded, and the undersigned assumed command. During the fight the brigade changed front many times, fighting from both sides of same breast-works, and at times it was obliged to refuse its flanks to meet the desperate and furious onsets of the enemy, so that it had to fight at same time on two fronts and one flank. But it held the hill so dearly gained the day before, and the key to the position of the Army of the Tennessee, with a loss (excepting Twentieth Illinois Regiment), aggregate, of 329 killed, wounded, and missing.

During all these two days' desperate fighting the organization and order was excellent and the men in the best of spirits. They fought to whip, and when the enemy at one point of the line had reached the outside of the breast-works, fixed bayonets and swore that they would stay or die.

From the time the command joined the grand army at Acworth, June 8, until the close of the campaign it was constantly at the front, under fire, marching, digging, and fighting. It has not failed to take and hold any position it was ordered to, nor has any part of the command moved except in pursuance of orders from proper authority. The officers and men believe they can't be whipped, and have always had perfect confidence in their officers and their final success.

Of the part taken by the brigade in the battles of July 28 and August 31, see my report of yesterday.*

The aggregate loss to the brigade in killed, wounded, and missing since June 8, 1864, is 863.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. BRYANT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 579.

Report of Lieut. Col. Greenberry F. Wiles, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders received, I have the honor to report that Second Brigade left Cairo, Ill., on transports on the 11th day of May, was transported up the Tennessee River to the town of Clifton, Tenn., disembarked and marched to Acworth by the way of Pulaski, Huntsville, and crossed the Tennessee River at Decatur, thence to Rome, Kingston, and found the Army of the Tennessee on the 8th day of June, 1864. Whole distance from Clifton to Acworth 304 miles.

On the 10th day of June we moved forward on the extreme left, and advanced as far as Big Shanty, with some skirmishing. On the

*See p. 569.

11th and 12th advanced, continually driving the enemy's skirmishers, and threw up a line of works. The skirmishing at this point was very severe and our loss in killed and wounded considerable. We skirmished at this place continually until June 17, when we dislodged them from their position (which was a strong one). We occupied the enemy's advanced works until June 21, when we advanced and occupied a mountain range near Kenesaw, which we found strongly fortified and occupied only by skirmishers. We advanced our lines 1,000 yards to the front and there threw up a strong line of works, skirmishing actively night and day. On the 27th of June we made a reconnaissance to the extreme left, to attract the enemy's attention, in favor of the Fifteenth Corps. In the evening of same day moved to the right, which brought us directly in front of our true position. Advanced on the enemy's works to within less than fifty yards and engaged them spiritedly for over an hour. The enemy receiving heavy re-enforcements, we retired our line and continued the fight until dark, when we fell back to our works; loss, considerable.

We continued to occupy in front of the mountain until July 2, when we moved to the extreme right of the army, reaching there July 4. On the 5th reached the Chattahoochee River at Cooper's Ferry. On the 6th moved to the Nickajack and threw up a heavy line of works, skirmished with the enemy across the Chattahoochee and Nickajack, and lay under a heavy cannonading from the enemy. On the night of the 9th the enemy retreated across the river, and we occupied their works on the 10th, which were very heavy, and picketed the river for several miles, skirmishing across the river continually until the morning of the 16th, when we took up our line of march for Marietta; camped there one night. On the morning of the 17th continued our march to the extreme left of the army by the way of Roswell, thence to Decatur. Encountered the enemy's vedettes on the 19th; continued driving them until the 21st, when we were in sight of the city. On the morning of the 22d the enemy in heavy force turned the left flank of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and all the troops on the left of the Second Brigade were driven from their position, which left us very much exposed. We continued fighting in this position from 11.30 a. m. until 5 p. m., when we changed front to the rear on the first battalion, and in this new position received the charge of Cheatham's division, which we successfully repulsed, and held our position, and during the night fortified it. The fight during the day and night was very severe and my command suffered severely. We charged the enemy once, drove him back, and fought hand-to-hand in the evening on the left of the brigade for a short time. The enemy's loss was at least 6 to our 1. We occupied our new position until the night of the 26th, when we silently drew off, moved around to the extreme right, reaching there on the 27th. On the 28th moved forward, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and secured a good position, which we immediately fortified, during which time the enemy made desperate efforts to drive back the Fifteenth Army Corps, which was on our right. We continued to advance and intrench, continually skirmishing until the night of the 26th of August, when we evacuated our works and moved for the Montgomery railroad, by the way of Sandtown. We struck the road at 2 p. m. August 28, and, under some shelling from the enemy, intrenched, and then thoroughly destroyed a portion of the road by burning the ties and breaking the rails. On the

30th continued our march for the Macon railroad, arriving before Jonesborough, where we immediately intrenched. Afterward moved three-quarters of a mile to the right, and threw up another line of works, forming the left flank of the Army of the Tennessee (refused); considerable skirmishing in this position.

September 1, being relieved by the arrival of Fourteenth Army Corps, moved rapidly to the extreme right, crossed the Flint River, and intrenched. During the night the enemy evacuated their position in our front, and fell back to Lovejoy's Station, to which place we pursued them and found them intrenched. We drove in their line of skirmishers and occupied a hill within 600 yards of their main line of works. We intrenched strongly and skirmished with them heavily until the night of the 4th of September, when we withdrew and moved toward Atlanta leisurely, arriving behind the enemy's abandoned works on the 8th. On the 9th moved into our present position, thus terminating our long and arduous campaign.

The casualties in the brigade from June 10, when we first encountered the enemy, up to the 9th of September, are as follows: Killed, wounded, and missing—Sixty-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 121; Seventy-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 150; Twentieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 163; total, 434.

The number of yards of earth-works built by the brigade during the time is 4,880. The number of rounds of ammunition expended, 233,000; number yards railroad destroyed, 600.

In discipline, soldierly bearing, and all those qualities that make the true soldier, this brigade is the peer of any brigade in the service. Through all this long and arduous campaign they have been constantly on the front, never in the reserve a single day that I remember, and through all that time neither murmur nor complaint [was heard], every one doing his duty cheerfully.

I am aware that my report is lengthy; so was the campaign.

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. WILES,
Lieut. Col. 78th Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Second Brig.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 580.

Report of Col. Adam G. Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since arriving in front of the enemy, nothing worthy of record having occurred previous to June 10, on which date I arrived at Big Shanty. Active operations were then immediately commenced against the enemy, who was in force in front, and continual skirmishing was kept up until the morning of June 27, when, in obedience to orders from General Leggett, I marched my command about one mile and a half from my position before Kenesaw Mountain, to the left and front, forming on the left

of the First Brigade and right of the Second. By direction of the general commanding, I then advanced in column of regiments. Skirmishers were thrown out, who, after advancing about a quarter of a mile, engaged the enemy, receiving a volley which, for a moment, staggered them. Major Worden's battalion then appeared in view of the enemy on the crest of a hill, which had hitherto concealed his advance, and received a heavy fire, the battalion replying and charging on their rifle-pits, from which they fled in great confusion, my command taking possession. The brigades on my right and left being then halted, I ordered the same, knowing the movement was intended simply as a demonstration to deceive the enemy. In a short time three of the enemy's batteries opened a concentrated fire on us, which was kept up without intermission for three hours and a half, killing and wounding 19 men. I then, by order of General Leggett, withdrew to the position formerly occupied by me on Brush Mountain.

On the 20th and 21st of July my brigade was held in reserve. On the 22d its position was on the right of the division. About 3 p. m. I received orders from the general commanding to advance beyond the enemy's works. Up to this time no attack had been made in my immediate front. My skirmishers soon engaged the enemy, who was advancing in three lines, apparently with the view to flank me on the left. I immediately informed the general, who ordered me to retire to the works. As soon as I did so and got in position the enemy appeared advancing in line. Several volleys were delivered with great precision into him, driving him from my front into a ravine on the left, where he again formed and advanced on the First Brigade. In this movement he presented his left flank to my center, when Worden's battalion opened on him with a rolling fire. I immediately sent Captain Geraughty to the general commanding, asking for a section of Company D, First Illinois Light Artillery. The guns having arrived I opened on the enemy's flank, doing, as I believe, great execution. After a few volleys from the Seventeenth Wisconsin, the enemy disappeared from the front of that regiment.

On July 28 only the skirmishers of my brigade were engaged. At Lovejoy's Station, during the two days' skirmish, the command was actively engaged, losing 4 killed and 15 wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of this command. Under all circumstances they behaved gallantly. Many officers signally distinguished themselves by their coolness and bravery; among them I am proud to mention Maj. Asa Worden, commanding Worden's battalion; Maj. D. D. Scott, commanding Seventeenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers; Capt. P. Geraughty, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade; Lieut. H. K. Carlin, provost-marshal, Third Brigade, who, I am sorry to say, was severely wounded, and Lieut. John Dela Hunt, picket officer, Third Brigade.

The recapitulation of the casualties of my command since arriving at the front, on June 10, is as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 15; wounded, 103; missing, 6. Total, killed, wounded, and missing, 127.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. MALLOY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 581.

Report of Maj. John T. Cheney, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Corps Artillery, of operations July 22.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order of 23d instant, I have the honor to submit the following special report of the part taken by Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery, in the action on the 22d instant:

One section was on the extreme left of batteries of Fourth Division, intrenched on what is called the old McDonough road, facing our left flank, under the immediate command of First Lieut. W. H. Powell, who was also in command of the battery. Another section, under immediate command of Second Lieut. G. R. Richardson, was on our main line, covering a road running west and nearly perpendicular to our main line. The third section was a few rods to the rear, in the reserve. The support of the left section was Sixteenth and Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, left and right, respectively, the former of which was captured, and one company of the latter. The right and reserve sections made good their escape, the former having done all the execution possible. The left section, acting as artillery always should do, and having received no orders to the contrary, fought till their support was captured, when it was too late for them to get away, and Lieut. W. H. Powell, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 26 men, were missing, either killed, wounded, or missing. The section entire (save the caissons) fell into the hands of the enemy. The two sections who left passed to the right over a road that I had selected, and caused to be made passable, and took position on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and at a critical moment rendered them good service; this last came under my own observation in part, and is all substantiated by the best of evidence.

I have made every exertion to learn the facts connected with the conduct of this battery, and am happy to be able to say that I believe they did all that could be expected, taking into consideration the fact that they were subjected to a fire from every direction save the right, and so far as the loss of the section is concerned, it certainly looks much better that the officer and men should go with the section than be found deserting their guns.

Second Lieut. G. R. Richardson, now in command of the battery, has already made application to Captain Spear, chief of artillery, Fourth Division, to send an officer to take command of the battery, which has been done. The name of the officer has not been reported. Lieutenant Richardson has had but little experience in artillery practice, but there is no evidence that he did not act well his part on the 22d.

For the benefit of the artillery in the Seventeenth Army Corps and the service generally I have endeavored to give you a truthful statement of the action of the battery, based upon my own observation, in part, and good evidence.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CHENEY,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No 582.

Report of Lieut. William Justin, Battery H, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations August 31–September 1.

IN THE FIELD,
Near Lovejoy's Station, September 4, 1864.

In accordance with instructions from superior headquarters, I have the honor to report the following rebel casualties (as far as it was possible to ascertain them) in our front on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant:

During the charge made upon the Fifteenth Corps on the 31st I kept up a steady fire, concentrating upon a rebel battery, which was covering the advance of their lines. This firing is represented by officers in the Fifteenth Corps to have been of great service in breaking the ranks of the enemy and destroying the vehemence of his attack.

September 1, the battery held a commanding position, from which a rapid and well-directed fire of short-time fuse-shell was poured upon bodies of rebel troops distinctly seen retreating before the advance of the Fourteenth Corps, causing great confusion and demoralization among them. Upon the enemy's endeavoring to construct rail works to impede the advance of our forces I opened upon them with all six guns, rendering the work too hazardous to be continued. This done I concentrated their fire upon a battery close at hand. This I was unable to silence utterly by reason of its being in works. Its retreat, however, was made impossible, many of their horses having been killed and disabled by our shell. The battery was captured by our forces in the spot it had been firing from.

I take this opportunity to state that too great praise cannot be given the officers and men under me for the able manner in which they have invariably executed all commands given them, not only during these engagements but throughout the campaign. They have in many cases fought with no protection whatever, exposed to fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters, never faltering nor hesitating in the discharge of their duty.

I have no casualties to report in my command during the 31st of August and 1st of September.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM JUSTIN,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery H, First Michigan Light Arty.

Capt. W. S. WILLIAMS,
Chief of Artillery, Third Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 583.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations May 27–July 20.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of yesterday by this division:

My command, in accordance with orders from you, had been extended on the right to cover the front of General Lightburn's bri-

gade, of General Smith's division, the right resting on the Marietta road, connecting with General Dodge, and on the left to cover General Leggett's division. At 8 a. m. my artillery opened and kept up a continual fire on the enemy's lines throughout the day. The enemy opened heavily on us in return, but did us little injury. At the same hour I ordered an advance of my skirmish line. The line was advanced under cover of the artillery, driving the enemy's skirmishers back to their rifle-pits, where they met the main line of battle, which opened on them a terrible fire of musketry, at the same time charging them. Our line was compelled to fall back, suffering a severe loss. The enemy's line was masked, and they withheld their fire until our men were close on them, when they delivered it with telling effect. It was an impossibility to advance up the slope of the mountain with the skirmish line, as the enemy were strongly fortified and heavily posted in our front. I could not relieve any portion of my main line to re-enforce my skirmishers without rendering the protection for the roads leading north from Marietta too weak.

The operations of the day showed that the rebels had two or more lines of strong works in our front, held by too strong a force for us to operate against without using the whole division.

My command is now in the same position as on yesterday morning.

I forward herewith the reports of brigade commanders and lists of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

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NEW ALBANY, IND., ——— —, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, during the time I commanded it, viz, from the 27th of May until the 20th of July, 1864:

On the 27th of May, at Decatur, Ala., I was assigned temporarily to the command of the division by Special Orders, No. 128, from headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, relieving Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, on account of sickness. On that day at 12 o'clock we left Decatur, marching seven miles, and encamping on Phillips' plantation. On the 28th marched thirteen miles; encamped at Somerville, Ala. On the 29th we marched seventeen miles, encamping on Shoal Creek. On the 30th marched eighteen miles, encamping at Warrenton, Ala. On the 31st marched seventeen miles, encamping on Short Creek.

On July [June] 1 marched twelve miles, encamping on Mill Creek. On the 2d remained in camp collecting forage and resting. On the 3d marched eighteen miles, encamping near the Chattooga River. On the 4th crossed the Chattooga River by fording, and, marching sixteen miles, encamped near Coosatown. On the 5th marched sixteen miles, encamping on the west bank of the Oostenaula River, near Rome. On the 6th marched sixteen miles, encamping at Kingston. On the 7th marched thirteen miles, encamping on south side of

* Not found.

Etowah River at railroad bridge. Here, in accordance with orders received from you, I left one regiment, the Third Iowa Infantry, as guard to the road. On the 8th marched five miles, reaching the main army at Acworth, Ga., and taking position on the left. In passing through Allatoona this day, in accordance with orders received through you, I left the Second Brigade, Col. George C. Rogers commanding, as guard to the road. On the 10th moved forward to Big Shanty, striking the enemy just beyond the station. Took position as reserve to the corps. On the 11th moved out on a reconnaissance, meeting the enemy one mile from camp; slight skirmishing all day. From this time until the 16th we were advancing our lines slowly, continually driving the enemy. On the 16th we moved forward and threw up a line of works, the enemy disputing every inch of our advance. Our loss this day was 46 killed and wounded. From this time until the 19th heavy rains prevented active movements. On the 19th the enemy evacuated their line and fell back to a position near Kenesaw Mountain. The division advanced at once and took position before them. On the 27th an assault was made on Kenesaw, an official report of which has already been made to you.* It resulted in a loss to this division of 97 killed and wounded.

On the 2d of July, at 8.30 p. m., the division started for the right of the army, reaching our position about 6 p. m. of the 3d, after heavy skirmishing, and bivouacked on Mrs. Marble's plantation. On the 4th we moved forward, and drove the enemy into his rifle-pits about four miles from the Chattahoochee River, and, after heavy skirmishing, threw up works within 1,000 yards of his line. The enemy here attempted to shell us from our position, but we soon silenced his guns. On the 5th we charged his works and carried them, driving him into his fortifications on the south side of Nickajack Creek, with a loss to us of 6 killed and 48 wounded. An official report of this affair has been forwarded to you.† On the 6th we threw up works on Nickajack Creek, within 900 yards of the enemy, who had a very strong position, with three redoubts, in our immediate front, mounting fourteen guns. At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th the enemy opened their artillery, concentrating their fourteen guns on our front, and delivering for one hour a terrific fire, though doing but little damage. Our loss was 1 killed and 3 wounded. The fire was returned with equal vigor, and we succeeded in silencing him. During the night of the 9th the enemy abandoned his position and fell back to the south side of the Chattahoochee River. We immediately occupied their works, and remained within 600 yards of the river, skirmishing with the enemy on the opposite side until the 16th, when we started for the left of the army, encamping that night near Marietta. On the 17th we passed through Marietta, crossed the Chattahoochee at Roswell Factory, and encamped three miles south of the river. On the 18th we moved to and encamped on Peach Tree Creek near Cross Keys. Moved forward on 19th and encamped within two miles of Decatur, Ga. On the 20th moved forward and met the enemy about 12 m. In accordance with orders from Major-General Blair, I took a position on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps. After some skirmishing I was directed to move forward and occupy a ridge near the enemy's works, which order was executed with a loss in this division of 51 killed and wounded. Just as my

* See p. 577. † Not found.

command took possession of this position, I received a severe gunshot wound in my leg, which rendered it necessary for me to be carried from the field. I accordingly turned over the command of the division to Col. William Hall, Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, senior officer with the division.

From the 8th of June until the 20th of July the division was continually in the face of the enemy. Our loss in that time was 49 killed, 381 wounded, and 34 missing.

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 584.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations July 21–September 8.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of the assault on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, the 21st instant:

General Leggett having been directed to swing a brigade around on the enemy's right and dislodge them from a hill on his front and immediately on my left, from which, owing to its commanding position, our lines were greatly annoyed by their fire, I was ordered by Major-General Blair to hold my division in readiness to support him, in case he gained the crest of the hill, and met with so serious an opposition as to need my assistance. About 7 a. m. General Force's brigade, of General Leggett's division, moved up the hill, steadily advancing until gaining its summit, when the fire of the enemy became so severe as to evidently endanger his holding the position. I immediately ordered the division forward. The enemy occupied a line of works in my front in the edge of a wood about 600 yards from my intrenchments, the intervening ground being an open field and gradually ascending the whole distance. The division moved gallantly forward in two lines, and were met by a murderous fire of musketry, notwithstanding which they continued to advance until nearing the top, when they were opened upon by artillery loaded with grape and canister at such short range, and with such deadly effect, as to effectually check their advance. The line halted and returned the fire, but evidently without any great damage to the enemy, who lay securely behind his works. This ground was held about half an hour, when General Force having well established his lines, the advantage of longer holding the troops in their exposed position did not seem to me to justify the loss sustained. They were withdrawn to their former position inside the works. Although the enemy's works in my front were not carried, the main object of the assault, viz, enabling General Leggett to hold his position on their right flank, was accomplished.

Colonels Potts and Shane, commanding, respectively, the First and Third Brigades, handled their commands with coolness and judgment, and both officers and men of my whole command acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.

Not having received the reports of my brigade commanders, I am unable to mention individuals who specially distinguished themselves. When received they will be duly forwarded.

Owing to a change in position and the labor of fortifying it, I am also unable to furnish the names of enlisted men killed and wounded. The names of officers and number of men killed, wounded, and missing is herewith transmitted.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under my command, in the engagement of Friday, the 22d of July, 1864:

After the attack on the enemy's position by my division on the 21st instant, I was ordered by Major-General Blair to move to the left of General Leggett's division, to meet a similar movement of the enemy, who was extending his lines in that direction. The Seventeenth Army Corps now occupied the extreme left of the army, and my division was on the left of the corps, with my line running northeast and southwest along a road known as the McDonough road, with the First Brigade, Colonel Potts, on the right, joining General Leggett, and the Third Brigade, Colonel Hall, on the left, with two regiments thrown back and facing south to protect my flank, and a picket-line running back a mile and a half, to guard against any movement around my rear. This line was intrenched during the night, the enemy being busily engaged throwing up works about 1,000 yards in my front. Early next morning my pickets were advanced in connection with General Leggett's, the enemy's skirmishers falling back with little or no opposition, although they were well protected by log and earth works, a short distance behind which we came upon a nearly completed line of their rifle-pits, the result of their previous night's labor. This position was in full view of and not more than 1,600 yards from the intrenchments in front of Atlanta, which was but a short distance beyond. While making preparations to occupy this line, but before commencing the movement, reports were sent in from the picket-line on my left flank that there were indications of an enemy in their front, and very soon after some skirmishing was heard far back on my left or rear, which soon extended along the whole line. The pickets were forced back and followed closely by the enemy's line of battle, which moved rapidly forward, striking my left flank exactly perpendicular to my line of battle. Artillery was also opened from a ridge in rear of their assaulting columns, which did us considerable damage. I directed Colonel Potts to send two regiments of his brigade to Colonel Hall's left, but before they were fully in position they were met by a heavy column of the enemy, which they succeeded in checking until their left was turned, when they fell back to the works. I ordered Colonel Hall to withdraw his two flank

* Not found.

regiments, which this movement enveloped, and to move them by the right flank around the front or east side of my main line of works, having already directed the men occupying that line to take the same position and drive back the enemy now closely pressing their rear. This movement was promptly executed and successful, except in the case of the Sixteenth Iowa occupying the extreme left, which was completely surrounded, and over 230 men captured. Two pieces of artillery belonging to Company F, Second Illinois Artillery, and in position on the right of that regiment, were at the same time taken by the enemy. My whole line was now hotly engaged, and although fighting from the opposite side of their works from the one intended when they were constructed, still, owing to the absence of any deep ditch, it afforded them very good protection, while their well directed and rapid volleys were doing great execution in the enemy's ranks, driving them back some distance into the woods until their fire was partially silenced. Skirmishers were immediately ordered out, who discovered the enemy not far back, but apparently in no condition to renew the attack. This disposition was scarcely made when another column was discovered advancing from the southeast, threatening, considering the side of the works we now occupied, our right and rear. To meet this two regiments of Colonel Hall's brigade were formed perpendicular to the work on which the left rested, the right extending west toward Atlanta, the remainder of the brigade still occupying the works. Colonel Potts' brigade was formed about seventy-five yards to the rear of Colonel Hall's perpendicular line and parallel to his, both being directed to hold that position against any odds. By the time these lines were formed the enemy emerged from the woods into the open field in solid column three lines deep, striking Colonel Hall's line on the front and right, forcing him back to the works, our skirmishers on the east side still holding back the enemy, enabling Colonel Hall to put his whole brigade back again on his original side of the work. Colonel Potts' line being longer, and throwing back his right regiment (Thirty-second Ohio), had already opened upon their lines. One regiment of Colonel Hall's, the Eleventh Iowa, occupying the line of works above the left of Colonel Potts' brigade, rendered some service in repulsing this assault, but the main opposition they met was the brigade of Colonel Potts, consisting at that time of not more than 1,000 men, in the open field without cover. They, however, maintained their ground, and after a determined but unsuccessful effort of the enemy to break their lines, he gave way in confusion, and retreated into the woods beyond. It was now past 4 o'clock, and only two regiments' front of our main line had yet been given up. Not five minutes elapsed from the repulse of the last assault when another still more desperate attempt was made from the opposite or east side, in the present rear of Colonel Hall's brigade. Again the men jumped over their works, and the most desperate fight of the day now took place. The enemy having the cover of the woods could in many places approach within fifteen or twenty yards of our works without discovery. Regimental commanders, with their colors, and such men as would follow them, would not unfrequently occupy one side of the works and our men the other. Many individual acts of heroism here occurred. The flags of two opposing regiments would meet on the opposite sides of the same works, and would be flaunted by their respective bearers in each other's faces. Men were bayoneted across the works,

and officers with their swords fought hand-to-hand with men with bayonets. Colonel Belknap, of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, took prisoner Colonel Lampley, of the Forty-fifth Alabama, by pulling him over the works by his coat collar, being several times fired at by men at his side. The colors of his regiment were taken at the same time. The enemy's loss in this attack must have been very severe. It lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when they reluctantly retired. The Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, and, I think, some other regiment of General Leggett's division, having become partially detached from their command, were now acting with my troops, and fought splendidly. It was now about 6 o'clock, and the ground gained by the enemy was only about 300 yards of the left of my work.

The forces of the enemy engaged was Hardee's corps, two divisions of which were engaged on my immediate left; Cleburne's in front, with Cheatham's in reserve, with Walker's division on their right, and Bate's on the left. Other forces, who had been left in Atlanta, now advanced from that direction, which compelled us to again change our position to the east side of our works. This was scarcely done when we were opened upon from our left and rear with artillery loaded with grape, accompanied with heavy musketry, which compelled the abandonment of another portion of our ground, this attack coming from both front and rear. I now formed Colonel Potts' brigade in rear of our work, and perpendicular to it, with a portion of Colonel Hall's troops on his right, the remainder occupying the works vacated by General Leggett's command. This perpendicular line was so nearly enfiladed by the fire from the advancing troops from Atlanta that I was compelled to swing my right still farther back, connecting with a portion of the Third Division, formed across a corn-field, facing south. By direction of General Blair, Colonel Wangelin's brigade, of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, reported to me, and was formed on my left. In this position another attack was made by the enemy by fresh troops brought up for the occasion, but was again unsuccessful, though as persistently persevered in as on any previous occasion. The Eleventh Iowa, of Colonel Hall's brigade, with the Sixteenth Wisconsin, of the Third Division, held the crest of the hill behind an angle in the works, the enemy holding the same works, a little lower down, with four stand of colors planted within a stone's throw of the colors of the Eleventh Iowa. The portion of the Third Division formed along the ridge facing south did great execution in this engagement. By dark the enemy had retired except along the line of the works, which position they held until nearly daylight next morning, thus being enabled to get off their wounded, but leaving the ground literally strewn with their slain. I forgot to mention that during this attack I ordered Colonel Wangelin to swing the left of his brigade around and advance, threatening their flank, which he did as far as he could without endangering his own left. The movement gave the enemy a decided check. We remained in this position during the night.

In this engagement, which lasted from 12 m. until 7 p. m., seven hours, with scarcely any cessation, the only change being in the fury with which it raged, the troops of this division displayed the greatest gallantry. The first attack, sweeping around our left, and attacking suddenly in the rear, might have thrown any veteran troops into confusion, but at the command they promptly took the other side of their works and fought with great coolness. Officers did

their whole duty, and, by their example and efficiency, prevented any accident, which, at many a critical moment, would have been fatal. Four times during the battle they were compelled, by attacks in their rear, to change from one side of the works to the other, and change front twice to repel assaults from the left, thus occupying seven different positions during the engagement, besides minor changes of a portion of the command.

My loss was 1,040 men killed, wounded, and missing, and 2 pieces of artillery. The loss of the enemy was not less than 4,000 killed and wounded, 326 prisoners, including 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, and several other officers, and 5 stand of colors.

Although the enemy held a portion of the left of our works, which was of no particular importance to either party, I consider their attack an entire failure in the object contemplated, a few repetitions of which would destroy their own army.

For over four hours there was no communication with my hospital, and many of the wounded who were unable to walk fell into the hands of the enemy. I think fully one-third of those reported missing were either killed or wounded. Col. B. F. Potts, Thirty-second Ohio, commanding First Brigade, handled his command with skill and judgment, contributing largely to the success of the day. He is a thorough and energetic officer. Col. W. W. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa, displayed all the qualifications of an accomplished soldier. Col. W. Jones, Fifty-third Indiana, than whom there was no braver or better soldier, was severely wounded early in the action, and before he was taken from the field he was struck by a shell, killing him instantly. Col. John Shane, Thirteenth Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie, and Capt. John W. Anderson, Eleventh Iowa, were conspicuous for their coolness and bravery. R. B. Bennett, chaplain of the Thirty-second Ohio, carried his musket and fought all day in the ranks, which I learn is his custom on all such occasions. After becoming exhausted, he employed Private Mitchell, Company B, to load for him, who was killed by his side. Many acts of gallantry were displayed on the field by both officers and men, but having been but a short time in command of the division, I am unable to give the list of names, but refer you to the reports of my brigade commanders. To Capts. C. Cadle, assistant adjutant-general; J. C. Marven, acting assistant inspector-general; Charles E. Putnam, assistant commissary of musters; George S. Doane, acting aide-de-camp; John E. Gurley, picket officer; L. O. Gilman, engineer, and Lieut. D. H. Budlong, aide-de-camp, of my staff, I am indebted for valuable assistance. They were active, intelligent, and brave to recklessness, acting as scouts, skirmishers, or commanders, as occasion required. Captain Gilman was seriously wounded in the shoulder near the close of the engagement, and Captains Cadle, Doane, Marven, and Gurley had their horses shot. Lieut. X. Picquet, ordnance officer, was captured by the enemy while supplying the command with ammunition.

The accompanying diagrams* will illustrate the different positions occupied during the day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

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*To appear in the Atlas.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, which I have the honor to command, from the 21st of July, when assigned to the command of the division, to the fall of Atlanta, and consequent close of the campaign. A report of the battle of the 21st has already been forwarded to your headquarters:*

Nothing of importance transpired after the 22d until the morning of the 27th, when the Army of the Tennessee was moved from the left to the extreme right of the army, my division occupying the right of the corps, the Fifteenth Army Corps protecting the flank with their whole line. On the 28th we advanced some distance, and had hardly got into position when an attack was made on the Fifteenth Corps. I soon received orders from Major-General Blair to send them two regiments to re-enforce their right. I sent the Fifteenth Iowa, Colonel Belknap, and the Thirty-second Ohio, Captain Morris, all under command of Colonel Belknap. About 2 o'clock I again received an order from General Blair to send two more regiments to the assistance of the Fifteenth Corps, and immediately dispatched the Thirteenth Iowa, Colonel Shane, and the Third Iowa. All these regiments were hotly engaged and did excellent service. A report of Colonel Belknap and Colonel Shane is herewith transmitted. On the 30th my division was ordered to move to the right, occupying a position in front of the old line of the Fifteenth Corps. This line was intrenched. We now commenced siege operations; continued advances, and new lines of works were made, with constant severe skirmishing until the 26th of August, when the army was withdrawn and moved to Fairburn, on the Montgomery railroad, which was thoroughly destroyed for many miles, when we moved to the Macon railroad, near Jonesborough, on the 30th ultimo, the Seventeenth Corps occupying a position on the left of the Fifteenth, my division being on the left of the corps. On the afternoon of the 31st, by General Blair's order, my division moved to the right about two miles and a half, relieving a division of cavalry at that point. We crossed Flint River just before dark, drove back the enemy, and intrenched a line near their works, the Third Division taking a position on my right. The next morning the enemy had left. We started in pursuit, and before night encountered them near Lovejoy's Station, about six miles south of Jonesborough. Line of battle was formed, my division occupying the extreme right of the army.

Atlanta having been evacuated on the 1st, no farther pursuit of the enemy was ordered, but on the 5th instant we started back to East Point, where the Army of the Tennessee is now in camp.

Great credit is due to both officers and men for the patience, energy, and bravery displayed in this long campaign, being almost constantly under fire.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

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*See p. 580.

ADDENDA.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

The following communication has just been received from the general commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding having been especially gratified at the brilliant conduct of our troops during the engagement of the 22d of July, deems the present a fit occasion for the distribution of the medals of honor of the corps. To this end he desires you first to call upon the commanding officer of every regiment, battery, and detachment of your command to send in at once the names of not more than one officer and two men from every regiment, one man from every battery, and one from every detachment of over 100 men. Second, to forward the names of officers or men, such as you deem particularly meritorious from your own observation. Third, to forward the name of an officer to sit upon a Board of Honor for the purpose of awarding the medals. The general wishes you to be governed by your own idea of gallantry and good conduct, and to mention only such as are conspicuous in a marked degree. He desires the particulars to be given in full, with the battles in which the officer or soldier has participated, and to be furnished as soon as possible, while the action is fresh in the minds of the men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A copy of the above will be sent to each regiment and read to the men, and commanders of regiments and batteries will comply with their portion of its requirements.

Although lately assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, I assure you no officer, no matter how long he may have been with you, is more proud or rejoiced that your gallant conduct in the actions of the 21st and 22d instant, as well as during the whole campaign in Georgia, is such as to justly merit the commendations of your commanding general. If any incentive more than your love of country and the justice of your cause should hereafter be necessary for the Fourth Division or the Seventeenth Army Corps to add still greater honors to its present wide spread fame, it will be only necessary to whisper the name of your former beloved commander, who fell on the 22d instant, not 500 yards from your lines—the gallant and lamented Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson.

GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 585.

Report of Col. William L. Sanderson, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 27.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this brigade yesterday:

In obedience to orders I moved at 8 a. m. on the enemy's lines with four companies each of the Fifty-third Indiana and Twenty-third Indiana and Twelfth Wisconsin, and two companies of the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry in advance, under command of Major Ferguson, Twenty-third Indiana, and Major Vestal, Fifty-third

Indiana, the companies of the Fifty-third Indiana (A, D, I, and B) occupying the right of the line and connecting with the line of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The enemy's skirmishers were soon encountered and driven back to their rifle-pits, where three regiments of the rebels were held in reserve and so completely concealed by bushes and undergrowth as to be unperceived by our men. The enemy evidently expected to capture the entire line, as they did not fire until our men reached in some instances the parapet of their works, when they opened a murderous fire of musketry, compelling our men to fall back with a loss of 65 killed, wounded, and missing.

The body of Lieutenant White, Company I, Fifty-third Indiana, and several other killed and wounded men, fell into the hands of the enemy, as their skirmishers were immediately advanced to the position from which we had driven them at the commencement of the engagement.

The reconnaissance developed the fact that on the mountain in our immediate front the enemy had several lines of strong works defended by a very heavy force.

I cannot conclude this report without specially mentioning the conduct of Major Ferguson, of the Twenty-third Indiana, and Maj. W. L. Vestal, of the Fifty-third Indiana. The orders given them were promptly and faithfully obeyed, and their gallantry and coolness throughout merits the highest praise and approbation.

To Lieut. L. C. Malbon, Twenty-third Indiana, brigade picket officer, is due great credit and commendation for his energy and bravery. He was constantly on the field, and where his duty called him he was always to be found.

My thanks are also due to my staff—Capt. J. M. Price, Twelfth Wisconsin; Capt. Smith Townshend, Thirty-second Illinois, and Lieut. H. Duncan, acting assistant adjutant-general—for their promptness and faithfulness in executing all the orders intrusted to them, and last, though not least, to the men. Never did men fight better. Although greatly outnumbered, the advantages of ground and position against them, they stood nobly until forced to retire; their conduct can be excelled by none; I was proud of them.

Inclosed find a list* of killed and wounded, which I regret to say includes the names of some good and efficient officers.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. SANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. CADLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 586.

Reports of Col. Benjamin F. Potts, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 17–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, on the 22d day of July, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.:

The Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones commanding; Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, Capt. W. M. Morris

* Not found.

commanding; Third Iowa Volunteers, Captain Mathes, of the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, commanding; Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McClanahan commanding, composed the brigade engaged with the enemy. The brigade was intrenched on the left of General Leggett's division, or on the right of Colonel Hall's brigade, with two regiments front; the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers occupied the front line, and the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers and the Third Iowa Volunteers as reserves. Major Allison, of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and eight companies of his regiment had been posted as pickets on the left flank two miles distant from the division on the evening of July 21.

About 1.20 p. m. of the 22d instant the enemy attacked Colonel Hall's brigade with great impetuosity and turned his left flank. I was directed by General Smith, commanding Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, to move my reserve regiment to the left of Colonel Hall's brigade and repel the enemy. The Third Iowa Volunteers and two companies of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers moved rapidly to the left, but soon met an overwhelming force of the enemy, and after a severe fight of a few minutes were compelled to fall back to the works. In this severe and brief encounter many of the Third Iowa and Fifty-third Illinois were killed, and wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. It was there the brave and gallant Captain Mathes, commanding Third Iowa Volunteers, was mortally wounded and left on the field. In a few moments after my brigade occupied the works it was attacked on the front, flank, and rear. I then formed the brigade perpendicular from the works westward in the edge of a corn-field where I repulsed the enemy's advance three times, and did [not] abandon the position until the enemy's fire enfiladed my whole line, when I changed front with my right regiment and held my position until a heavy line of battle advanced from the direction of Atlanta and also east of our works, when I moved my brigade to the east of the line of works and formed it in the ravine below and advanced my line until I met a superior force of the enemy, and after a sharp engagement, lasting for a considerable time, I withdrew to the rifle-pits, covering the ravine east of the line of works and fronting and covering the left flank of the division, where the brigade remained for the night.

The list of casualties already forwarded shows how severely the contest waged. Both officers and men acted nobly, repulsing line after line of the enemy, displaying a veteran coolness under a murderous fire of a drunk and infuriated enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, fell wounded through both thighs early in the engagement, and was again struck by a shell on the head and instantly killed. Colonel Jones was in his sixty-fifth year and was a brave and patriotic officer. After he was first wounded he drew his revolver and assisted in guarding prisoners behind the works, where he received his death-wound; then the gallant Major Vestal took command and was soon severely wounded.

Great credit is due Lieutenant-Colonel McClanahan, Fifty-third Illinois, and Captain Morris, commanding Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, for their bravery and coolness during the entire engagement.

The brigade captured a large number of prisoners, but in the heat of the engagement were sent to the rear and not counted. Amongst them were several line officers.

The Third Iowa Volunteers captured 30 prisoners the first charge they made on the enemy.

The list of the missing already forwarded will be materially diminished, as many of the Fifty-third Illinois on picket were cut off from their command. The aggregate loss of the command during yesterday's operation is 324. The engagement lasted for four hours.

H. Duncan, first lieutenant and acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain Guthrie, picket officer, and Captain McAllister, provost-marshal, of my staff, acted nobly and gallantly during the entire day and have my thanks for their valuable aid.

I cannot forget the brave conduct of Chaplain R. B. Bennett, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, who fought in the ranks of his regiment during the entire engagement. Private Mitchell, Company B, was killed while loading muskets for the fighting chaplain to kill rebels with.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. POTTS,
Colonel Thirty-second Ohio Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. CADLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to recommend Sergt. Theodore F. Fisher, color bearer Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, as a soldier deserving a medal for gallantry on the battle-field on the 22d of July, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga. Sergeant Fisher gallantly advanced from the center of his regiment on the 22d when in line, and the enemy advancing three lines deep, floated his colors in the face of the foe, who bore three banners and came with a demoniac yell. Not to be intimidated by such a demonstration he stood by his colors until the enemy was repulsed and driven from the field. Sergeant Fisher is a veteran, entering the service at the opening of the war. He carried the colors of his regiment during the campaign against Vicksburg, and in all engagements since that time. He is a model and deserving soldier, and in my opinion should receive some reward for his services. His gallantry on the 22d came under my immediate observation.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. POTTS,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., 17th Army Corps.

Capt. A. WARE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, since I assumed command of the same:

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 83, headquarters Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in the field, Georgia, of date

July 17, 1864, I assumed command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and crossed the Chattahoochee River the same day with the corps. On the morning of 20th of July the brigade moved, prepared for battle, in advance of the corps to take position on the left of the Army of the Tennessee, and passed through the village of Decatur, Ga., and took the road running in the direction of Atlanta. After marching about two miles from Decatur we encountered the enemy's pickets. I at once advanced a heavy skirmish line, and after a brisk skirmish the enemy's pickets fell back to the main line posted in a strong position on an eminence about one mile and a half from Atlanta. As my brigade advanced the enemy opened on the column with a battery of artillery, which was replied to by the Fifteenth Ohio Battery with fine effect. I then deployed my brigade in line of battle and advanced on the double-quick until we crossed a ravine about 400 yards from the enemy's line of battle, when I halted under cover of the bank until the Third Brigade would come up on my left, and I could establish connection with the Fifteenth Army Corps. Brig. Gen. W. Q. Gresham, commanding Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, came up to my line, and at my request dismounted and was proceeding to my skirmish line to observe the position of the enemy's battery when he fell severely wounded by a ball from the enemy's sharpshooters, and was carried from the field. I was then directed by Major-General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, to intrench my position and hold it for the night. The proper orders were given and the works were at once constructed. My loss was 1 killed and 24 wounded. On the morning of 21st of July I was directed by Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, who had just been assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, to charge the enemy's position. This order was brilliantly executed by my brigade, and when General Leggett, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, had obtained the desired position I was directed to move and take up position on General Leggett's left, which placed me in a position near the left of the Army of the Tennessee, where my brigade constructed works during the night. My loss on this day was 17 killed and 88 wounded. The operations of the 22d of July have already been reported,* also the list of casualties. On the 23d of July I was directed to prolong the line of the Sixteenth Army Corps and intrench the same, which was at once done. We remained in that position until the night of 26th of July, when I moved with the Seventeenth Army Corps to the right flank of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 28th of July, the Fifteenth Army Corps being hard pressed by the enemy, in obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, I ordered the Thirty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers and Third Iowa Veteran Volunteers to report to Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Belknap to re-enforce the line of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The day closed with a brilliant victory for the Army of the Tennessee. My loss on the 28th was 1 killed and 1 wounded. On the morning of the 30th of July we changed position to the right of the position occupied on the 28th, where we immediately constructed a heavy line of works, and gradually advanced on the enemy until the 26th of August, when the brigade had completed its fifth line of works, in very close proximity to the enemy's front line. This was accomplished with the loss of 8 killed and 43 wounded.

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*See p. 587.

At 8 p. m. on the 26th of August the brigade was withdrawn from the front, and at once joined the division and started on the march for Jonesborough, Ga. We marched all night, and with great rapidity, fatiguing the men very much. Bivouacking at daylight, the men rested and prepared and took their breakfast. Moving directly forward on by-roads, through fields, and on cut roads, we arrived near Jonesborough on the morning of 30th of August, and took up position on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps and close to Flint River. After constructing a line of works we were then ordered to take up position on the right of Sixteenth Army Corps and support General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, who was reported to be falling back, driven by the rebel General Cleburne's division of infantry. The desired position was obtained about dark, after a difficult march through deep forests and almost impassable ravines, which position I held during the night. On the morning of 31st of August I was ordered to occupy my old position on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps. At 1 p. m. of the same day I was directed to cross Flint River with the division in rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps. After crossing the river and halting at the point indicated we were directed to return and take position on the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at the ford on the river held by General Kilpatrick's cavalry division. After a march of about five miles we reached the ford, and General Smith directed me to at once cross the river, relieve the cavalry, and take up position on an eminence beyond the river, which order was promptly executed, position taken, a strong picket well advanced, and a work well constructed at dark. The enemy's skirmishers resisted the advance of my pickets with great spirit, but were soon compelled to fall back to their main line of pits. My position was held until daylight, when my line advanced and found the enemy's line abandoned by them during the night.

On the morning of the 1st of September we moved in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The enemy being overtaken by our army near Lovejoy's Station, I was directed to take up position on the right of the division and the extreme right of the army, which position I caused to be well fortified by my brigade during the night. This position I held, picketing my front and right until the evening of the 5th of September, when I was directed by General Smith to withdraw my brigade and move to the rear with the army. We reached Flint River about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th and halted for breakfast. We marched during the night over a very rough, dark, and muddy road, a distance of about six miles. From this point we made slow marches until we arrived in our present position near East Point, Ga.

The troops of this brigade have on all occasions acted in the most soldier-like manner, evincing the highest order of discipline. I desire to return my thanks to Lieut. Col. George S. Babbitt, commanding Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. J. Hibbets, commanding Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel McClanahan, commanding Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers; Lieutenant Wilson, commanding Third Iowa Volunteers, and Captain Beers, commanding Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers since 22d of July, for their co-operation in the execution of all orders.

To my staff I am indebted for much valuable assistance.

I am pained to be compelled to report the following medical officers for a shameful neglect of duty: Surgeon Welch, Fifty-third

Illinois Volunteers; Surgeon Brucker, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers; J. S. Horner, assistant surgeon, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers. These officers were in charge of the primary depot of my brigade, but were scarcely ever to be found when wounded and sick required attention, and in positive violation of law and general orders used an ambulance to transport their private baggage to the exclusion of sick and disabled of my command who were left by the way to the mercy of the enemy. Such conduct, in my opinion, deserves and should be at once punished to the fullest extent of military law.

The total loss of this command since I assumed command of the same was 497.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. POTTS,

Col. 32d Ohio Vols. Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div., 17th A. C.

Capt. A. WARE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 587.

Reports of Col. William Hall, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 27 and July 5 and 22.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., June 28, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of this command on yesterday:

My line of battle extended from the left of the First Brigade and behind a line of rifle-pits thrown up by me on the crest of the hill on the 24th instant. My regiments were posted in the following order: The Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers on the right in support of the First Minnesota Battery, and having on its left the Tenth Ohio Battery; on the left of the Tenth Ohio Battery six companies of the Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, having on their left the Fifteenth Ohio Battery; on the left of the Fifteenth Ohio Battery and about eighty rods from it the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers; five companies of the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers constituted the left of my line, their right being some fifty rods on the left of the Thirteenth and resting on a road leading to an old tannery. My command thus covered my own and a greater portion of the front of General Leggett's division. Nine companies, four from the Eleventh and five from the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, two companies of the Sixteenth and one from the Eleventh having relieved three companies of the First Brigade, formed my line of skirmishers. About 7 a. m., in obedience to orders, two companies of Fifteenth Iowa were stationed on the left of the Thirteenth, their left connecting with the Sixteenth at the road previously mentioned. About 11 a. m. the Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteers relieved the five companies of the Sixteenth Iowa, which were then posted on the right of the Thirteenth Iowa, their right resting on the left of the Fifteenth Ohio Battery. At 8

a. m., in obedience to orders, my line of skirmishers advanced in connection with those of the First Brigade, driving in the advance line of the enemy's skirmishers, with heavy loss. Two companies of the Sixteenth Iowa held for some time the railroad, when, owing to a heavy and destructive enfilading fire from the enemy's reserve, which had been re-enforced, my line was compelled to fall back to the position occupied by it in the morning, my right connecting with the left of the skirmish line of the First Brigade and my left with that of the Third Division.

I inclose herewith a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HALL,
Colonel Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., July 5, 1864.

In obedience to your order of this date I have the honor to submit the following account of this day's operations:

At 7.30 a. m., in compliance with orders, the skirmish line, consisting of eight companies (from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa), was moved forward along the Turner's Ferry road. It was supported by the remaining twelve companies of those two regiments, the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa moving in reserve. At 9 a. m. the enemy's works, one mile and a quarter from Nickajack Creek, were charged and carried. Resting there a half hour, my command moved forward in the same order, reaching a point three-quarters of a mile from the creek about 10 a. m. Here my command remained until 4 p. m., skirmishing sharply with the enemy during the forenoon, and exposed to the fire of their artillery. During this time the Eleventh Iowa was placed in refuse on the right of my advance line, its left resting on the right of the Fifteenth Iowa. At 4 p. m. my whole line was advanced, the Eleventh Iowa in obedience to your order resuming its position in the reserve line. My skirmishers moved forward rapidly and took possession of Nickajack Creek, the right of the line being advanced across the creek, and the left resting on this bank. My main lines took position on the crest of the hill an eighth of a mile this side of the creek, and are now intrenching themselves there.

Total loss: Lieutenant Hunter, Thirteenth Iowa, wounded. Enlisted men—killed, 3; wounded, 26.

I will forward a complete list of casualties as soon as it can be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagement of the 22d instant:

The brigade was in position on the extreme left of our line in the following order, viz: The Eleventh Iowa with its right resting on a road leading at right angles from the old McDonough, or Flat Shoal, road to the new McDonough road, and its left resting on the Flat Shoal road, being formed in the arc of a circle; the Sixteenth Iowa with its right resting on the left of the Eleventh Iowa, and extending across the Flat Shoal road and perpendicular to it; the Fifteenth Iowa to the left and about thirty yards to the rear of the Sixteenth Iowa, and slightly in refuse to it; the Thirteenth Iowa to the rear of the Eleventh and Sixteenth Iowa. My line was about three miles southeast of Atlanta, and facing from it, in which position it was intrenched, with one section of Company F, Second Illinois Light Artillery, on the right, and one on the left of the Eleventh Iowa, the First Brigade being on my right and facing west. About 12 m. my line of skirmishers were driven in, and the enemy advanced in force upon my front and flank, opening a severe fire of musketry and artillery. Receiving orders from General Smith to hold my front line, and that my flank would be protected, I ordered up two companies of the Thirteenth Iowa to the left of the Eleventh Iowa, and two companies to the left of the Sixteenth Iowa, having before that sent one company to the left of the Fifteenth Iowa. This position was held, pouring in a heavy and continuous fire into the enemy, and checking them until completely flanked and I was ordered to retire. The regiments retired by the right flank in good order, the Eleventh taking position behind the front of the line of works built by the First Brigade and facing to the rear; the Thirteenth on the left of the Eleventh and perpendicular to it and facing south; the Fifteenth on the right of and in prolongation of the Thirteenth. The Sixteenth Iowa and three companies of the Thirteenth Iowa, including the one on the left of the Eleventh Iowa, were utterly unable to make their way out, being completely cut off and surrounded by a superior force of the enemy. This position was held, repeatedly repulsing the enemy, until the right of the Fifteenth Iowa was flanked, when the brigade again retired, but in some confusion, and was formed in the rear of the same work and a portion of the works of the Third Division, which position was held, repulsing repeated assaults, until about 4 p. m., when the enemy again advancing in the rear, the brigade was formed on the other side of the works, where the enemy were repulsed with terrible slaughter, losing 2 stand of colors and a large number of prisoners. The fire again coming in rear and flank, the brigade again formed in rear of the works, but, owing to a severe fire of artillery and musketry on the flank, were finally compelled to retire to a line facing south and perpendicular to the line of works, with seven companies of the Eleventh Iowa, their right resting on the hill, which was occupied on the morning of the 21st instant by General Force's brigade, of Third Division, and extending to the left, in which position the brigade repulsed assault after assault. These seven companies of the Eleventh Iowa remained in the above position during the night, with their colors opposite to and but a few feet distant from the colors of the enemy, Captain Anderson, of Company A, Eleventh Iowa, with a portion of his own company and other men

of the division, holding the crest of the hill and most gallantly defeating every attempt of the enemy to advance, the other portion of the brigade forming on the left of the First Brigade, where they remained during the night. At the commencement of the engagement 180 men and 7 officers were on fatigue detail, most of whom subsequently joined the command at different times during the day. Thus stubbornly contesting the ground inch by inch, first on one side of the works, then on the other, then back again, and in the open field, front, and rear, my command fought, both officers and men, with a cool determination and heroic bravery seldom equaled, but never surpassed. When surrounded the Sixteenth Iowa, under their brave and fearless commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, and the companies of the Thirteenth Iowa, including a company on the left of the Eleventh Iowa, were most gallantly holding their works and repulsing the enemy in front, not a man leaving the line. The colors captured by my command were brought in, one by Private George B. Haworth, of Company B, Eleventh Iowa, being the Stars and Bars, which is now in his possession; the other by Private Edward Siberts, Company G, Eleventh Iowa, being the battle-flag of the Forty-fifth Alabama, and claimed as a trophy by the Fifteenth Iowa, in whose front that regiment charged, the color bearer being reported as having been shot by Private Crowder, of Company C, of that regiment.

The whole number of prisoners captured by my command and sent to the rear was 257—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 130 enlisted men captured by the Fifteenth Iowa; 1 colonel, 1 captain, and 91 enlisted men captured by the Eleventh Iowa; 20 men captured by the Thirteenth Iowa.

Where all officers and men devotedly did their whole duty I can make special mention of but few. Among them Col. John Shane, commanding the Thirteenth Iowa, cool and brave, fearlessly rallying his men in the thickest of the fire; Col. William W. Belknap, commanding the Fifteenth Iowa, displaying at all times the highest qualities of the soldier, cheering his men by his voice, and encouraging them by his personal disregard of danger; Lieut. Col. J. C. Abercrombie, commanding the Eleventh Iowa, who, with a quiet courage and calm determination, inspired his men with his own steadfast spirit; Lieutenant-Colonel Hedrick, Fifteenth Iowa, wounded in the noble discharge of his duty; Major Foster, Eleventh Iowa, also wounded while bravely rallying his men; Major Walker, Thirteenth Iowa, killed at his post where the brave should die; Adjutants King, Fifteenth Iowa; Prescott, Eleventh Iowa, and Rood, Thirteenth Iowa, for gallant and efficient services; also Sergeant-Major Myers, Thirteenth Iowa; Captain Anderson, Company A, Eleventh Iowa, whose gallant defense of the crest of the hill has already been mentioned; Sergt. Maj. John G. Safley, who, with First Sergt. John A. Buck, Company K, Eleventh Iowa (afterward killed), with a party of picked up men numbering thirty or forty made a dash over the works held by the rebels, bringing back with them more than their own number of prisoners, among them a colonel and captain, Safley being wounded.

My warmest thanks are due to Lieut. O. D. Kinsman, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Bassett, Lieutenant Kellogg, Lieutenant Stone, and Lieutenant Safely, members of my staff, who performed their arduous and trying duties with a heroism deserving the highest praise.

On the graves of the silent dead, buried where they fell, a grateful people will look with sorrowing pride, and to the survivors award well-earned honor.

My loss is very severe, being 4 officers and 33 men killed, 10 officers and 140 men wounded, and 22 officers and 455 men missing, many of whom are believed to have been killed and wounded, making a total of 664 officers and men.

I inclose herewith a complete list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HALL,

Colonel Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 588.

Report of Col. John Shane, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 21.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken by this brigade in the action with the enemy on this day:

The Fourth Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Gresham, took position on the evening of the 20th instant in front of a strong line of the enemy's works, and at a distance of about 600 yards therefrom, the First Brigade on the right, the Third Brigade on the left, and Brigadier-General Force's brigade, of the Third Division, on the left, and in refuse of the Third Brigade. In a short time after this position was taken, General Gresham was severely wounded, and Colonel Hall, of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, commanding brigade, assumed command of the division, and turned over the command of the Third Brigade to the undersigned. Immediately in front of General Force's brigade, and to the front and left of this brigade, was an eminence occupied by the enemy with infantry and artillery, with which they enfiladed our whole brigade front, rendering the possession of the enemy's position at that point of the last importance to us. General Force was ordered to advance and take the hill, and I was ordered to advance my lines in connection with his, and in the event that he met with serious resistance, I was ordered to make a strong demonstration against the whole line of the enemy in my front. In the mean time Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith arrived on the ground, and assumed command of the Fourth Division, and directed the subsequent movements. At 8 a. m. of the 21st General Force moved on the enemy, and my lines were accordingly promptly advanced. The Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Major Walker, and the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Colonel Belknap, in front, and the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, and the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, in the rear. It soon became apparent that General Force was meeting with a stubborn resistance, making the result in that quarter doubtful, when I received orders from General Smith to advance on the enemy's works, which movement was at once commenced: but

arriving on the crest of the hill, and within 100 yards of the enemy's works, and observing that General Force's command held the eminence contested for, and that the enemy had fallen back to a strong line of works, powerfully manned, with an abundance of artillery, covering the whole space upon which we were deployed, and over which our farther advance lay, and being without support, the command was ordered to retire to its original position, which was done in good order, the object of the advance having been entirely accomplished.

The loss to the brigade during the action, which did not last more than thirty minutes, was very severe, principally falling on the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments Iowa Infantry. The Eleventh Iowa not being, from the nature of the ground in its front, so much exposed to the enemy's fire, suffered but little.

I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the conduct of both officers and men of the brigade during the brief but bloody conflict. The advanced line was particularly exposed to a terrible fire of grape, canister, and musketry from the moment the movement commenced. The Thirteenth Iowa in that brief space of time lost one-fourth of its men, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth in nearly the same proportion; but although thus suffering and their comrades being momentarily cut down, every man acted the hero and veteran that he was, until the eminence had been gained and secured from danger of being retaken.

The commanding officers and men of the several regiments of the brigade I have every reason to thank for their hearty co-operation in carrying out all orders preparatory to and during the conflict.

Although but accidentally placed in command of the brigade the evening before, which command terminated with the termination of the conflict by the appearance of Colonel Hall on the field, yet officers and men obeyed every order as though emanating from some long-tried and much-esteemed commander.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHANE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 589.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Belknap, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 31–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with the communication from headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, of date July 25, 1864, I have the honor to recommend the following-named officers and men of this command to receive the medal of honor:

Maj. Charles Foster, Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, distinguished in the present campaign for his gallant conduct in the actions of the 4th, 5th, 21st, and 22d of July. He commanded the skirmishers of brigade during portions of both the 4th and 5th of July, when this

command was driving the enemy to and across Nickajack Creek, and 22d of July he was severely wounded while bravely doing his duty.

Sergt. Maj. John G. Safley, Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, in the action of 22d of July, collected together thirty or forty men, made a dash over the works then held by the enemy, capturing and bringing over with them as many prisoners as they numbered, amongst whom were a colonel and a captain. Safley was wounded in the attack, but came back with his party and sent the prisoners to the rear and remained with the regiment until the action was over.

Lieut. Col. John M. Hedrick, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, for marked gallantry in the actions of the 4th, 5th, 21st, and 22d of July. He also commanded the skirmishers during the actions of the 4th and 5th of July, while this brigade was advancing on Nickajack Creek, and on the 22d of July, while encouraging the men by word and example, he was severely wounded in the arm and hip and carried off the field.

Sergt. William L. Watson, Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, for meritorious conduct in the advance on Nickajack Creek and for conspicuous gallantry in the actions of 22d and 28th of July.

Private Nathan S. Hayes, Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, for special gallantry on the 22d of July. Being in charge of a wagon belonging to these headquarters he, with the wagon, was captured by two rebels. Watching his opportunity, he attacked his guard with a revolver which he had kept concealed, overpowered one of them and brought him into camp, the other guard making his escape.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. ADDISON WARE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade since the date of my assuming command (July 31, 1864):

The brigade was at that date in position near Ezra Church, three regiments (the Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Thirteenth Iowa) being in front and one (the Fifteenth Iowa) in reserve. Remained there until August 9, when the Fifteenth and Eleventh Iowa were moved to the front and the Sixteenth and Thirteenth Iowa placed in reserve. August 11, the Fifteenth Iowa was moved to the right of the Eleventh Iowa, being on the left of the First Brigade. August 23, the Eleventh Iowa was advanced to new line with the Sixteenth and Thirteenth Iowa on its right, the Fifteenth Iowa being in reserve on the old line. August 26, the command was placed in new line, formed for the purpose of withdrawing the army. The brigade moved at 8 o'clock that night, being the advance of the division; reached the Montgomery railroad near Fairburn at 1 p. m. of the 28th; threw up works along the railroad, placing the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Iowa in front, and the Sixteenth Iowa in reserve. On the same evening and on the 29th effectually destroyed the railroad in the rear of the command, and on the latter date sent the reserve regiment to destroy the railroad on the right of the Third

Division. On the 30th, at 8 a. m., the army moved, this brigade moving at 8 p. m. as guard to the entire train of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 31st, at 2 p. m., in pursuance of orders from General Smith, I left the train and moved to the front, where the command took position in the line vacated by the Third Division. Soon afterward the brigade moved to the right of the Sixteenth Corps, and at 9 p. m. moved to the left of the Third Division and erected works, the Eleventh and Sixteenth Iowa being placed on the left of and the Fifteenth and Thirteenth Iowa on the right of Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

September 1, moved to the right of the Sixteenth Corps, crossed Flint River at dusk, and erected works, placing the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa in front, with Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa in reserve. September 2, moved six miles south of Jonesborough, and at 2 p. m. formed line and advanced skirmishers (supported by the Fifteenth Iowa) upon a hill in front. Soon afterward advanced the whole line and took position on the hill. After dark moved to the left and formed in line on the right of the Third Division, all the command being in the front line. Remained there till the 5th instant, the skirmishers being constantly engaged with the enemy. At 8 p. m. of the 5th the command withdrew and marched to near East Point, going into line there at 1 p. m. on the 8th behind the old rebels works, the Sixteenth, Fifteenth, and Thirteenth Iowa being placed on the left of and the Eleventh Iowa on the right of Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery. September 9, moved at 9 a. m. and reached present position at 12 m., where the command is in line with the Fifteenth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Iowa on the left of the First Minnesota Battery, the Eleventh Iowa being in reserve.

Since assuming command the brigade, though not in any battle, has been almost constantly in conflict with the enemy, particularly in front of Atlanta, where the skirmishers were continually, both day and night, engaged with the enemy's line at very short distance.

The loss of the command since and including July 31 is: Killed—enlisted men, 12. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 62; total, 64. Total loss—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 74. Aggregate, 76.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ADDISON WARE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 590.

Report of Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, of operations July 22.

CAMP ELEVENTH REGT. INFANTRY IOWA VET. VOLS.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 22d instant:

At 12.30 p. m. the enemy attacked us in our intrenched position, driving in the pickets in our front, right, and left. The fire became heavy on our left, while the enemy was found closing in on both flanks. Our line being curved we were receiving a heavy cross-fire, when the order came to move by the right flank. Moving to the right about 300 yards, we halted and crossed to the other side of our line of breast-works, engaging the enemy. This movement was exe-

cuted from time to time as a shelter against the advancing columns of the enemy, until reaching the first line of works facing south, which were held, and the enemy forced back. At this line of works seven companies of the regiment, by order, lay until the morning of the 23d. The holding of the small fort on the hill and the immediate line of works connected with it, was the duty assigned to me in connection with another regiment (Fourteenth Wisconsin). Being relieved in the morning, I reported with the regiment at brigade headquarters. At the time of the attack upon us three companies (D, E, and F) were on picket duty to our right and front, also 4 commissioned officers and 100 men on fatigue duty, absent from the regiment, leaving about 200 men present. Most of those absent joined us during the action.

It is highly gratifying to report that the officers and men of the regiment did their duty gallantly and faithfully throughout. I would mention, as among those entitled to favorable notice, Capt. John W. Anderson, who, with a part of his company and a number of scattering men, successfully held the inside of the small fort on the hill while the enemy were on the outside in strong force. I think I may say that to him and the men with him is due, to a great extent, the holding of that work, to lose which would have been disaster to us. To First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. B. W. Prescott I am greatly indebted for gallant and efficient services in getting together the various companies and details as they joined the regiment from various directions after the attack was made upon us, and for faithful service throughout the day and night. Many acts of bravery were performed by officers and men of the regiment which might be mentioned did time and opportunity permit.

Maj. Charles Foster was wounded early in the action, faithfully in discharge of his duties. Captain Neal was killed instantly by grape-shot late in the afternoon at the fort. Captain Barr is missing. Captain Rose missing; supposed to have been wounded and captured. First Lieutenant Cassell missing. First Lieutenant Caldwell killed. First Lieutenant Pfoutz wounded. Second Lieutenant Wylie wounded while gallantly in discharge of his duty.

I would make honorable mention of Sergt. Maj. John G. Safley, who with First Sergt. John A. Buck, K Company (afterward killed, brave fellow), with a party of picked up men, numbering thirty or forty, made a dash over the works held by the rebels, bringing back more than their own number as prisoners, amongst whom were a colonel and a captain. In the sally Safley was wounded, but not believed to be serious.

During the action a Confederate flag was captured and brought over the works by Private Haworth, of Company B, now in his possession; also, a banner belonging to the Forty-fifth Alabama was brought over by Private Siberts, of Company G, which was placed by him in the hands of Lieutenant Safely, provost-marshal of the brigade. During the action I sent to the rear 93 prisoners under guard.

A corrected list* of casualties is herewith transmitted.

Commissioned officers, 8; enlisted men, 129.

J. C. ABERCROMBIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 4th Division, 17th Army Corps.

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*Not found.

No. 591.

Report of Maj. William A. Walker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, of operations July 21.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH IOWA VETERAN INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, before Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirteenth Iowa Veteran Infantry Volunteers in the engagement of July 21, 1864:

At 8 a. m. this regiment was in position in front of the brigade, with the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers on its left, and supported by the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. Its front was protected by temporary works, thrown up on the night of the 20th. About 8 a. m. I received orders from Col. John Shane, commanding brigade, to advance at once on the double-quick to the front, to assist Brigadier-General Force, commanding a brigade in the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, who was fighting for the possession of a high hill in his front and to the left of this regiment. The men seized their arms and sprang promptly over the works, and advanced in good order to the crest of a hill, less than 100 yards from the enemy's works, in the face of a heavy fire. Here I was ordered to halt, and held the position, exposed to a very destructive fire of musketry, grape, and canister, until, the enemy having withdrawn to his works, and General Force having gained possession of the hill, I was ordered to retire to the position I originally occupied, which was done steadily and without confusion. Although the men had no previous notice of the advance, there was no disorder, being made to and over an open field with no protection.

I regret to say that though the engagement lasted but thirty minutes the loss in officers and men was severe—17 enlisted men killed and 4 officers and 77 enlisted men wounded.

I cannot close without awarding to the regiment the credit due it for the impetuosity and gallantry of the advance, the stubbornness with which it held the position it gained, and the steadiness and good order in which it retired when ordered.

I forward herewith a list* of the casualties.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. WALKER,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 4th Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 592.

Reports of Col. John Shane, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, of operations July 22 and 28.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of this day:

At 12 m. this regiment was in position on the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee and in support of the Eleventh and Sixteenth

*Not found.

Regiments of Iowa Infantry. Early in the morning of the 22d Company F had been detailed, by orders from Colonel Hall, commanding brigade, as pickets, and as soon as skirmishing commenced on the picket-line five more companies were detached, by orders from brigade headquarters, two of whom were deployed on the right of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, two on the left of the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and one on the left of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, respectively, supporting the flanks of those regiments, leaving but four companies under my command when the battle commenced. Immediately after the commencement of the battle and after it had become apparent that the enemy were approaching in heavy force in front and on each flank, I received orders to move my command to the rear and form in line on the west side of the works occupied by the First Brigade, fronting east, from which direction the enemy were then approaching. This movement was made and position occupied in good order, but had just been completed when I was ordered to form in line facing to the south, with my left resting on the rifle-pits, to repel the enemy approaching from the south. This movement was also made, but scarcely had been completed when the enemy attacked us in front and in heavy force on either flank. Observing that they were getting into the rear and flank of the Fifteenth Iowa, which was on my right, and that that regiment was falling back, leaving my whole line exposed to a front, rear, and enfilading fire, I ordered the command to retire by the left flank across the works, and to form on the north side, fronting west, to repel the anticipated assault of the enemy from that quarter. This movement was effected in comparative good order, but owing to the numerous detachments, independent commands, and stragglers which at that time thronged the road, my regiment was for a short time in some confusion, but order was soon restored and we formed as directed, but not too soon, as the enemy were then within rifle-range and approaching our position from two directions in heavy force, when a well-directed fire from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Iowa routed them in confusion, and for the time being drove them from that part of the field. No sooner, however, had this been accomplished, than the enemy were discovered approaching us from the rear in force, when the command was ordered to take position on the west side of the rifle-pits, face by the rear rank, and repel the enemy attacking from the east. This position was soon occupied and the enemy came on with shout and cheer, and a fierce and desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. In a few moments the enemy were driven from the ground and fled in disorder. Their withdrawal from the front was but the signal for a renewed attack from the rear, when the command again crossed the rifle-pits, about-faced, and contributed materially in repulsing the enemy for the third time. Thus the contest continued until the enemy brought to bear on us at short range a battery, raking our whole line with grape and canister with terrible effect, when we received orders to take up the position occupied by us on the 21st, where we have since remained.

The two companies (A and G) detached in the beginning of the contest and posted on the right of the Eleventh Iowa, and the two companies (D and K) detached at the same time and posted on the left of the Sixteenth Iowa, have failed to report, and I regret to say, that from all the information I have been enabled to obtain in regard to them, I am reluctantly led to the conclusion that about three-fourths of the men composing those companies were, whilst supporting

and bravely fighting side by side with the men of the Eleventh and Sixteenth Regiments Iowa Infantry, killed or captured, including all the commissioned officers on duty with them at the time.

Our loss in officers and men, killed, wounded, and missing, was very heavy in proportion to the numbers engaged. In the engagement of the 21st the regiment lost in killed and wounded 94 enlisted men and 5 officers out of 400 officers and men engaged, and in this day's battle our loss in killed, wounded, and missing foots up at present 9 officers and 139 enlisted men out of 300 that went into the fight, among whom, I regret to say, was Major Walker, killed, than whom a truer soldier, a cooler officer, a more steadfast friend, and more honest man, did not live. His premature and early death has cast a gloom and a shadow over the regiment, and a vacancy has been created that but few men can fill so acceptably, and yet so faithfully and successfully, as he. Ever ready, ever faithful, he was always at his post, and was always the same, a soldier and a gentleman.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging my indebtedness to Adjutant Rood, Sergeant-Major Myers, and the line officers of the regiment, who ably seconded and assisted in all the movements of the command, and who bore themselves throughout the trying scene as brave men and gallant officers. And to the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regiment too much credit cannot be awarded, although repeatedly almost surrounded by overwhelming numbers and subjected at times to a withering fire of grape, canister, and musketry, not one man showed signs of wavering or despair, but, on the contrary, every man clenched his arms with a determination to repulse the enemy at all hazards.

I send you a detailed list* of killed, wounded, and missing.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHANE,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 4th Div., 17th Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT IOWA VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit to you my report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 28th ultimo:

Arriving with the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry on the line of battle of the Seventeenth Army Corps at 12 m., the regiment at once erected temporary works to aid in repelling an anticipated advance of the enemy. At 1 p. m. the enemy commenced the attack by a vigorous assault on the lines of the Fifteenth Army Corps, which had just arrived in position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and in a short time I was ordered by General Smith, commanding division, to take the Thirteenth and Third Iowa Regiments and report to General Harrow, commanding the Fourth Division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, then severely pressed by the enemy, at a distance of half a mile to our right. My command was at once put in

*Not found.

motion, and on the double-quick arrived on the line of battle, and forming in good order, under a heavy fire from the enemy, advanced with a cheer to the relief of the almost exhausted soldiers of the Fifteenth Corps, who had bravely held their position from the beginning of the assault, against great odds, and whose guns having become heated to such an extent by frequent and rapid firing as to render the majority of them temporarily useless, had fixed bayonets and were waiting with unyielding determination the expected advance of the enemy, who occupied an advantageous position on the crest of a hill 150 yards in our front. Simultaneously with my arrival on the line of defense, my command poured a destructive fire into the enemy's lines, which soon drove the greater portion of them beyond the crest of the hill and out of the reach of our guns. Some, however, remained concealed in the skirmish pits, and being supported by a battery of artillery in their rear, kept up a continued fire on our lines, but without serious result to the command during the balance of the time the action continued—which ended by the enemy precipitately retiring at 5 p. m. from our front, leaving the most of his dead and many wounded on the ground in our hands. This command, by a vigorous and well-directed fire, kept the whole of our front to the crest of the hill clear of the enemy, defeating several attempts by him to form in our front, and compelling him finally to remove his artillery entirely beyond the reach of our rifles, and out of the effective range of our line, when the action ceased.

During the conflict, which raged unabatedly for three hours, my command was partially protected by some logs and rails thrown together by the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Indiana Regiments, which I relieved, and in consequence of which, and of the wild firing of the enemy, who were on a considerable elevation in our front, and whose range was generally over our head, our casualties were but few, being but 2 killed and 6 wounded in the whole command.

The command remained in this position, occupying the same line during the night of the 28th and until the afternoon of the 29th, when it was relieved from further duty at that point by General Harrow, and at once reported to the proper division commander, Brig. Gen. G. A. Smith.

To the officers and men of the command the highest meed of praise should be awarded for their coolness, bravery, and courage during the action. When all did well it is impossible to discriminate without being unjust, but I must be pardoned for mentioning the names of Capt. J. C. Kennedy and Capt. John Archer, as having on that and all other occasions of a similar character exhibited the very highest qualities of soldiers and officers—cool, courageous, and daring. They always impart confidence by their bearing and their bravery in the hour of danger. In this action the colors of the Thirteenth Iowa were repeatedly perforated by the enemy's balls, and in many places bear honorable evidence that they had never been lowered even under the severest fire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHANE,

Colonel, Comdg. Third and Thirteenth Regts. Iowa Infantry

In the action of the 28th of July, 1864.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

No. 593.

Reports of Col. William W. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, of operations July 21, 22, and 28.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
In the Field, on left flank 17th Army Corps, July 22, 1864.

SIR: I herewith transmit a report of the movements of the Fifteenth Iowa in the charge of the 21st instant:

The Third Brigade, advancing on the afternoon of the 20th, took position in front of the enemy's works in two lines, the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Iowa in front, the former on the right, with the Eleventh in rear of the Fifteenth, and the Sixteenth in rear of the Thirteenth Iowa. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, skirmishing having been constant after daylight, the order was received from Colonel Shane, commanding brigade, to advance on the enemy's works in front, the Fifteenth being ordered to keep its right on the left of the Thirteenth, with its left extending in the direction of Force's brigade, of the Third Division. The whole front line advanced rapidly with cheers to the crest of the hill in full view of the rebel works, and fought with valor and determination, and the brigade would doubtless have been successful in carrying the works had not the right of the line beyond the Third Brigade broken and been driven back by the heavier line and artillery of the enemy. In front of the Fifteenth Iowa a battery of several guns, previously masked, opened upon us with grape and canister, and when the line was ordered to retire, it did so in good order, notwithstanding the withering fire from the battery. The attack was successful in enabling Force's brigade to hold the hill on our left, and compelling the evacution of the line by the enemy on the next morning.

The officers and men of the regiment did their duty, as they always do, and merit commendation for their laborious efforts, notwithstanding the fatigues of the long march just concluded from the right.

Our casualties were 3 enlisted men killed and 3 officers (Lieutenants McArthur, Gebhart, and Schevers) and 42 enlisted men wounded. A list* of the same is inclosed herewith.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Colonel, Comdg. Fifteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 4th Div., 17th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment in the action of July 22:

On the afternoon of the 21st the brigade moved to the left of the line occupied by the Seventeenth Army Corps on the left flank of the army, the Fifteenth Iowa being placed on the extreme left with its right resting on the left of the Thirteenth Iowa. On the same evening Company B, commanded by First Lieutenant Muir, of Company E, was sent out on picket and as skirmishers, also Company E and Company C on the next morning. At about 12 o'clock sharp firing was heard and the skirmishers in front fell back, the

* Nominal list omitted.

line of skirmishers on the right having fallen back and leaving them unsupported; they at once, however, readvanced, but were as soon driven back and the enemy was upon us in heavy force. The men fought gallantly, repulsing their charges and preventing their advance beyond the timber. Our left, however, was unsupported. A part of the Fifty-third Indiana was thrown on our left as flankers, together with a company of the Thirteenth Iowa, but the enemy in strong force and overwhelming numbers easily turned our left flank, and, driving back the flankers, compelled us to fall back and take a new position, which was in a corn-field on the right of the main road, where the Fifteenth Iowa was placed on the extreme right of the new line, with the Thirteenth on its left. Here, by orders from the brigade commander, Company A, under Captain Whitenack, was sent out as skirmishers to protect the right flank and front of the regiment and to develop the enemy. This company advanced gallantly into a point of woods on the right, but soon fell back, being attacked by the enemy in line of battle and losing in killed, wounded, and captured 12 of its men. The whole line again fell back, pressed by superior numbers, and soon took a position in the main road, occupying the outside line of breastworks erected for the protection of the Third Division in the advance to Atlanta, and facing to the rear. Here we awaited the advance of the enemy. Flushed with previous success they came confidently on. My men were ordered not to fire until each had marked his man. The number of killed of the Forty-fifth Alabama and Thirty-eighth Tennessee lying in front of the position occupied by this regiment is evidence that the order was obeyed. No men of the Fifteenth were lost here. The enemy fought bravely and obstinately, and many of them were shot down fighting at the muzzles of our guns. The Forty-fifth Alabama, led by Colonel Lampley and Major Freeman, advanced on our line, but was instantly repulsed, every man within view being killed or captured. The Fifteenth Iowa captured 2 field officers, a captain, and many men of this regiment, and the lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee. The bearer of the regimental battle-flag was shot down by Private Crowder, of Company C, and the colors claimed by him, and the commanding officer of this regiment had the satisfaction of personally capturing Colonel Lampley, commanding officer of the Forty-fifth Alabama. The enemy being entirely repulsed from this point we were ordered to occupy another position, and the fighting of the division was over for the day.

Our loss was heavy, mostly occurring early in the action and when the regiment was without support on the left.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment, all of whom behaved, as far as my observation went, with great gallantry, but I may be permitted to especially mention Lieutenant-Colonel Hedrick; always brave and gallant, he on this day cheered on the men by his presence and words, and gave to those around him his own unconsciousness of danger.

The regiment mourns the loss of its gallant dead. Veterans and recruits fought side by side and testified their bravery and devotion. Lamenting their loss their comrades know that they cherish the memories of men who did not falter when the time of trial came.

Lieut. E. M. Gebhart, of Company D, was the only officer killed; wounded severely at Shiloh, captured there and a prisoner for months, he returned to his regiment, bravely did his duty, and died a soldier's death. The army has in its ranks no braver man.

My thanks are due Adjt. E. H. King and all the officers and men of the regiment for their gallantry that contributed so eminently to the success of the day.

We had 380 men in line, 131 of whom were killed, wounded, or captured, a list* of whom is inclosed herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Colonel, Comdg. Fifteenth Iowa Infantry Veteran Vols.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 4th Division, 17th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on July 28, at 11.30 a. m., I received orders from Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding division, to proceed with the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry and Thirty-second Ohio, commanded by Maj. A. M. Crumbecker, the former regiment belonging to the Third Brigade and the latter to the First Brigade of this division, and re-enforce the division of General Morgan L. Smith, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, then attacked by a heavy force of the enemy.

The movement was promptly made, and line was formed in the timber in the rear of General Smith's division, the Thirty-second Ohio being on the right of the line. While there a regiment was called for, and the Thirty-second Ohio was sent to the extreme right of the main line, gallantly holding that position and maintaining it throughout the action. Shortly afterward the Fifteenth Iowa was ordered up to the main line, and in the midst of a heavy fire relieved the Sixth Missouri Infantry, of General Lightburn's brigade, which regiment had been stubbornly fighting from the beginning. After the Fifteenth Iowa occupied this line, the enemy made repeated charges until evening; when repulsed and discomfited they fell back and failed to renew the conflict, which continued from noon until near night. The Fifteenth Iowa, the Sixty-fourth Illinois, Yates' sharpshooters, being on their right, did their duty nobly and drove back the enemy with great loss at each charge. At 11 p. m. the Fifteenth Iowa was ordered to fill up a gap in Colonel Martin's brigade, and erect works, which was done, but at about 9 o'clock on the 29th both regiments under my command, the Fifteenth and Thirty-second, were ordered to return to their own division.

A copy of a note addressed by General Morgan L. Smith to Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, as to the conduct of these regiments, is attached to this report, and respectfully referred to.

Our loss was 2 enlisted men killed, and 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded in the Fifteenth Iowa, a list of the same being inclosed herewith.†

My thanks are due the officers and men of both regiments for their gallantry and good conduct.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Colonel Fifteenth Iowa, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 10 killed, 39 wounded, and 82 missing; total, 131.
† Nominal list omitted.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps:

The general commanding thanks you for the assistance rendered him yesterday by sending to his support the Fifteenth Iowa and Thirty-second Ohio Regiments, under command of Col. William W. Belknap.

The general also thanks Colonel Belknap and his brave men for the efficient manner in which they performed their duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

G. LOFLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 594.

Report of Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, of operations July 22.

SIR: I have the honor to report the action of the Sixteenth Iowa Veteran Infantry in the battle before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, resulting in the capture of nearly all of said regiment and myself.

On the morning of July 21 my regiment charged on the rebel batteries, and, after a desperate assault, lost 65 men. The regiment was complimented by General McPherson for its daring bravery. General McPherson's last words to me the day he was killed were, "The old Sixteenth shall be remembered." On the afternoon of the 21st the old Iowa brigade was removed to the extreme left flank of Sherman's army, about two miles from Atlanta. The Sixteenth Iowa formed a line at right angles with the main line of the army. Immediately on the right of the Sixteenth's works the Eleventh Iowa established themselves in rifle-pits; on a road running between the Eleventh and Sixteenth Iowa's works were planted two Napoleon guns of the Second Illinois Battery, protected by heavy works. On the left of the Sixteenth and a little to the rear the Fifteenth Iowa had rifle-pits. About 100 yards to the rear of the Sixteenth the Thirteenth Iowa had breast-works. During the night of the 21st each regiment of the brigade built substantial rifle-pits along the line that I have designated, and each cleared a space of fifty yards in front of its works. Still the heavy underbrush concealed the works of the different regiments from each other's view. On the 22d we were under arms at daylight, but no enemy appeared. The afternoon before, immediately on our arrival, I had thrown out two companies (B and G) several hundred yards in front to act as pickets and skirmishers. About noon on the 22d I received an order from General Smith in person to have my regiment ready to fall in at a minute's notice, and that he expected me to hold those works to the last, as the safety of the division might depend on the delay we could occasion the enemy at that point. This was the last order that I received that day from any commanding officer. About 1.30 p. m. our skirmishers in front commenced a brisk firing. I immediately formed the regiment in the intrenchments, and soon after the skirmishers were driven in upon us. I again sent them out, but a strong line of the enemy forced them back. Lieutenant Powell, commanding the battery, opened his fire on the advancing enemy, but I requested it stopped until the enemy should get nearer. I ordered my men not to fire a gun until they received my com-

mand, no matter how close the enemy came. The rebel line advanced steadily to the charge, and I permitted them to approach to the open space of fifty yards in front of my works, when, cautioning the men to fire low and aim well, I ordered the rear rank to fire and then the front rank. The response was a terrific and deadly volley from one rank, followed immediately by another, and then a continuous rapid firing, fast as eager and experienced soldiers could load and discharge their guns. The result of our fire was terrible, the enemy's line seemed to crumble to the earth, for even those not killed or wounded fell to the ground for protection. Lieutenant Powell's battery here did excellent execution. Another heavy line of the enemy advanced and were repulsed in the same terrible manner. Officers and men worked enthusiastically; guns became so heated that they could not be handled, the powder flashing from them as the cartridge was dropped in. The officers prepared the cartridges for the men and helped them load their guns. More splendid firing, or more effectual in its results, was never witnessed in the army. The Eighth and Second Arkansas Regiments, with two Texas companies, got into a position in our front, in which they could not advance, and dared not attempt to retire, but hugged the ground close, suffering a terrible fire. While thus lying down they raised the white flag. I ordered the firing to cease, and these regiments threw down their guns and hurried over to our works as prisoners. We had at this time double the number of prisoners we had men in ranks. A part of these men were sent to the rear, but before the remainder could be secured, the enemy had taken the Thirteenth's works immediately in our rear and commenced a heavy firing into our ranks. The boys drew their bayonets and made the prisoners stand up to protect their rear while they blazed away in front. My attention was soon after this called to a large number of prisoners on the extreme left, marching across to our works with guns in their hands. I immediately started in that direction, and met Captain Smith, acting major, who told me that a large lot of the rebel prisoners refused to lay down their guns, and he wanted help to force them to do it. I told him to take from the right what force he needed and I would see the rebels myself. I immediately went to the extreme left, where I found a large body of rebels with guns in their hands, confronted by our own men. I went immediately to the rebels and disarmed two of them, when I was surrounded myself, the rebels exclaiming, as they threatened me with their guns, "We won't hurt you, sir, if you surrender." Shocked at the word "surrender," I glanced hastily around and saw the rebels hurrying in large force by our left flank to the rear, and perceived they had possession of the Fifteenth's works, over which their flags waved. The thought flashed across me that our only hope was to draw the right wing of the regiment out, and cut our way through to the Eleventh's works. Exclaiming, "I am not talking of surrender now," I dashed away from them to join my regiment. A rebel captain seized a gun from one of his men and fired at me, the ball passing between my heels. Captain Lucas, of Company K, snatched a gun from a private's hand, and, simultaneously with two soldiers, fired at the rebel captain and killed him instantly, when the rebels threw down their arms. I immediately proceeded to the right of the regiment and commenced drawing them out in line, hoping to be able to cut our way out, when I discovered the rebels had posses-

sion of the Eleventh's works at our right. They thus held all the works around the Sixteenth, and were firing into us from the Thirteenth's works, in our rear. I placed my men in the pits again, explaining to my officers the condition of things, while at that moment the rebels were forming a line in front of the Thirteenth's works, to charge bayonets down upon us. We agreed to surrender, but while discussing the subject on the right, we saw the left going over the works, surrounded by rebel bayonets. We followed their example, and were soon marching over the ground where lay the work of our hands, in the form of the rebel dead and wounded. We had the satisfaction of seeing for every man of us surrendered, at least one dead or wounded rebel lying on that field of gore. Many of our officers and men were robbed by the rebels of almost everything as they left the ground. At the time of our surrender we were entirely out of ammunition, the rebels having been so long in our rear that supplies were prevented from reaching us. Why we were left alone, an isolated regiment, surrounded and helpless, while the other regiments around us were ordered from their works, as I suppose they were, I cannot realize. If the sacrifice of this noble regiment was intended to give the army in our rear time to rally, then it was well, and the sacrifice was nobly made of a band of as brave and faithful men as any who fought upon the field that day. They could not be taken from the front, and only surrendered when further resistance would have been suicide.

The regiment numbered on the morning of the 22d 425 effective fighting men; of these a fatigue detail of three officers and eighty men was made in the morning, most of whom were captured afterward while fighting in front of field-works close by. Our loss in killed and wounded I cannot give, but it was slight.

I should have stated in its proper place, that while firing heaviest, and guns so heated that they could scarcely be handled, we were reenforced by Companies D and K of the Thirteenth Iowa, commanded by Captain Pope and Lieutenant Rice. Captain Pope informed me that they were ordered to our assistance, fearing our ammunition as well as men must soon be exhausted. I assigned these companies places along the trenches, and they went into the work like veterans, fought nobly to the last, and surrendered with us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADD. H. SANDERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

No. 595.

Report of Capt. Crandall W. Williams, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, of operations July 22.

CAMP SIXTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish the following account of the operations of this regiment in the engagement of the 22d instant:

On the 22d day of July, 1864, this regiment was posted upon the left of the Eleventh Iowa and in the immediate front of the Thirteenth Iowa, the Fifteenth Iowa being upon the left of the Thirteenth, the four regiments constituting or occupying the extreme left of the army. Companies B and G of this regiment, under com-

mand of Capt. Henry Leefeldt and Lieut. August Timm, respectively, of this regiment, were deployed as skirmishers in front and upon the left flank of the regiment, the right of the line connecting with the skirmishers of the Eleventh Iowa and the left with the skirmishers of the Fifteenth Iowa. At about the hour of 12 m. our skirmishers became engaged and were very soon driven in, closely followed by the enemy in strong force, who was thrown upon the front and left flank of the regiment, pressing it most vigorously. The Fifteenth Iowa, whose left was attacked simultaneously with the Sixteenth, was compelled to fall back and change its front. During this movement (which was also executed by the other regiments of the brigade) the enemy concentrated his fire, which by this time was front and rear, with an enfilading fire from the left, upon the Sixteenth. The regiment entire, including officers and enlisted men, also the colors, were now captured, after as gallant resistance (I am informed) as could have been made. So desperate was the fighting that bayonets were freely used over the works, and men were actually knocked down with breech of muskets, the regiment shifting position from one side of the work to the other to suit circumstances. Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, who was commanding the regiment, is reported to have received a flesh wound in the thigh upon his refusal to surrender after having been surrounded. Captain Smith, A Company, acting major, is reported killed while nobly doing his duty.* From the information I have obtained from officers and men of the brigade, the Sixteenth Regiment captured about 200 prisoners, but was able to hold them only a short time. All of the regiment did their duty well and refused to surrender while it was possible to inflict punishment upon the enemy. I append to this a list of the missing. It is impossible to give a list of the killed and wounded, as it is not known, the enemy having buried the dead. One man, who was carrying ammunition, escaped, also a detail from the regiment for fatigue, consisting of eighty men and three commissioned officers, to wit: Capt. C. W. Williams, D Company; First Lieut. Elek Weingartner, K Company, and First Lieut. John F. Conyngham, H Company, had been sent out to throw up breastworks and were absent from the regiment when the attack commenced. I am of the opinion that some 10 or 12 of the fatigue detail were captured by the enemy in their endeavors to rejoin the regiment, and that some 12 or 15 were killed and wounded, about 25 being the number missing. They were nearly surrounded before ordered to leave the work; had nearly a mile to travel to rejoin the brigade, subjected most of the distance to a cross-fire from the enemy's artillery. They became somewhat scattered, but were rallied and formed in the trenches of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, where they did good service. Lieuts. John F. Conyngham and Weingartner did their whole duty, encouraging the men to remain firm, relying upon their own strong arms for the success of the day. The loss known to be is: Killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 242; total, 247.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. WILLIAMS,

Captain D Company, Comdg. Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 4th Div., 17th Army Corps.

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*A mistake.

No. 596.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name and rank.	Organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
Capt. Thomas J. Box	27th Indiana Infantry, Company D	May 15	Capture of flag at Resaca, Ga.
Private Dennis Buckley	136th New York Infantry, Company G	July 20	Capture of flag of 1st Mississippi at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
Private Harry Davis	46th Ohio Infantry, Company G	July 28	Capture of flag of 30th Louisiana Infantry at Atlanta, Ga.
Lieut. Jeremiah Kuder	74th Indiana Infantry, Company A	Sept. 1	Capture of flag of 8th and 19th Arkansas at Jonesborough, Ga.
Private Henry B. Mattingly	10th Kentucky Infantry, Company B	Sept. 1	Capture of flag of 6th and 7th Arkansas at Jonesborough, Ga.
Private Edwin M. Truell	12th Wisconsin Infantry, Company E	July 21	Gallantry in action near Atlanta, Ga.
Corpl. George W. Tyrrell	5th Ohio Infantry, Company H	May 14	Capture of flag at Resaca, Ga.

No. 597.

Report of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, of operations December 27, 1863–July 17, 1864.

VINEVILLE, GA., *October* 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while it was under my command. Want of the reports of the lieutenant-generals, for which I have waited until now, prevents me from being circumstantial:

In obedience to the orders of the President, received by telegraph at Clinton, Miss., December 18, 1863, I assumed command of the Army of Tennessee at Dalton on the 27th of that month.

Letters from the President and Secretary of War, dated, respectively, December 23 and 20, impressed upon me the importance of soon commencing active operations against the enemy. The relative forces, including the moral effect of the affair of Missionary Ridge, condition of the artillery horses and most of those of the cavalry, and want of field transportation, made it impracticable to effect the wishes of the Executive.

On December 31 the effective total of the infantry and artillery of the army, including two brigades belonging to the Department of Mississippi, was 36,826. The effective total of the cavalry, including Roddey's command at Tuscumbia, was 5,613. The Federal force in our front, exclusive of cavalry, and the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps at Knoxville, was estimated at 80,000. The winter was mainly employed in improving the discipline and equipment of the army and bringing back absentees to the ranks. At the end of April more than 5,000 had rejoined their regiments.

The horses of the cavalry and artillery had been much reduced in condition by the previous campaign. As full supplies of forage

could not be furnished them at Dalton, it was necessary to send about half of each of these arms of service far to the rear, where the country could furnish food. On that account Brigadier-General Roddey was ordered with about three-fourths of his troops from Tuscumbia to Dalton, and arrived at the end of February. On April 2, however, he was sent back to his former position by the Secretary of War.

On January 15 and 16 Baldwin's and Quarles' brigades returned to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, to which they belonged. His Excellency Joseph E. Brown added to the army two regiments of State troops, which were used to guard the railroad bridges between Dalton and Atlanta.

On February 17 the President ordered me by telegraph to detach Lieutenant-General Hardee with the infantry of his corps, except Stevenson's division, to aid Lieutenant-General Polk against Sherman in Mississippi. This order was obeyed as promptly as our means of transportation permitted. The force detached was probably exaggerated to Major-General Thomas, for on the 23d the Federal army advanced to Ringgold, on the 24th drove in our outposts, and on the 25th skirmished at Mill Creek Gap and in Crow's Valley, east of Rocky Face Mountain. We were successful at both places. At the latter, Clayton's brigade, after a sharp action of half an hour, defeated double its number. At night it was reported that a U. S. brigade was occupying Dug Gap, from which it had driven our troops. Granbury's (Texas) brigade, returning from Mississippi, had just arrived. It was ordered to march to the foot of the mountain immediately and to retake the gap at sunrise next morning, which was done. In the night of the 26th the enemy retired. On February 27 I suggested to the Executive by letter through General Bragg that all preparations for a forward movement should be made without further delay.

In a letter dated 4th of March General Bragg desired me "to have all things ready at the earliest practicable moment for the movement indicated." In replying, on the 12th, I reminded him that the regulations of the War Department do not leave such preparations to commanders of troops, but to officers who receive their orders from Richmond. On the 18th a letter was received from General Bragg sketching a plan of offensive operations, and enumerating the troops to be used in them under me. I was invited to express my views on the subject. In doing so, both by telegraph and mail, I suggested modifications, and urged that the additional troops named should be sent immediately, to enable us, should the enemy advance, to beat him and then move forward; or should he not advance, do so ourselves. General Bragg replied by telegraph on the 21st:

> Your dispatch of 19th does not indicate acceptance of plan proposed. Troops can only be drawn from other points for advance. Upon your decision of that point further action must depend.

I replied by telegraph on the 22d:

> In my dispatch of 19th I expressly accept taking offensive. Only differ with you as to details. I assume that the enemy will be prepared for advance before we will, and will make it. to our advantage. Therefore I propose, both for offensive and defensive, to assemble our troops here immediately.

This was not noticed. Therefore, on the 25th I again urged the necessity of re-enforcing the Army of Tennessee, because the enemy was collecting a larger force than that of the last campaign, while ours was less than it had been then.

On the 3d of April Lieut. Col. A. H. Cole arrived at Dalton to direct the procuring of artillery horses and field transportation to enable the army to advance. On the 4th, under Orders, [No.] 32, of 1864, I applied to the chief of the conscript service for 1,000 negro teamsters. None were received. On the 8th of April Col. B. S. Ewell, assistant adjutant-general, was sent to Richmond to represent to the President my wish to take the offensive with proper means, and to learn his views. A few days after Brigadier-General Pendleton arrived from Richmond to explain to me the President's wishes on that subject. I explained to him the modification of the plan communicated by General Bragg (which seemed to me essential), which required that the intended re-enforcements should be sent to Dalton. I urged that this should be done without delay, because our present force was not sufficient even for defense, and to enable us to take the offensive if the enemy did not.

On the 1st of May I reported the enemy about to advance. On the 2d Brigadier-General Mercer's command arrived—about 1,400 effective infantry. On the 4th I expressed myself satisfied that the enemy was about to attack with his united forces, and again urged that a part of Lieutenant-General Polk's troops should be put at my disposal. I was informed by General Bragg that orders to that effect were given. Major-General Martin, whose division of cavalry, coming from East Tennessee, had been halted on the Etowah to recruit its horses, was ordered with it to observe the Oostenaula from Resaca to Rome; and Brigadier-General Kelly was ordered, with his command, from the neighborhood of Resaca, to report to Major-General Wheeler. The effective artillery and infantry of the Army of Tennessee after the arrival of Mercer's brigade amounted to 40,900; the effective cavalry to about 4,000. Major-General Sherman's army was composed of that of Missionary Ridge (then 80,000), increased by several thousand recruits; 5,000 men under Hovey; the Twenty-third Corps (Schofield's), from Knoxville; and two divisions of the Sixteenth, from North Alabama. Major-General Wheeler estimated the cavalry of that army at 15,000. On the 5th of May this army was in line between Ringgold and Tunnel Hill, and, after skirmishing on that and the following day, on the 7th pressed back our advanced troops to Mill Creek Gap. On the same day Brigadier-General Cantey reached Resaca with his brigade, and was halted there. On the 8th, at 4 p. m., a division of Hooker's corps assaulted Dug Gap, which was bravely held by two regiments of Reynolds' (Arkansas) brigade and Grigsby's brigade of Kentucky cavalry, fighting on foot, until the arrival of Lieutenant-General Hardee with Granbury's brigade, when the enemy was put to flight. On the 9th five assaults were made on Lieutenant-General Hood's troops on Rocky Face Mountain. All were repulsed. In the afternoon a report was received that Logan's and Dodge's corps were in Snake Creek Gap. Three divisions, under Lieutenant-General Hood, were, therefore, sent to Resaca. On the 10th Lieutenant-General Hood reported the enemy retiring. Skirmishing, to our advantage, continued all day near Dalton. Major-General Bate repulsed a vigorous attack at night. On the 11th Brigadier-General Cantey reported that the enemy was again approaching Resaca. Lieutenant-General Polk arrived there in the evening with Loring's division, and was instructed to defend the place with those troops and Cantey's. The usual skirmishing continued near Dalton. Rocky Face Mountain and Snake Creek Gap, at its south end, completely covered for the enemy the oper-

ation of turning Dalton. On the 12th the Federal army, covered by the mountain, moved by Snake Creek Gap toward Resaca. Major-General Wheeler, with 2,200 of ours, attacked and defeated more than double that number of Federal cavalry near Varnell's Station. At night our artillery and infantry marched for Resaca. The cavalry followed on the 13th. On that day the enemy, approaching on the Snake Creek Gap road, was checked by Loring's troops, which gave time for the formation of Hardee's and Hood's corps, just arriving. As the army was formed, the left of Polk's corps was on the Oostenaula and the right of Hood's on the Connesauga. There was brisk skirmishing during the afternoon on Polk's front and Hardee's left. On the 14th the enemy made several attacks, the most vigorous on Hindman's division (Hood's left). All were handsomely repulsed. At 6 p. m. Hood advanced with Stevenson's and Stewart's divisions, supported by two of Walker's brigades, driving the enemy from his ground before night. He was instructed to be ready to continue the offensive next morning. At 9 p. m. I learned that Lieutenant-General Polk's troops had lost a position commanding our bridges, and received from Major-General Martin a report that Federal infantry was crossing the Oostenaula, near Calhoun, on a pontoon bridge. The instructions to Lieutenant-General Hood were revoked, and Walker's division sent to the point named by Major-General Martin. On the 15th there was severe skirmishing on the whole front. Major-General Walker reported no movement near Calhoun. Lieutenant-General Hood was directed to prepare to move forward, his right leading, supported by two brigades from Polk's and Hardee's corps. When he was about to move information came from Major-General Walker that the Federal right was crossing the river. To meet this movement Lieutenant-General Hood's attack was countermanded. Stewart's division not receiving the order from corps headquarters in time, attacked unsuccessfully. The army was ordered to cross the Oostenaula that night, destroying the bridges behind it. On the 16th the enemy crossed the Oostenaula. Lieutenant-General Hardee skirmished with them successfully near Calhoun. The fact that a part of Polk's troops were still in the rear, and the great numerical superiority of the Federal army, made it expedient to risk battle only when position or some blunder on the part of the enemy might give us counterbalancing advantages. I, therefore, determined to fall back slowly until circumstances should put the chances of battle in our favor, keeping so near the U. S. army as to prevent its sending re-enforcements to Grant, and hoping, by taking advantage of positions and opportunities, to reduce the odds against us by partial engagements. I also expected it to be materially reduced before the end of June by the expiration of the terms of service of many of the regiments which had not re-enlisted. In this way we fell back to Cassville in two marches.

At Adairsville (about midway), on the 17th, Polk's cavalry, under Brigadier-General Jackson, met the army, and Hardee after severe skirmishing checked the enemy. At this point, on the 18th, Polk's and Hood's corps took the direct road to Cassville, Hardee's that by Kingston. About half the Federal army took each road. French's division having joined Polk's corps on the 18th, on the morning of the 19th, when half the Federal army was near Kingston, the two corps at Cassville were ordered to advance against the troops that had followed them from Adairsville, Hood's leading on the right.

When this corps had advanced some two miles one of his staff officers reported to Lieutenant-General Hood that the enemy was approaching on the Canton road, in rear of the right of our original position. He drew back his troops and formed them across that road. When it was discovered that the officer was mistaken, the opportunity had passed, by the near approach of the two portions of the Federal army. Expecting to be attacked I drew up the troops in what seemed to me an excellent position—a bold ridge immediately in rear of Cassville, with an open valley before it. The fire of the enemy's artillery commenced soon after the troops were formed, and continued until night. Soon after dark Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hood together expressed to me decidedly the opinion formed upon the observation of the afternoon, that the Federal artillery would render their positions untenable the next day, and urged me to abandon the ground immediately and cross the Etowah. Lieutenant-General Hardee, whose position I thought weakest, was confident that he could hold it. The other two officers were so earnest, however, and so unwilling to depend on the ability of their corps to defend the ground, that I yielded, and the army crossed the Etowah on the 20th, a step which I have regretted ever since. Wheeler's cavalry was placed in observation above and Jackson's below the railroad. On the 22d Major-General Wheeler was sent with all his troops not required for observation to the enemy's rear, and, on the 24th, beat a brigade at Cassville and took or burned 250 loaded wagons. In the mean time the enemy was reported by Jackson's troops moving down the Etowah, as if to cross it near Stilesborough, and crossing on the 23d. On the 24th Polk's and Hardee's corps reached the road from Stilesborough to Atlanta, a few miles south of Dallas, and Hood's four miles from New Hope Church, on the road from Allatoona. On the 25th the enemy was found to be intrenched near and east of Dallas. Hood's corps was placed with its center at New Hope Church, and Polk's and Hardee's ordered between it and the Atlanta road, which Hardee's left was to cover. An hour before sunset Stewart's division, at New Hope Church, was fiercely attacked by Hooker's corps, which it repulsed after a hot engagement of two hours. Skirmishing was kept up on the 26th and 27th. At 5.30 p. m. on the 27th Howard's corps assailed Cleburne's division, and was driven back about dark with great slaughter. In these two actions our troops were not intrenched. Our loss in each was about 450 killed and wounded. On the 27th the enemy's dead, except those borne off, were counted 600. We, therefore, estimated their whole loss at 3,000 at least. It was probably greater on the 25th, as we had a larger force engaged then, both of infantry and artillery. The usual skirmishing was kept up on the 28th. Lieutenant-General Hood was instructed to put his corps in position during the night to attack the enemy's left flank at dawn next morning, the rest of the army to join in the action successively from right to left. On the 29th Lieutenant-General Hood, finding the Federal left covered by a division which had intrenched itself in the night, thought it inexpedient to attack; so reported, and asked for instructions. As the resulting delay made the attack inexpedient, even if it had not been so before, by preventing the surprise upon which success in a great degree depended, he was recalled.

Skirmishing continued until the 4th of June, the enemy gradually extending his intrenched line toward the railroad at Acworth. On the morning of the 5th the army was formed with its left at Lost Mountain, its center near Gilgal Church, and its right near the rail-

road. On the 7th the right, covered by Noonday Creek, was extended across the Acworth and Marietta road. The enemy approached under cover of successive lines of intrenchments. There was brisk and incessant skirmishing until the 18th. On the 14th the brave Lieutenant-General Polk, distinguished in every battle in which this army had fought, fell by a cannon-shot at an advanced post. Major-General Loring succeeded to the command, which he held until the 7th of July with great efficiency.

On the 4th of June a letter from Governor Brown informed me that he had organized a division of infantry and placed it under my orders. These troops, when ready for service—about the middle of the month, under Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith—were employed to defend the crossings of the Chattahoochee, to prevent the surprise of Atlanta by the Federal cavalry. On the 19th a new line was taken by the army, Hood's corps with its right on the Marietta and Canton road, Loring's on the Kenesaw Mountain, and Hardee's with its left extending across the Lost Mountain and Marietta road. The enemy approached as usual under cover of intrenchments. In this position there was incessant fighting and skirmishing until July 3, the enemy gradually extending his intrenched right toward Atlanta.

On the 20th of June Wheeler, with 1,100 men, routed Garrard's division of Federal cavalry on our right. On the 21st Hood's corps was transferred from right to left, Wheeler's cavalry taking charge of the position which it left. On the 22d Lieutenant-General Hood reported that Hindman's and Stevenson's divisions, of his corps, being attacked, drove back the enemy, taking a line of his breastworks, but were compelled to withdraw by the fire of fortified artillery. On the 24th Hardee's skirmishers repulsed a line of battle, as did Stevenson's, of Hood's corps, on the 25th. On the 27th, after a furious cannonade of several hours, the enemy made a general advance, but was everywhere repulsed with heavy loss. The assaults were most vigorous on Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions, of Hardee's corps, and French's and Featherston's, of Loring's. Lieutenant-General Hardee reports that Cheatham's division lost in killed, wounded, and missing 195; the enemy opposed to it, by the statement of a staff officer subsequently captured, 2,000. The loss of Cleburne's division, 11; that of the enemy in his front, 1,000. Major-General Loring reported 236 of his corps killed, wounded, and missing, and the loss of the enemy, by their own estimates, at between 2,500 and 3,000, which he thinks very small.

On the 1st of July Major-General Smith's division was ordered to support the cavalry on our left. Their effective total was about 1,500. On the 2d, the enemy's right being nearer to Atlanta by several miles than our left, the army fell back during the night to Smyrna Church. On the 4th Major-General Smith reported that he should be compelled to withdraw on the morning of the 5th to the line of intrenchments covering the railroad bridge and Turner's Ferry. The army was therefore ordered to retire at the same time to that line to secure our bridges. The cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee, Wheeler observing it for some twenty miles above, and Jackson as far below. The enemy advanced as usual covered by intrenchments. Skirmishing continued until the 9th. Our infantry and artillery were brought to the southeast side of the river that night because two Federal corps had crossed it above Powers' Ferry on the 8th and intrenched. Lieutenant-General Stewart took command of his corps on the 7th.

The character of Peach Tree Creek and the numerous fords on the Chattahoochee above its mouth prevented my attempting to defend that part of the river. The broad and muddy channel of the creek would have separated the two parts of the army. It and the river below its mouth were therefore taken as our line. A position on the high ground south of the creek was selected for the army from which to attack the enemy while crossing. The engineer officers, with a large force of negroes, were set to work to strengthen the fortifications of Atlanta, and mount on them seven heavy rifles borrowed from Major-General Maury. The chief engineer was instructed to devote his attention first to the works between the Decatur and Marietta roads; to put them in such condition that they might be held by the State troops, so that the army might attack the enemy in flank when he approached the town. This in the event that we should be unsuccessful in attacking the Federal army in its passage of Peach Tree Creek. After the armies were separated by the Chattahoochee skirmishing became less severe.

On the 14th a division of Federal cavalry crossed the river by Moore's Bridge, near Newnan, but was driven back by Armstrong's brigade, sent by Brigadier-General Jackson to meet it. On the 15th Governor Brown informed me orally that he hoped to re-enforce the army before the end of the month with near 10,000 State troops. On the 17th the main body of the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee between Roswell and Powers' Ferry. At 10 p. m., while I was giving Lieutenant-Colonel Presstman, chief engineer, instructions in regard to his work of the next day on the fortifications of Atlanta, a telegram was received from General Cooper informing me, by direction of the Secretary of War, that as I had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta, and expressed no confidence that I could defeat or repel him, I was relieved from the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, which would be immediately turned over to General Hood. This was done at once. On the morning of the 18th the enemy was reported to be advancing, and at General Hood's request I continued to give orders until afternoon, placing the troops in the position selected near Peach Tree Creek.

In transferring the command to General Hood I explained my plans to him: First, to attack the Federal army while crossing Peach Tree Creek. If we were successful great results might be hoped for, as the enemy would have both the creek and the river to intercept his retreat. Second, if unsuccessful, to keep back the enemy by intrenching, to give time for the assembling of the State troops promised by Governor Brown; to garrison Atlanta with those troops, and when the Federal army approached the town attack it on its most exposed flank with all the Confederate troops. These troops, who had been for seventy-four days in the immediate presence of the enemy—laboring and fighting daily, enduring toil, exposure, and danger with equal cheerfulness, more confident and high spirited than when the Federal army presented itself near Dalton—were then inferior to none who ever served the Confederacy.

Under the excellent administration of Brigadier-General Mackall, chief of staff, the troops were well equipped and abundantly supplied. The draft animals of the artillery and quartermaster's department were in better condition on the 18th of July than on the 5th of May. We lost no material in the retreat except the four field pieces mentioned in the accompanying report of General Hood.

I commenced the campaign with General Bragg's army of Missionary Ridge, with one brigade added (Mercer's) and two taken away (Baldwin's and Quarles'). That opposed to us was Grant's army of Missionary Ridge, then estimated at 80,000 by our principal officers, increased, as I have stated, by two corps, a division, and several thousand recruits—in all, at least 30,000 men. The cavalry of that army was estimated by Major-General Wheeler at 15,000. The re-enforcements which joined our army amounted to 15,000 infantry and artillery and 4,000 cavalry. Our scouts reported much greater numbers joining the U. S. army—garrisons and bridge guards from Tennessee and Kentucky, relieved by 100-days' men, and the Seventeenth Corps, with 2,000 cavalry.

The loss of our infantry and artillery from the 5th of May had been about 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, mainly slight sickness produced by heavy cold rains, which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments.

For want of reports I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the army. Its effective strength was increased by about 2,000 during the campaign. The effective force transferred to General Hood was about 41,000 infantry and artillery and 10,000 cavalry.

According to the opinions of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners, and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from 7 to 1 to 91 to 1, compared with ours, and averaged 13 to 1. The Federal prisoners concurred in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in the daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle-pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing.

At Dalton the great numerical superiority of the enemy made the chances of battle much against us, and even if beaten they had a safe refuge behind the fortified pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga. Our refuge in case of defeat was in Atlanta, 100 miles off, with three rivers intervening. Therefore, victory for us could not have been decisive, while defeat would have been utterly disastrous. Between Dalton and the Chattahoochee we could have given battle only by attacking the enemy intrenched, or so near intrenchments that the only result of success to us would have been his falling back into them, while defeat would have been our ruin. In the course pursued our troops, always fighting under cover, had very trifling losses compared with those they inflicted, so that the enemy's numerical superiority was reduced daily and rapidly, and we could reasonably have expected to cope with the Federal army on equal ground by the time the Chattahoochee was passed. Defeat on this side of that river would have been its destruction. We, if beaten, had a place of refuge in Atlanta too strong to be assaulted and too extensive to be invested. I had also hoped that by the breaking of the railroad in its rear the Federal army might be compelled to attack us in a position of our own choosing, or to a retreat easily converted into a rout. After we crossed the Etowah five detachments of cavalry were successively sent with instructions to destroy as much as they could of the railroad between Dalton and the Etowah. All failed because too weak. We could never spare a

sufficient body of cavalry for this service, as its assistance was absolutely necessary in the defense of every position we occupied. Captain Harvey, an officer of great courage and sagacity, was detached on this service with 100 men on the 11th of June, and remained for several weeks near the railroad, frequently interrupting (although not strong enough to prevent) its use.

Early in the campaign the statements of the strength of the cavalry in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana given me by Lieutenant-General Polk, just from the command of that department, and my telegraphic correspondence with his successor, Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, gave me reason to hope that a competent force could be sent from Mississippi and Alabama to prevent the use of the railroad by the U. S. army. I, therefore, suggested it to the President directly on the 13th of June and 16th of July, and through General Bragg on the 3d, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 26th of June, and also to Lieutenant-General Lee on the 10th of May and 3d, 11th, and 16th of June. I did so in the belief that this cavalry would serve the Confederacy better by causing the defeat of Major-General Sherman's army than by repelling a raid in Mississippi.

Besides the causes of my removal alleged in the telegram announcing it, various other accusations have been made against me; some published in newspapers, in such a manner as to appear to have official authority, and others circulated orally in Georgia and Alabama, and imputed to General Bragg. The principal are—that I persistently disregarded the instructions of the President; that I would not fight the enemy; that I refused to defend Atlanta; that I refused to communicate with General Bragg in relation to the operations of the army; that I disregarded his entreaties to change my course and attack the enemy, and gross exaggerations of the losses of the army. I had not the advantage of receiving the President's instructions in relation to the manner of conducting the campaign, but as the conduct of my predecessor in retreating before odds less than those confronting me had apparently been approved, and as General Lee, in keeping on the defensive and retreating toward Grant's objective point under circumstances like mine, was adding to his great fame, both in the estimation of the administration and people, I supposed that my course would not be censured. I believed then, as I do now, that it was the only one at my command which promised success.

I think that the foregoing narrative shows that the Army of Tennessee did fight, and with at least as much effect as it had ever done before. The proofs that I intended to hold Atlanta are—the fact that under my orders the work of strengthening its defenses was going on vigorously, the communication on the subject made by me to General Hood, and the fact that my family was in the town. That the public workshops were removed and no large supplies deposited in the town, as alleged by General Bragg, were measures of common prudence, and no more indicated an intention to abandon the place than the sending the wagons of an army to the rear on a day of battle proves a foregone determination to abandon the field.

While General Bragg was at Atlanta, about the middle of July, we had no other conversation concerning the army there than such as I introduced. He asked me no questions regarding its operations, past or future; made no comments upon them nor suggestions, and had not the slightest reason to suppose that Atlanta would not be defended. He told me that the object of his journey was to confer

with Lieutenant-General Lee and communicate with General E. K. Smith in relation to re-enforcements for me. He talked much more of affairs in Virginia than in Georgia, asserting, what I believed, that General Sherman's army outnumbered Grant's, and impressed me with the belief that his visits to me were unofficial.

A copy of a brief report by General Hood accompanies this.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

The case as presented is very different from the impression created by other communications contemporaneous with the events referred to. The absence of the reports of subordinates suggests a reason for the want of fullness on many important points.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

RICHMOND, *December* 21, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: In referring to my report of October 20, in your office, I saw and read the President's indorsement upon it. I respectfully ask that His Excellency will permit the substance at least of those communications to be furnished to me, as well as the names of their authors. My object is to meet as fully as possible whatever in those letters differs from the statements in my report. I regret the want of fullness in the report, but am gratified to find that the President understands the cause of it.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

ADDENDA.

Memoranda of the operations at Cassville on May 19, 1864.

VINEVILLE, GA., *September* 22, 1864.

On the morning of the 19th, after General Johnston returned from the right of the line, and while Lieutenant-General Hood's corps was moving to attack the enemy, I was by General Johnston ordered

to return to General Hood and inform him that General Hardee reported a heavy force advancing on him, he (Hardee) being on the left, and to direct General Hood not to make too wide a movement; not to separate himself too far from the left of the army, but if the enemy advanced upon him to strike him promptly and hard.

On reaching General Hood, who was in a field in rear of one of his divisions, I informed him that the enemy was advancing in force on Hardee. He instantly said, "And they are on me, too. The cavalry gave me no warning. I only learned the fact through officers of my own staff, and I am now falling back to form a line farther to the rear." I asked him, "What road are the enemy moving on?" He replied, "On both the Canton and Spring Place road; and did you not see them?" I answered that I had seen no enemy. I then rode back. Having gone some few hundred yards, and remembering that I had not given the order, and that circumstances might change in General Hood's front and the order become important, I rode back and overtook General Hood on his way to the rear, seeking then a position on which to establish a line for his troops, then falling back; communicated the order, and riding some distance with him to see where he would place his troops, I returned to General Johnston and reported the information and the fact that General Hood was then forming on a range of hills crossing the Canton road.

W. W. MACKALL,
Brigadier-General.

Memorandum of conference held at request of President Davis, and under his instructions, with General J. E. Johnston, respecting the principal facts relative to the enemy and to our own condition and as to the operations of the Army of Tennessee.

DALTON, GA., *April* 16, 1864.

Reaching Dalton about midnight of the 14th, I had the privilege of an extended interview with General Johnston at his headquarters during the greater part of the 15th instant, and the advantage of General Wheeler's presence for several hours, he being conversant with the strength and distribution of the enemy's forces in Tennessee, and with the contour and resources of the country. As desired by the President, I endeavored to present to the general's mind what I understood to be the President's views, and what were my own convictions, concerning the importance—indeed, necessity—of the earliest and most efficient aggressive operations possible by the Army of Tennessee, on about the following grounds:

First. To take the enemy at disadvantage while weakened, it is believed, by sending troops to Virginia, and having others absent still on furlough.

Second. To break up his plans by anticipating and frustrating his combinations.

Third. So to press him here as to prevent his heavier massing in Virginia.

Fourth. To beat him, it is hoped, and greatly gain strength in supplies, men, and productive territory.

Fifth. To prevent the waste of the army incident to inactivity.

Sixth. To inspirit it and the country, and to depress the enemy, involving the greatest results.

Seventh. To obviate the necessity of falling back likely to occur if the enemy be allowed to consummate his own plans.

To these considerations, received by the general with courteous attention, he replied, in effect, that no one could more thoroughly appreciate them than he did, nor could the demands of the country be more sensibly felt by any than by himself; that he cordially approved of an aggressive movement, sanctioned by his judgment, and would make it the very moment he was reasonably strengthened therefor, that movement being, however, different from the advance into Tennessee, which had been previously suggested to him, and promising fair results without the hazard of ruin involved in the other. In the existing state of facts his judgment could not approve the proposal immediately to advance into Tennessee, so as to encounter the enemy far beyond Chattanooga, for these reasons:

First. The enemy is, in fact, not weakened in Tennessee, but is, if anything, stronger than at Missionary Ridge. General Wheeler estimated their force to be—Fifteenth Corps (McPherson's), from Decatur to Bridgeport, 15,000; First (Hooker's), from Nashville to Chattanooga, 14,000; Fourteenth (Palmer's), at Chattanooga and Ringgold, 18,000; Fourth (Howard's), at Cleveland, 18,000; making of infantry proper, 65,000; also Twenty-third (Schofield's mounted infantry), at Knoxville, 12,000, and Hovey's division, Ringgold, 6,000; cavalry, 15,000, and artillery, 5,000; making an effective total of 103,000, besides about 15,000 negro troops, and 5,000 unassigned (but armed) Tennesseeans.

Second. This army—34,500 infantry, 2,811 artillery, 2,085 effective cavalry, making in all 39,396, with additions now contingently proposed from General Polk—will not be strong enough to advance at once into Tennessee.

Third. The immense trains essential for supporting the army through such a wilderness must be greatly exposed, and would render the force needed for their protection powerless against the enemy.

Fourth. Transportation for these not adequately available for a month. This Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, superintendent transportation C. S. Army, stated in my presence.

Fifth. Means for securing supplies in presence of the enemy would be inadequate, even if the abundant country of Middle Tennessee were reached.

Sixth. The enemy is apparently preparing to advance before we can.

Seventh. Disaster beyond the Tennessee would probably prove ruinous—this army be destroyed, Georgia occupied, the Confederacy pierced in its vitals, and all the Southwest lost.

On these grounds he deems it wisest and his duty—

First. To stand on the defensive till strengthened; to watch, prepare, and then strike as soon as possible.

Second. To have sent him immediately all the troops that can be furnished from other points.

Third. At the earliest day possible to advance to Ringgold, attack the enemy there, and, if successful, as expected, if it be done promptly, strike at Cleveland; then cut the railroad, control the river, and thus isolate East Tennessee. This would probably force the enemy to a general battle this side the Tennessee.

Fourth. Simultaneously send large cavalry force (General Polk's) to enemy's rear in Middle Tennessee. These operations might enforce the evacuation of the Tennessee Valley and render safely practicable an advance into the heart of the State.

Fifth. Should the enemy ultimately succeed against this course, in penetrating to Rome, or in some similar move, to take position where he could be met and probably beaten, and then press him back to the Ohio.

In the views thus presented I understood General Wheeler, who was present most of the time, mainly to concur. An immediate advance into Middle Tennessee with, say, 15,000 additional troops, if to be had, via Washington, toward McMinnville, and successful assault upon the enemy he regarded, perhaps, as not quite so hazardous as did General Johnston, though he considered it a critical question, and, like the general, looked upon disaster there as probably fatal.

In view of the facts exhibited and reasons urged I did not feel justified in pertinaciously advocating the particular movement into Tennessee, and could not but admit that the mode of attack preferred by General Johnston might, on the whole, prove most proper. The enemy's force here is evidently greater than has been supposed. A result differing by only about 2,000 as to his numbers was reached by data from time to time derived by an officer (not consulting scout reports) from the enemy's papers respecting regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps, so that the estimate is probably not far from the truth.

From reports of scouts just sent in by General Wheeler, and shown me by General Johnston, it seems clear that the enemy is preparing for a great effort here. If so, it will no doubt be wise to have everything at once ready for the most telling blow that can be dealt him.

This memorandum has been read to General Johnston and approved by him as correct.

Respectfully submitted.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Arty., Army of Northern Virginia.

[First indorsement.]

APRIL 21, 1864.

General Bragg for consideration and consultation with General Pendleton, with a view to further conference.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, April 22, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

The forward movement against the enemy, so much desired, and which promised such large results, has been so long delayed that he has been enabled to make combinations which render it now inexpedient, if not impracticable, unless we can beat him on this side the Tennessee River. His forces seem to me considerably overestimated. Hooker's corps, for instance, first carried to Tennessee 12,000 men; it has lost heavily since in battle in Lookout Valley and again on the mountains; Palmer's and Howard's (three divisions each) I should suppose about 30,000 effectives in all; the Twenty-third (Schofield's mounted infantry) does not exceed 8,000, and has to

confront Buckner in East Tennessee, who has a superior force to it, it should, therefore, be deducted. Hovey's division forms part of the corps in North Alabama (Fifteenth), called McPherson's. This would make these corps—

Of 15,000 each		45,000
Hooker's corps, say		10,000
Cavalry	10,000	
Artillery	5,000	
		15,000
Total		70,000

This I consider a very liberal estimate, and not more than 60,000 of it can be brought against us in front of Chattanooga. To meet the present aspect of affairs, as the enemy seems to have been nearly all drawn away from Mississippi and West Tennessee, I propose to throw Loring's division and one more brigade from General Polk's department (say 7,000 men) to re-enforce Johnston, and require him to execute promptly his own proposition to strike first at Ringgold and then at Cleveland; Buckner in the mean time to threaten Knoxville. While this is being done Forrest might move into or threaten Middle Tennessee, and Roddey hold the enemy in North Alabama, so as to prevent his concentration on our front. This can all be done without the elaborate preparation now deemed necessary for an advance, and may be attended with good results, though it holds out no such promise as did the plan of moving before the enemy made his combinations. If this is to be done it should be as prompt as possible, that further combinations both there and here may be prevented.

I inclose herewith a letter left with me by Colonel Ewell just previous to his departure.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

General Bragg for consideration in connection with inquiry made of General Polk.

J. D.

[F[illegible] indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, April 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

The removal of portions of Buckner's command this way, and the distance of the whole from Knoxville, will enable the enemy to use their force there against Johnston. Late accounts represent his corps in North Alabama, moving toward Chattanooga. The evidences of Hooker's presence in Tennessee are strongest. There is no force now in Mississippi to compete even with our cavalry. I, therefore, most urgently press the immediate and unconditional moving of Loring's division to Dalton. A copy of my dispatch to Lieutenant-General Polk is herewith sent. He does not meet it in his reply.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LINWOOD HOUSE,
Richmond, Va., April 20, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: To prevent misunderstanding, and to test the fact of my having properly carried out my instructions, permit me to make a recapitulation and to ask permission to supply deficiencies before leaving Richmond, which I expect to do this evening, if, in the verbal communication I had the honor to make to the President in your presence, I was not sufficiently full and explicit. My object was to explain to His Excellency—

First. That General Johnston in his correspondence with the War Department and Government had no intention of expressing a disinclination to begin offensive operations when prepared and re-enforced. That, on the contrary, he was anxious for an advance, being satisfied as to its expediency and necessity, and was, and had been since assuming command of the Army of Tennessee, willing to attempt to execute with vigor and zeal and to the best of his ability a plan formed by himself, or any the Government might determine on, for assuming the offensive; that his objections were meant for and intended to apply only to the route proposed; that he thought the selection of the plan of campaign had better be deferred till everything was ready, and that it was his intention to take, when possible, the initiative, unless anticipated by the enemy, and to force a battle on this side of the Tennessee River; or if he could not, to immediately advance.

Second. That as a condition precedent to his advance the increase of his transportation was absolutely necessary. Commissary supplies for a march of 130 miles through a mountainous and barren region must be carried; that after reducing the transportation for baggage to the minimum nearly 1,000 additional wagons would be required to subsist the army, re-enforced as proposed. For these, having no means of procuring any, he had to depend on the Quartermaster's Department, *and that he had soon after reaching Georgia made this want known to the Government, but had as yet obtained nothing; and further that a like want existed as to artillery horses,* 1,000 *of which had been promised, but not yet delivered.*

Third. That to secure an advance it was advisable and essential to send forward the troops intended to re-enforce the army at once, not only to gain time by perfecting the organization, but also to render certain a defeat of the enemy should he take the offensive first.

Fourth. That the strength of the enemy now at Chattanooga, estimated last fall at 80,000, is not believed to be less, the best available information being that, by the return of the wounded and accession of recruits, he is now as strong, and that McPherson with his troops, reported at 15,000, is on the Tennessee and en route for Chattanooga.

Fifth. That the infantry force in Mississippi and the garrison of Mobile do not seem to be needed there now, and might be advantageously employed in re-enforcing the Army of Tennessee.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

General BRAGG:

See pencil-mark on margin calling attention to statement in reference to wagons and artillery horses.* Compare this with the report of General Pendleton communicating views and wants of General Johnston.†

J. D.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, [*April*] 23, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK:

If Loring's division is not essential for immediate operations in your department, order it to join Johnston at Dalton. It should move direct to Rome by Blue Mountain Railroad, marching over the unfinished part and taking its transportation with [it]. Answer by telegraph.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

DEMOPOLIS, *April* 25, 1864.

General BRAGG,
Richmond:

I refer you to my dispatch of 17th instant to General Cooper. I have no reason to believe it is the enemy's intention to abandon the movement therein indicated, and in view of the important interests at stake think it not prudent to remove that division from my front for the present.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

DEMOPOLIS, *April* 17, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

Scouts report from Vicksburg and Memphis a continued movement of enemy's troops up the Mississippi; also, arrival of troops at Waterloo from below by way of Tennessee River. They march them around the shoals on the north side to Decatur, where they are concentrating. There are few troops on the Mississippi. Following just received:

On the 10th there were two divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry at Decatur, one division of infantry at Athens, one on the way from Nashville, and one division at Huntsville—all under command of Logan, and preparing for a movement in two columns down Jones' Valley in direction of Tuscaloosa and Coosa Valley toward Selma. The commands number about 20,000.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement on jacket.]

General COOPER:

Please read and confer with me on contents.

J. D.

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* Statement in italics.
† See p. 622.

No. 598.

Report of General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, of operations July 18–September 6.

RICHMOND, VA., *February* 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while commanded by me, from July 18, 1864, to January 23, 1865:

The results of a campaign do not always show how the general in command has discharged his duty. The inquiry should be not what he has done, but what he should have accomplished with the means under his control. To appreciate the operations of the Army of Tennessee it is necessary to look at its history during the three months which preceded the day on which I was ordered to its command. To do this it is necessary either to state in this report all the facts which illustrate the entire operations of the Army of Tennessee in the recent campaign, or to write a supplemental or accompanying report. I deem the former more appropriate, and will, therefore, submit in a single paper all the information which seems to me should be communicated to the Government.

On the 6th of May, 1864, the army lay at and near Dalton awaiting the advance of the enemy. Never had so large a Confederate army assembled in the West. Seventy thousand effective men were in the easy direction of a single commander, whose good fortune it was to be able to give successful battle and redeem the losses of the past. Extraordinary efforts had been used to secure easy victory. The South had been denuded of troops to fill the strength of the Army of Tennessee. Mississippi and Alabama were without military support, and looked for protection in decisive battle in the mountains of Georgia. The vast forces of the enemy were accumulating in the East, and to retard their advance or confuse their plans, much was expected by a counter-movement by us in the West. The desires of the Government expressed to the Confederate commander in the West were to assume the offensive. Nearly all the men and resources of the West and South were placed at his disposal for the purpose. The men amounted to the number already stated, and the resources for their support were equal to the demand. The re-enforcements were within supporting distance. The troops felt strong in their increased numbers, saw the means and arrangements to move forward and recover (not abandon) our own territory, and believed that victory might be achieved. In such condition was that splendid army when the active campaign fairly opened. The enemy, but little superior in numbers, none in organization and discipline, inferior in spirit and confidence, commenced his advance. The Confederate forces, whose faces and hopes were to the North, almost simultaneously commenced to retreat. They soon reached positions favorable for resistance. Great ranges of mountains running across the line of march and deep rivers are stands from which a well-directed army is not easily driven or turned. At each advance of the enemy the Confederate army, without serious resistance, fell back to the next range or river in the rear. This habit to retreat soon became a routine of the army, and was substituted for the hope and confidence with which the campaign opened. The enemy soon perceived this. With perfect security he divided his forces, using one column to menace in front and one to threaten in rear. The usual order to re-

treat, not strike in detail, was issued and obeyed. These retreats were always at night; the day was consumed in hard labor. Daily temporary works were thrown up, behind which it was never intended to fight. The men became travelers by night and laborers by day. They were ceasing to be soldiers by the disuse of military duty. Thus for seventy-four days and nights that noble army—if ordered to resist, no force that the enemy could assemble could dislodge from a battle-field—continued to abandon their country, to see their strength departing, and their flag waving only in retreat or in partial engagements. At the end of that time, after descending from the mountains when the last advantage of position was abandoned, and camping without fortifications on the open plains of Georgia, the army had lost 22,750 of its best soldiers. Nearly one-third was gone, no general battle fought, much of our State abandoned, two others uncovered, and the organization and efficiency of every command, by loss of officers, men, and tone, seriously diminished. These things were the inevitable result of the strategy adopted. It is impossible for a large army to retreat in the face of a pursuing enemy without such a fate. In a retreat the losses are constant and permanent. Stragglers are overtaken, the fatigued fall by the wayside, and are gathered by the advancing enemy. Every position by the rear guard, if taken, yields its wounded to the victors. The soldiers, always awaked from rest at night to continue the retreat, leave many of their comrades asleep in trenches. The losses of a single day are not large. Those of seventy-four days will embrace the strength of an army. If a battle be fought and the field held at the close, however great the slaughter, the loss will be less than to retreat in the face of an enemy. There will be no stragglers. Desertions are in retreat; rarely, if ever, on the field of battle. The wounded are gathered to the rear and soon recover, and in a few weeks the entire loss consists only of the killed and permanently disabled, which is not one-fifth of the apparent loss on the night of the battle. The enemy is checked, his plans deranged, territory saved, the campaign suspended or won. If a retreat still be necessary it can then be done with no enemy pressing and no loss following. The advancing party loses nothing but its killed and permanently disabled. Neither straggler nor deserter thins its ranks. It reaches the end of its march stronger for battle than when it started. The army commanded by General Sherman and that commanded by General Johnston, not greatly unequal at the commencement of the campaign, illustrate what I have written. General Sherman in his official report states that his forces, when they entered Atlanta, were nearly the same in number as when they left Dalton. The Army of Tennessee lost 22,750 men, nearly one-third of its strength. I have nothing to say of the statement of losses made by General Johnston in his official report, except to state that by his own figures he understates his loss some thousands; that he excludes the idea of any prisoners, although his previous official returns show more than 7,000 under the head "absent without leave," and that the returns of the army while he was in command, corrected and increased by the records of the army, which has not been fully reported to the Government, and the return signed by me, but made up under him as soon as I assumed command, show the losses of the Army of Tennessee to be what I have stated, and a careful examination of the returns with the army will show the losses to be more than stated.

This statement of the previous conduct of the campaign is necessary, so as to show what means I had to retrieve the disasters of the past, and if the results are not such as to bring joy to the country, it is not the first time that the most faithful efforts of duty were unable to repair the injury done by others. If, as is untruly charged, the Army of Tennessee ceased to exist under my command, it is also true that it received its mortal wound when it turned its back in retreat in the mountains of Georgia, and under different management it lingered much longer than it would have done with the same daily loss occurring when it was placed under my direction.

The army was turned over to me, by order of the President, at Atlanta, on the 18th of July, 1864. Its effective strength was: Infantry, 33,750; artillery, 3,500; cavalry, 10,000, with 1,500 Georgia militia, commanded by Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, making a total effective of 48,750 men. The enemy was in bivouac south of the Chattahoochee River, between Atlanta and that river, and was advancing, the right near Pace's Ferry and the left near Roswell. On the evening of the 18th our cavalry was principally driven across Peach Tree Creek. I caused line of battle to be formed, the left resting near the Pace's Ferry road and the right covering Atlanta. On the morning of the 19th the dispositions of the enemy were substantially as follows: The Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas, was in the act of crossing Peach Tree Creek. This creek, forming a considerable obstacle to the passage of an army, runs in a northwesterly direction, emptying into the Chattahoochee River near the railroad crossing. The Army of the Ohio, under Schofield, was also about to cross east of the Buck Head road. The Army of the Tennessee, under McPherson, was moving on the Georgia Railroad at Decatur. Feeling it impossible to hold Atlanta without giving battle, I determined to strike the enemy while attempting to cross this stream. My troops were disposed as follows: Stewart's corps on the left, Hardee's in the center, and Cheatham's on the right, intrenched. My object was to crush Thomas' army before he could fortify himself, and then turn upon Schofield and McPherson. To do this Cheatham was ordered to hold his left on the creek, in order to separate Thomas' army from the forces on his (Thomas') left. Thus I should be able to throw two corps (Stewart's and Hardee's) against Thomas. Specific orders were carefully given these generals in the presence of each other, as follows: The attack was to begin at 1 p. m., the movement to be by division in echelon from the right, at the distance of about 150 yards, the effort to be to drive the enemy back to the creek, and then toward the river into the narrow space formed by the river and creek, everything on our side of the creek to be taken at all hazards, and to follow up as our success might permit. Each of these generals was to hold a division in reserve. Owing to the demonstrations of the enemy on the right, it became necessary to extend Cheatham a division front to the right. To do this Hardee and Stewart were each ordered to extend a half division front to close the interval. Foreseeing that some confusion and delay might result, I was careful to call General Hardee's attention to the importance of having a staff officer on his left to see that the left did not take more than half a division front. This unfortunately was not attended to, and the line closed to the right, causing Stewart to move two or three times the proper distance. In consequence of this the attack was delayed until nearly 4 p. m. At this hour the attack began as ordered, Stewart's corps carrying the temporary

works in his front. Hardee failed to push the attack, as ordered, and thus the enemy, remaining in possession of his works on Stewart's right, compelled Stewart by an enfilade fire to abandon the position he had carried. I have every reason to believe that our attack would have been successful had my order been executed. I am strengthened in this opinion by information since obtained through Brigadier-General Govan, some time a prisoner in the enemy's hands, touching the condition of the enemy at the time. The delay from 1 to 4 p. m. was unfortunate, but would not have proved irretrievable had the attack been vigorously made. Ascertaining that the attack had failed, I caused the troops to retire to their former positions.

The position and demonstration of McPherson's army on the right threatening my communications made it necessary to abandon Atlanta or check his movements. Unwilling to abandon, the following instructions were given on the morning of the 21st: The chief engineer was instructed to select a line of defense immediately about Atlanta, the works already constructed for the defense of the place being wholly useless from their position; Stewart's and Cheatham's corps to take position and construct works to defend the city, the former on the left, the latter on the right. The artillery, under the command of Brigadier-General Shoup, was massed on the extreme right. Hardee was ordered to move with his corps during the night of the 21st south on the McDonough road, crossing Intrenchment Creek at Cobb's Mills, and to completely turn the left of McPherson's army. This he was to do, even should it be necessary to go to or beyond Decatur. Wheeler, with his cavalry, was ordered to move on Hardee's right, both to attack at daylight, or as soon thereafter as possible. As soon as Hardee succeeded in forcing back the enemy's left, Cheatham was to take up the movement from his right and continue to force the whole from right to left down Peach Tree Creek, Stewart in like manner to engage the enemy as soon as the movement became general. Hardee failed to entirely turn the enemy's left as directed, took position and attacked his flank. His troops fought with great spirit and determination, carrying several lines of intrenchments, Wheeler attacking on the right. Finding Hardee so hotly engaged, and fearing the enemy might concentrate upon him, I ordered Cheatham forward to create a diversion. Hardee held the ground he gained. Cheatham carried the enemy's intrenchments in his front, but had to abandon them in consequence of the enfilade fire brought to bear upon him. Cheatham captured 5 guns and 5 or 6 stand of colors, and Hardee 8 guns and 13 stand of colors. While the grand results desired were not accomplished, the movements of McPherson upon my communications were entirely defeated, and no further effort was made in that direction at any time. This engagement greatly inspired the troops and revived their confidence. Here, I regret to say, the brave and gallant Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker was killed. The enemy withdrew his left to the Georgia Railroad and strongly intrenched himself, and here properly began the siege of Atlanta. It became apparent almost immediately that he would attempt our left. He began to mass his forces in that quarter. On the 28th it became manifest that the enemy desired to place his left [right] on Utoy Creek. I desired to hold the Lick Skillet road, and accordingly ordered Lieutenant-General Lee—who on the 25th [26th?] had relieved Major-General Cheatham from the command of the corps formerly commanded by myself—to move his forces so

as to prevent the enemy from gaining that road. He was ordered to hold the enemy in check on a line nearly parallel with the Lick Skillet road, running through to Ezra Church. General Lee, finding that the enemy had already gained that position, engaged him with the intention to recover that line. This brought on the engagement of the 28th. General Stewart was ordered to support General Lee. The engagement continued until dark, the road remaining in our possession.

On the 27th of July I received information that the enemy's cavalry was moving round our right with the design of interrupting our communication with Macon. The next day a large cavalry force also crossed the Chattahoochee River at Campbellton, moving round our left. Major-General Wheeler was ordered to move upon the force on the right, while Brigadier-General Jackson, with Harrison's and Ross' brigades, was sent to look after those moving on the left. I also dispatched Lewis' brigade of infantry down the Macon railroad to a point about where they would probably strike the road. The force on the left succeeded in reaching the road, tearing up an inconsiderable part of the track. It was the design of the enemy to unite his forces at the railroad, but in this he was defeated. The movement was undertaken by the enemy on a grand scale, having carefully picked his men and horses. A Federal force, under General Stoneman, moved farther south against Macon. He was defeated by our forces under Brigadier-General Iverson. General Wheeler, leaving General Kelly to hold the force on the right, moved against that already at the railroad. He succeeded in forcing them to give battle near Newnan on the 30th, and routed and captured or destroyed the whole force. Too much credit cannot be given General Wheeler for the energy and skill displayed. He captured 2 pieces of artillery, 950 prisoners, and many horses, equipments, &c. Brigadier-General Iverson captured 2 pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners. Believing the enemy's cavalry well broken, and feeling myself safe from any further serious operations of a like nature, I determined to dispatch a force of cavalry to the enemy's rear, with the hope of destroying his communications. I accordingly ordered Major-General Wheeler, with 4,500 cavalry, to effect this object. He succeeded in partially interrupting the enemy's communications by railroad. This still left sufficient cavalry to meet the necessities of the army. This is sufficiently shown by the fact that several determined cavalry movements were subsequently attempted and successfully met by our cavalry. From this time till the 26th of August there is nothing of any particular moment to mention. The enemy gradually extended his right, and I was compelled to follow his movement; our entire front was covered with a most excellent abatis and other obstructions. Too much credit cannot be given the troops generally for the industry and endurance they displayed under the constant fire of the enemy. On the 26th of August the enemy abandoned his works on the extreme right and took up a line, the left resting in front of our works on the Dalton railroad and extending to the railroad crossing the river. Again he withdrew, on the night of the 27th, across the Utoy Creek, throwing one corps across the river to hold the railroad crossing and the intermediate points. His left then rested on the Chattahoochee River, strongly fortified and extending across the West Point railroad. The corps defending the crossing of the Chattahoochee, his works on this side of the river, and the obstacle formed by

the Utoy and Camp Creeks, rendered it impossible for me to attack him with any possibility of success between the river and railroad. On the 30th it became known that the enemy was moving on Jonesborough with two corps. I determined upon consulting with the corps commanders to move two corps to Jonesborough during the night, and to attack and drive the enemy at that place across Flint River. This I hoped would draw the attention of the enemy in that direction, and that he would abandon his works on the left, so that I could attack him in flank. I remained in person with Stewart's corps and the militia in Atlanta. Hardee's and Lee's corps moved accordingly, Hardee in command. It was impressed upon General Hardee that the fate of Atlanta depended upon his success. Six hours before I had any information of the result of his attack I ordered Lee to return in the direction of Atlanta, to be ready to commence the movement indicated in the event of success, and if unsuccessful to cover the evacuation of Atlanta, which would thus be compelled. As it turned out unsuccessful it allowed the enemy the opportunity either to strike us as we marched out of Atlanta or to concentrate on Hardee. Lee's corps constituted a guard against the former, and I did not fear the destruction of Hardee before Stewart and Lee could join him, as his position on a ridge between two rivers I thought strong in front, and want of time would prevent the enemy from attacking him in flank. The small loss in Hardee's corps, and the much greater loss of the enemy, show my views to have been correct. The attack at Jonesborough failed, though the number of men on our side considerably exceeded that of the enemy. The vigor of the attack may be in some sort imagined when only 1,400 were killed and wounded out of the two corps engaged. The failure necessitated the evacuation of Atlanta. Thirty-four thousand prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., in my rear, compelled me to place the army between them and the enemy, thus preventing me at that time from moving on his communications and destroying his depots of supplies at Marietta. A raid of cavalry could easily have released those prisoners, and the Federal commander was prepared to furnish them arms. Such a body of men, an army of itself, could have overrun and devastated the country from West Georgia to Savannah. The subsequent removal of the prisoners, at my request, enabled me to make the movement on the enemy's communications at a later period.

On the night of the 1st of September we withdrew from Atlanta. A train of ordnance stores and some railroad stock had to be destroyed in consequence of the gross neglect of the chief quartermaster to obey the specific instructions given him touching their removal. He had ample time and means, and nothing whatever ought to have been lost.

On the 1st of September Hardee's corps was attacked in position at Jonesborough. The result was the loss of 8 guns and some prisoners. Hardee then retired to Lovejoy's Station, where he was joined by Stewart's and Lee's corps. The militia, numbering about 3,000, under Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, was ordered to Griffin. It is proper to remark here that this force rendered excellent and gallant service during the siege of Atlanta. The enemy followed and took position in our front.

On the 6th of September, however, he abandoned his works and returned to Atlanta. Here properly ended the operations about

Atlanta. Of the forces turned over to me nearly two months before, and since that day daily engaged in battle and skirmishes with a greatly superior enemy, there were remaining effective, as shown by the return of the 20th of September: Infantry, 27,094; cavalry, 10,543; artillery, 2,766. There had been sent to Mobile one brigade of infantry, 800 strong, and to Macon three battalions of artillery, 800 strong. The militia had increased, as stated, but counting it at the same as originally turned over, we have, against the aggregate turned over, 48,750—present, 40,403; sent off, 3,100, making an aggegate of 43,503, thus giving a total loss of all arms of 5,247 men.*

And now, lest an opportunity should not be again presented, I trust I may be pardoned for noticing in self-defense one or two statements in General Johnston's report of the previous operations of this army, which has just been given to the public, in which the action of Lieutenant-General Polk and myself has been impugned. I thoroughly understand that it is not the part of an officer to state what may have occurred from time to time in council, but a charge publicly made ought certainly to be publicly met.

In General Johnston's report he says:

> On the morning of the 19th (May), when half of the Federal army was near Kingston, the two corps at Cassville were ordered to advance against the troops that had followed them from Adairsville, Hood's leading on the right. When the corps had advanced some two miles one of his staff officers reported to Lieutenant-General Hood that the enemy was approaching on the Canton road, in rear of the right of our original position. He drew back his troops and formed them across that road. When it was discovered that the officer was mistaken, the opportunity had passed, by the near approach of the Federal army. Expecting to be attacked I drew up my troops in what seemed to me an excellent position—a bold ridge immediately in rear of Cassville, with an open valley before it. The fire of the enemy's artillery commenced soon after the troops were formed, and continued until night. Soon after dark Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hood together expressed to me decidedly the opinion formed upon the observation of the afternoon, that the Federal artillery would render their positions untenable the next day, and urged me to abandon the ground immediately and cross the Etowah. Lieutenant-General Hardee, whose position I thought weakest, was confident that he could hold it. The other two officers, however, were so earnest and so unwilling to depend upon the ability of their corps to defend the ground that I yielded, and the army crossed the Etowah on the 28th [20th]—a step which I have regretted ever since.

For myself and the good and great man, now deceased, with whom I am associated in this stricture, I offer a statement of the facts in reply: After the army had arrived at Cassville I proposed to General Johnston, in the presence of Generals Hardee and Polk, to move back upon the enemy and attack him at or near Adairsville, urging as a reason that our three corps could move back, each upon a separate road, while the enemy had but one main road upon which he could approach that place. No conclusion was obtained. While Generals Polk and Hardee and myself were riding from General Johnston's headquarters the matter was further discussed; General Polk enthusiastically advocated, and General Hardee also favoring, the proposition. It was then suggested that we should return and still further urge the matter on General Johnston. We, however, concluded to delay till the morning. The next morning while we were assembled at General Johnston's headquarters it was reported that the enemy was driving in the cavalry on the Adairsville road in front of Polk's position. Polk's corps was in line of battle, and my corps was in bivouac on his right.

* For portion of report (here omitted) relating to operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, and the Nashville campaign, see Vols. XXXIX and XLV.

We all rode to the right of Polk's line, in front of my bivouac. Hardee soon left and went to his position, which was on the left, there being some report of the enemy in that direction. General Johnston said to me:

You can, if you desire, move your corps to the Canton road, and if Howard's corps is there you can attack it.

My troops were put in motion. At the head of the column I moved over to this road and found it in possession of our own dismounted cavalry and no enemy there. While in motion a body of the enemy, which I supposed to be cavalry, made its appearance on the Canton road, in rear of the right of my original position. Major-General Hindman was then in that direction with his division to ascertain what force it was keeping the other two divisions in the vicinity of the Canton road. It was not a mistake (as General Johnston states) that the force appeared, as is shown from the fact that Major-General Hindman had men wounded from the small-arms and artillery fired from this body. Maj. James Hamilton, of my staff, was sent to report to General Johnston the fact that the enemy had appeared on the Canton road. During Major Hamilton's absence Brigadier-General Mackall, chief of staff, rode up in great haste and said that General Johnston directed that I should not separate myself so far from General Polk. I called his attention to where General Polk's right was resting, and informed him that I could easily form upon it, and orders were given to that effect, throwing back my right to look after this body, which turned out to be the enemy's cavalry. Feeling that I had done all which General Johnston had given me liberty to do, I then rode to his headquarters, where General Johnston decided to take up his line on the ridge in rear of the one occupied by General Polk, a line which was enfiladed by heights, of which the enemy would at once possess himself, as was pointed out to General Johnston by Brigadier-General Shoup, commanding the artillery. In a very short time thereafter the enemy placed his artillery on these heights and began to enfilade General Polk's line. Observing the effect upon the troops of this fire, I was convinced that the position was unsuited for defense. Accordingly, General Polk and myself said to General Johnston that our positions would prove untenable for defense, but that we were in as good position to advance upon the enemy as could be desired. We told him that if he did not intend to take the offensive he had better change our position. He accordingly ordered the army across the Etowah.

It will thus be seen that I received no order to give battle, and I believe that had General Polk received such an order he would have mentioned it to me. Were General Polk now alive he would be astounded at the accusation made against him.

Again General Johnston says:

That the usual skirmishing was kept up on the 28th (May). Lieutenant-General Hood was instructed to put his corps in position during the night to attack the enemy's left flank at dawn the next morning, the rest of the army to join in the attack successively from right to left. On the 29th (May) Lieutenant-General Hood, finding the Federal left covered by a division which had intrenched itself in the night, thought it inexpedient to attack; so reported and asked for instructions. As the resulting delay made the attack inexpedient, even if it had not been so before, by preventing surprise upon which success in a great measure depended, he was recalled.

The enemy on the 28th had extended his left flank across Allatoona Creek and along the Acworth road. At my own suggestion

General Johnston directed me to move my corps and strike the enemy's left. Upon arriving the next morning, and while moving to accomplish this, I found that the enemy had retired his flank a mile and strongly fortified it. The opportunity having thus passed by the act of the enemy and not by my delay, I reported the fact to General Johnston, deeming it best that the attack should not be made, and the instructions to me were countermanded.

My operations are now fully stated. It may not be improper to close with a general résumé of the salient points presented. I was placed in command under the most trying circumstances which can surround an officer when assigned to a new and most important command. The army was enfeebled in number and in spirit by long retreat and by severe and apparently fruitless losses. The Army of Tennessee between the 13th and 20th of May, two months before, numbered 70,000 effective arms-bearing men, as the official reports show. It was at that time in most excellent condition and in full hope. It had dwindled day by day in partial engagements and skirmishes, without an action that could properly be called a battle, to 47,250, exclusive of 1,500 militia, which joined in the interim. What with this constant digging and retreating from Dalton to Atlanta, the spirit of the army was greatly impaired and hope had almost left it. With this army I immediately engaged the enemy, and the tone constantly improved and hope returned. I defended Atlanta, a place without natural advantages (or rather with all the advantages in favor of the enemy), for forty-three days. No point, of all passed over from Dalton down, was less susceptible of defense by nature. Every preparation was made for retreat. The army lay in bivouac a short distance from the town, without attempting to construct works of defense in front of the camps, ready to resume the line of march as soon as the enemy pressed forward. I venture the statement that there was neither soldier nor officer in that army who believed that in the open plain between Atlanta and the river a battle would be offered, which had so often been refused in strong positions on the mountains. My first care was to make an intrenched line, and the enemy, despairing of success in front, threw his army to the left and rear, a thing that he never could have done had it not been for the immense advantage the Chattahoochee River gave him. I arrived at Lovejoy's Station, having fought four battles, and the official reports of the army on the 20th of September show an effective total of 40,403 present, giving a total loss in all this time of 5,247 men.*

I invite special attention to the report of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith of the operations of the Georgia militia in the vicinity of Atlanta, the reports of Lieutenant-General Stewart and his subordinate officers, herewith submitted. Maps† of the campaign accompany this report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

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* For part (here omitted) relating to the movement into Tennessee, see Vols. XXXIX and XLV.

† Such of these maps as may be found will appear in the Atlas.

ADDENDA.

Strength of the Army of Tennessee on the 31st of July and 20th of September, 1864.*

	Present.			[Present] and absent.	
	Effective.	Total.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.
July 31, 1864:					
Infantry	30,451	39,414	43,448	93,759	101,715
Cavalry	10,269	15,904	17,313	26,354	28,363
Artillery	3,775	4,610	4,840	6,317	6,606
Total	44,495	59,928	65,601	126,430	136,684
September 20, 1864:					
Infantry	27,094	36,301	39,962	81,824	89,030
Cavalry	10,543	15,978	17,416	27,005	29,215
Artillery	2,766	3,408	3,570	4,628	4,845
Total	40,403	55,687	60,948	113,457	123,090

SMITHFIELD, *April* 1, 1865.

General S. COOPER:

I have read General Hood's report, and will prefer charges against him as soon as I can find leisure. Please inform him.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

—

SMITHFIELD, *April* 4, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. J. B. HOOD:

After reading your report as submitted, I informed General Cooper by telegraph that I should prefer charges against you as soon as I have leisure to do so, and desired him to give you the information.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

—

CHESTER, S. C., *April* 4, 1865.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Smithfield, N. C.:

Your telegram of this date received informing me that you intended, so soon as you had leisure, to prefer charges against me. I am under orders for the Trans-Mississippi Department. I shall inquire of General Cooper whether I am to await my trial and not proceed as ordered. I will be ready to meet any charges you may prefer.

J. B. HOOD.

—

CHESTER, *April* 5, 1865.

General S. COOPER:

I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry be assembled, at the earliest practicable moment, to investigate and report upon the facts and statements contained in my official report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee.

J. B. HOOD,
Lieutenant-General.

* Extract from statement prepared and signed by Lieut. Col. A. P. Mason, assistant adjutant-general.

DANVILLE, *April* 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. J. B. HOOD:

Proceed to Texas, as heretofore ordered.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

—

DANVILLE, *April* 7, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. J. B. HOOD:

A court of inquiry cannot be convened in your case at present. Must proceed to Texas, as heretofore ordered.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 599.

Organization of the Confederate Forces.

APRIL 30, 1864.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

*Maney's Brigade.**

Col. GEORGE C. PORTER.

1st Tennessee, } Col. Hume R. Feild.
27th Tennessee, }
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
6th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John W. Buford.
9th Tennessee, }
41st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman.
50th Tennessee, Col. Stephen H. Colms.
24th Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.

Strahl's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. OTHO F. STRAHL.

4th Tennessee, } Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
5th Tennessee, }
19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. Fountain E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, }

Wright's Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. CARTER.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.
51st Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.
52d Tennessee, }

Vaughan's Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, Jr.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th Tennessee, } Col. William M. Watkins.
47th Tennessee, }
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.
13th Tennessee, } Col. Michael Magevney, jr.
154th Tennessee, }

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* Formerly of Walker's division. Transfer reported on return for February 20.
† Formerly of Stewart's division. Transfer reported on return for February 20.
‡ Formerly of Hindman's division. Transfer reported on return for February 20.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Polk's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LUCIUS E. POLK.

1st Arkansas, } Lieut. Col. William H.
15th Arkansas, } Martin.
5th Confederate, Capt. W. A. Brown.
2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
35th Tennessee,* Col. Benjamin J. Hill.
48th Tennessee (Nixon's regiment), Capt. Henry G. Evans.

Govan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL C. GOVAN.

2d Arkansas, } Col. E. Warfield.
24th Arkansas, }
5th Arkansas, } Col. John E. Murray.
13th Arkansas, }
6th Arkansas, } Col. Samuel G. Smith.
7th Arkansas, }
8th Arkansas, } Col. George F. Baucum.
19th Arkansas, }
3d Confederate, Capt. M. H. Dixon.

Lowrey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARK P. LOWREY.

16th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Col. Harris D. Lampley.
32d Mississippi, Col. William H. H. Tison.
45th Mississippi, Col. Aaron B. Hardcastle.

Granbury's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. HIRAM B. GRANBURY.

6th Texas, } Capt.
15th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Rhoads Fisher.
7th Texas, Capt. J. H. Collett.
10th Texas, Col. Roger Q. Mills.
17th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Capt.
18th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } George D. Manion.
24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Col.
25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Franklin C. Wilkes.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Jackson's Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Col. George A. Smith.
5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.
47th Georgia, Col. A. C. Edwards.
65th Georgia, Capt. William G. Foster.
5th Mississippi, Col. John Weir.
8th Mississippi, Col. John C. Wilkinson.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STATES R. GIST.

8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Zachariah L. Watters.
46th Georgia, Maj. Samuel J. C. Dunlop.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Ellison Capers.

Stevens' Brigade.§

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT H. STEVENS.

25th Georgia, Col. William J. Winn.
29th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William D. Mitchell.
30th Georgia, Maj. Henry Hendrick.
66th Georgia, Col. J. Cooper Nisbet.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. John W. Nisbet.

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*Detached and ordered to report to Colonel Hill, provost-marshal-general.
† Formerly Smith's.
‡ Formerly of Cheatham's division. Transfer reported on return for February 20.
§ Formerly Wilson's brigade.

BATE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

*Lewis' Brigade.**

2d Kentucky, Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hiram Hawkins.
6th Kentucky, Maj. George W. Maxson.
9th Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell.

*Bate's [Tyler's] Brigade.**

37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
10th Tennessee, Maj. John O'Neill.
15th Tennessee, 37th Tennessee, } Maj. John M. Wall.
20th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. W. M. Carter.

*Finley's Brigade.**

1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), 3d Florida, } Maj. Glover A. Ball.
1st Florida, 4th Florida, } Lieut. Col. Edward Badger.
6th Florida, Col. Angus D. McLean.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Tillman Ingram.

HOOD'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN.

Deas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ZACHARIAH C. DEAS.

19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden.
22d Alabama, Col. Benjamin R. Hart.
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William C. Clifton.
50th Alabama, Col. John G. Coltart.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Tucker's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. TUCKER.

7th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Johns.
9th Mississippi, Capt. S. S. Calhoon.
10th Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Bell.
41st Mississippi, Col. J. Byrd Williams.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. William C. Richards.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Col. Newton N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Col. Julius C. B. Mitchell.
10th South Carolina, Col. James F. Pressley.
19th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Thomas P. Shaw.

Walthall's Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

24th Mississippi, 27th Mississippi, } Col. Samuel Benton.
29th Mississippi, 30th Mississippi, 34th Mississippi, } Col. William F. Brantly.

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* Formerly of Breckinridge's division. Reported on return for February 20 as transferred from Hood's corps. Actual brigade commander not indicated on original return.

† Formerly Anderson's.

‡ Formerly of Cheatham's division. Transfer reported on return for February 20.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Brown's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

3d Tennessee (Volunteers), Lieut. Col. Calvin J. Clack.
18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Capt. Abijah F. Boggess.
32d Tennessee, Maj. John P. McGuire.
45th Tennessee, } Col. Anderson Searcy.
23d Tennessee Battalion, }

Reynolds' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS.

58th North Carolina, Maj. Thomas J. Dula.
60th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James T. Weaver.
54th Virginia, Col. Robert C. Trigg.
63d Virginia, Capt. Connally H. Lynch.

Cumming's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED CUMMING.

34th Georgia, Maj. John M. Jackson.
36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. F. B. Jackson.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.

Pettus' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND W. PETTUS.

20th Alabama, Col. James M. Dedman.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. Daniel R. Hundley.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.
41st Georgia, Maj. Mark. S. Nall.
42d Georgia, Col. Robert J. Henderson.
43d Georgia, Maj. William C. Lester.
52d Georgia, Capt. Rufus R. Asbury.

Gibson's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Maj. S. S. Batchelor.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, } Col. Joseph C. Lewis.
25th Louisiana, }
19th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Hyder A. Kennedy.
20th Louisiana, Maj. Samuel L. Bishop.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. Duncan Buie.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. John E. Austin.

Clayton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

18th Alabama, Col. James T. Holtzclaw.
32d Alabama, } Col. Bushrod Jones.
58th Alabama, }
36th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Herndon.
38th Alabama, Col. A. R. Lankford.

Baker's Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.

37th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene.
40th Alabama, Capt. Elbert D. Willett.
42d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier.

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* Transfer from Hardee's corps reported on return for February 20.
† Formerly Adams' brigade.
‡ Formerly Moore's; Baker assigned March 19. Transfer from Cheatham's division reported on return for February 20.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

Morgan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. MORGAN.

1st Alabama, Maj. A. H. Johnson.
3d Alabama, Col. Tyirie H. Mauldin.
4th Alabama, Col. Alfred A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Col. James C. Malone, jr.
51st Alabama, Lieut. Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED IVERSON.

1st Georgia, Col. Samuel W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Col. Charles C. Crews.
3d Georgia, Col. Robert Thompson
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KELLY.

Allen's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

3d Confederate, Col. P. H. Rice.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Capt. T. G. Holt.
12th Confederate, Capt. Charles H. Conner.

Dibrell's Brigade.†

Col. GEORGE G. DIBRELL.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
8th Tennessee, Capt. Jefferson Leftwich.
9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Col. William E. De Moss.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

HUMES' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM Y. C. HUMES.

Humes' Brigade.

Col. JAMES T. WHEELER.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Maj. Joseph J. Dobbins.
2d Tennessee, Capt. John H. Kuhn.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.

Grigsby's Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN GRIGSBY.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
2d Kentucky (Woodward's regiment), Maj. Thomas W. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Robert G. Stoner.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, Capt. John H. Allison.
Dortch's (Kentucky) Battalion, Capt. John B. Dortch.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, Maj. Joseph Shaw.

Harrison's Brigade.†

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Arkansas, Col. Amson W. Hobson.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Col. George R. Reeves.

Hannon's Brigade.

Col. MOSES W. HANNON.

53d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John F. Gaines.
24th Alabama Battalion. Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass.

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* Roddey's brigade transferred to Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

† Joined from Department of East Tennessee.

ARTILLERY.*

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS A. SHOUP.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Hoxton's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. John Phelan.
Marion (Florida) Light Artillery, Lieut. Thomas J. Perry.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

Martin's Battalion.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Charles W. Higgins.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. René T. Beauregard.
Howell's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. W. G. Robson.

Hotchkiss' Battalion.

Arkansas Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Key.
Semple's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Warren (Mississippi) Light Artillery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

Cobb's Battalion.†

Cobb's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. R. B. Matthews.
Johnston (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Washington (Louisiana) Light Artillery (5th Company), Lieut. William C. D. Vaught.

HOOD'S CORPS.

Col. ROBERT F. BECKHAM.

Courtney's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. James Garrity.
Alabama Battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Lieut. John H. Bingham.

Eldridge's Battalion.

Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

Johnston's Battalion.‡

Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. Max. Van Den Corput.
Stephens (Georgia) Light Artillery,§ Capt. John B. Rowan.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Lucius G. Marshall.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Ferrell's (Georgia) battery.‖
Huwald's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. D. Breck. Ramsey.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. White, jr.
Wiggins' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. J. P. Bryant.

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* Actual commanders of battalions are not indicated on original return.
† Transfer from Hood's corps reported on return for April 10.
‡ Transfer from Hardee's corps reported on return for April 10.
§ Prior to November, 1863, known as 3d Maryland Battery.
‖ Only one section present. Remainder transferred, with Roddey's brigade, to Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

Palmer's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Ruel W. Anderson.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Minor W. Havis.

Waddell's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Winslow D. Emery.
Bellamy's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Francis A. O'Neal.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.

Williams' Battalion.

Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. Reuben F. Kolb.
Jefferson (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. Put. Darden.
Nottoway (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.

DETACHMENTS.

*Cantey's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. JAMES CANTEY.

17th Alabama, Col. Virgil S. Murphey.
29th Alabama, Col. John F. Conoley.
37th Mississippi, Col. Orlando S. Holland.
Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters, Maj. J. S. Moreland.

ENGINEER TROOPS (THIRD REGIMENT).

Maj. STEPHEN W. PRESSTMAN.

Company A, Capt. R. C. McCalla.
Company B, Capt. H. N. Pharr, Cheatham's division.
Company C, Capt. A. W. Gloster, Stewart's division.
Company D, Capt. Edmund Winston.
Company F, Capt. W. A. Ramsey, Cleburne's division.
Company G, Lieut. Robert L. Cobb, Hindman's division.
Sappers and Miners, Capt. A. W. Clarkson.

ESCORTS.

Army headquarters: Guy Dreux's Company Louisiana Cavalry, Lieut. O. De Buys, and Holloway's Company Alabama Cavalry (Crocheron Light Dragoons), Capt. Edwin M. Holloway.

Hardee's corps; Raum's Company Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. W. C. Raum.

Cheatham's division: Merritt's company (G, 2d Georgia Cavalry), Capt. Thomas M. Merritt.

Cleburne's division: Sanders' Company Tennessee Cavalry (Buckner Guards), Capt. Calvin F. Sanders.

Bate's division: Foules' Company Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. H. L. Foules.

Walker's division: Mastin's company (G, 53d Alabama Volunteers, Partisan Rangers), Capt. P. B. Mastin, jr.

Hood's corps: [Not reported.]

Hindman's division: Lenoir's Independent Company Alabama Cavalry, Capt. Thomas M. Lenoir.

Stevenson's division: [Not reported.]

Stewart's division: McKleroy's company (A, 10th Confederate Cavalry), Capt. John M. McKleroy.

* Joined from Department of the Gulf and encamped at Rome, Ga.

JUNE 10, 1864.

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.*

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

3d Mississippi, Col. Thomas A. Mellon.
22d Mississippi, Maj. Martin A. Oatis.
31st Mississippi, Col. Marcus D. L. Stephens.
33d Mississippi, Col. Jabez L. Drake.
40th Mississippi, Col. Wallace B. Colbert.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Washington L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Col. Michael Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Wells.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS M. SCOTT.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson.
35th Alabama, Col. Samuel S. Ives.
49th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John D. Weeden.
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
57th Alabama, Col. Charles J. L. Cunningham.
12th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Noel L. Nelson.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. JOHN D. MYRICK.

Barry's (Tennessee) battery.
Bouanchaud's (Louisiana) battery.
Cowan's (Mississippi) battery.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MATTHEW D. ECTOR.

29th North Carolina, ——— ———.
39th North Carolina, ——— ———.
9th Texas, Col. William H. Young.
10th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. John L. Camp.
32d Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Julius A. Andrews.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

†1st Missouri, Capt. Bradford Keith.
‡2d Missouri, Col. Peter C. Flournoy.
§3d Missouri, Col. James McCown.
†4th Missouri, Capt. Bradford Keith.
§5th Missouri, Col. James McCown.
‡6th Missouri, Col. Peter C. Flournoy.
1st Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), } Col. Elijah Gates.
3d Missouri Cavalry Battalion (dismounted), } Col. Elijah Gates.

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*The assignments of artillery reported in this roster were announced in orders of June 12, 1864.

† The 1st and 4th combined.

‡ The 2d and 6th combined.

§ The 3d and 5th combined.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLAUDIUS W. SEARS.

4th Mississippi, Col. Thomas N. Adaire.
35th Mississippi, Col. William S. Barry.
36th Mississippi, Col. William W. Witherspoon.
39th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William E. Ross.
46th Mississippi, Col. William H. Clark.
7th Mississippi Battalion, ——— ———.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. GEORGE S. STORRS.

Guibor's (Missouri) battery.
Hoskins' (Mississippi) battery.
Ward's (Alabama) battery.

CANTEY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CANTEY.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. DANIEL H. REYNOLDS.

1st Arkansas, ——— ———.
2d Arkansas, ——— ———.
4th Arkansas, ——— ———.
9th Arkansas, ——— ———.
25th Arkansas, ——— ———.

*Second Brigade.**

Col. VIRGIL S. MURPHEY.

1st Alabama, ——— ———.
17th Alabama, ——— ———.
26th Alabama, ——— ———.
29th Alabama, ——— ———.
37th Alabama, ——— ———.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

Selden's (Alabama) battery.
Tarrant's (Alabama) battery.
Yates' (Mississippi) battery.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

6th Alabama, Col. Charles H. Colvin.
1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
2d Mississippi, Maj. John J. Perry.
28th Mississippi, Maj. Joshua T. McBee.
Ballentine's Mississippi Regiment, Capt. Edward E. Porter.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LAWRENCE S. ROSS.

3d Texas, Lieut. Col. Jiles S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Ross.
9th Texas, Col. Dudley W. Jones.
27th Texas, Col. Edwin R. Hawkins.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.

2d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John N. Carpenter.
12th Mississippi, Col. William M. Inge.
56th Alabama, Col. William Boyles.
Miller's (Mississippi) Regiment, ——— ———.
Perrin's (Mississippi) Regiment, ——— ———.

Artillery Battalion.

Croft's (Georgia) battery.
King's (Missouri) battery.
Waties' (South Carolina) battery.

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*Regimental commanders not indicated on original return.

JUNE 30, 1864.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Maney's Brigade.

1st Tennessee, } Col. Hume R. Feild.
27th Tennessee, }
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
6th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John W. Buford.
9th Tennessee, }
19th Tennessee, Maj. James G. Deaderick.
50th Tennessee, Col. Stephen H. Colms.

Wright's Brigade.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. David C. Crook.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.
51st Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John W. Estes.
52d Tennessee, }

Strahl's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, } Maj. Henry Hampton.
5th Tennessee, }
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Maj. Samuel Sharp.
33d Tennessee, Col. Warner P. Jones.
41st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman.

Vaughan's Brigade.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th Tennessee, } Col. William M. Watkins.
47th Tennessee, }
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.
154th Tennessee, } Col. Michael Magevney, jr.
13th Tennessee, }

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, } Lieut. Col. William H. Martin.
15th Arkansas, }
5th Confederate, Maj. Richard J. Person.
2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
35th Tennessee, }
48th Tennessee, } Capt. Henry G. Evans.
(Nixon's regiment), }

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Col. Harris D. Lampley.
32d Mississippi, Col. William H. H. Tison.
45th Mississippi, Col. Aaron B. Hardcastle.

Govan's Brigade.

2d Arkansas, } Col. E. Warfield.
24th Arkansas, }
5th Arkansas, } Col. John E. Murray.
13th Arkansas, }
6th Arkansas, } Col. Samuel G. Smith.
7th Arkansas, }
8th Arkansas, } Col. George F. Baucum.
19th Arkansas, }
3d Confederate, Capt. M. H. Dixon.

Smith's Brigade.

6th Texas Infantry, } Capt. Rhoads Fisher.
15th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), }
7th Texas, Capt. C. E. Talley.
10th Texas, Col. Roger Q. Mills.
17th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Capt. George D. Manion.
18th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), }
25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Maj. William A. Taylor.
24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), }

BATE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Tyler's Brigade.

37th Georgia, Col. Joseph T. Smith.
15th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. R. Dudley
37th Tennessee, } Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
4th Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Maj. Theodore D. Caswell.

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hiram Hawkins.
6th Kentucky, Col. Martin H. Cofer.
9th Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell.

Finley's Brigade.

1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), } Capt. Matthew H. Strain.
3d Florida }
1st Florida, } Lieut. Col. Edward Badger.
4th Florida, }
6th Florida, Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Kenan.
7th Florida, Col. Robert Bullock.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Mercer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH W. MERCER.

1st Volunteer Georgia, Col. Charles H. Olmstead.
54th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Morgan Rawls.
57th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Cincinnatus S. Guyton.
63d Georgia, Col. George A. Gordon.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STATES R. GIST.

8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Zachariah L. Watters.
46th Georgia, Capt. Eleazar Taylor.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Ellison Capers.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

47th Georgia, Col. A. C. Edwards.
65th Georgia, Capt. William G. Foster.
5th Mississippi, Col. John Weir.
8th Mississippi, Col. John C. Wilkinson.
2d Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.

Stevens' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT H. STEVENS.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Col. George A. Smith.
25th Georgia, Col. William J. Winn.
29th Georgia, Maj. John J. Owen.
30th Georgia, Lieut. Col. James S. Boynton.
66th Georgia, Col. J. Cooper Nisbet.
1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.

HOOD'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN.

Deas' Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. COLTART.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George R. Kimbrough.
22d Alabama, Col. Benjamin R. Hart.
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William C. Clifton.
50th Alabama, Capt. George W. Arnold.
17th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Tucker's Brigade.

Col. JACOB H. SHARP.

7th Mississippi, Col. William H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Johns.*
10th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. George B. Myers.
41st Mississippi, Col. J. Byrd Williams.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters, Maj. William C. Richards.

* Lieutenant-colonel 7th Mississippi in command.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Col. Newton N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Col. Julius C. B. Mitchell.
10th South Carolina, Capt. Robert Z. Harllee.
19th South Carolina, Maj. James L. White.

Walthall's Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL BENTON.

24th Mississippi, } Col. Robert P. McKelvaine.
27th Mississippi, }
29th Mississippi, } Col. William F. Brantly.
30th Mississippi, }
34th Mississippi, Capt. T. S. Hubbard.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Brown's Brigade.

3d Tennessee (Volunteers), Lieut. Col. Calvin J. Clack.
18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Capt. Abijah F. Boggess.
32d Tennessee, Capt. Calaway G. Tucker.
45th Tennessee, } Col. Anderson Searcy.
23d Tennessee Battalion, }

Cumming's Brigade.

2d Georgia (State), Col. James Wilson.
34th Georgia, Capt. W. A. Walker.
36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Capt. W. P. Milton.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.

Reynolds' Brigade.

58th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver.
60th North Carolina, Col. Washington M. Hardy.
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade.
63d Virginia, Capt. Connally H. Lynch.

Pettus' Brigade.

20th Alabama, Capt. S. W. Davidson.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Capt. J. J. Nix.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

1st Georgia State Troops, Col. E. M. Galt.
40th Georgia, Capt. J. N. Dobbs.
41st Georgia, Maj. Mark S. Nall.
42d Georgia, Maj. William H. Hulsey.
43d Georgia, Capt. Homer R. Howard.
52d Georgia, Capt. John R. Russell.

Gibson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Capt. W. H. Sparks.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, } Lieut. Col. Robert H. Lindsay.
25th Louisiana, }
19th Louisiana, Col. Richard W. Turner.
20th Louisiana, Col. Leon Von Zinken.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. Duncan Buie.
14th Battalion Louisiana Sharpshooters, Maj. John E. Austin.

Clayton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley.
32d Alabama, } Col. Bushrod Jones.
58th Alabama, }
36th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Herndon.
38th Alabama, Capt. Daniel Lee.

Baker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.

37th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, Capt. R. K. Wells.
54th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John A. Minter.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

Allen's Brigade.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Col. James Hagan.
4th Alabama, Col. Alfred A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Capt. George Mason.
51st Alabama, Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
12th Alabama Battalion, Capt. Warren S. Reese.

Iverson's Brigade.

1st Georgia, Col. Samuel W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Col. James W. Mayo.
3d Georgia, Col. Robert Thompson.
4th Georgia, Maj. Augustus R. Stewart.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. ANDERSON.

3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. John McCaskill.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Capt. W. J. Vason.
12th Confederate, Capt. Charles H. Conner.
5th Georgia, Maj. Richard J. Davant, jr.

Dibrell's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE G. DIBRELL.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
8th Tennessee, Capt. Jefferson Leftwich.
9th Tennessee, Capt. James M. Reynolds.
10th Tennessee, Maj. John Minor.

Hannon's Brigade.

Col. MOSES W. HANNON.

53d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John F. Gaines.
24th Alabama Battalion, Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass.

HUMES' DIVISION.

Ashby's Brigade.

Col. HENRY M. ASHBY.

1st Tennessee ——— ———.
1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
2d Tennessee, Capt. John H. Kuhn.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Capt. Jeremiah Green.

Harrison's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Arkansas, Col. Amson W. Hobson.
65th North Carolina ——— ———.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
8th Texas, Maj. Samuel P. Christian.
11th Texas, Col. George R. Reeves.

WILLIAMS' BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Jacob W. Griffith.
2d Kentucky (Woodward's regiment), Maj. Thomas W. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Col. William C. P. Breckinridge.
2d Kentucky Battalion, Capt. John B. Dortch.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, Capt. J. S. Reese.
Detachment Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, Maj. Joseph Shaw.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS A. SHOUP.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Hoxton's Battalion.

Perry's (Florida) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Perry.
Phelan's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Nathaniel Venable.
Turner's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

Martin's Battalion.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Charles W. Higgins.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. John A. Alston.
Howell's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. W. G. Robson.

Hotchkiss' Battalion.

Goldthwaite's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Key's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Key.
Swett's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

Cobb's Battalion.

Gracey's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. R. B. Matthews.
Mebane's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. J. W. Phillips.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb.

HOOD'S CORPS.

Col. ROBERT F. BECKHAM.

Courtney's Battalion.

Dent's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Capt. James Garrity.

Eldridge's Battalion.

Fenner's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Oliver's (Alabama) battery, Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

Johnston's Battalion.

Corput's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. William S. Hoge.
Marshall's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Lucius G. Marshall.
Rowan's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Ferrell's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. Nathan Davis.
Huggin's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Almaria L. Huggins.
Ramsey's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. D. Breck. Ramsey.
White's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. Arthur Pue, jr.
Wiggins' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. J. P. Bryant.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.*

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

Williams' Battalion.

Darden's (Mississippi) battery.
Jeffress' (Virginia) battery.
Kolb's (Alabama) battery.

Palmer's Battalion.

Havis' (Georgia) battery.
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery.

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* Anderson's, Massenburg's and Scogin's batteries transferred to Georgia State Line, and now reporting to Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding Georgia State troops.

Waddell's Battalion.

Barret's (Missouri) battery.
Bellamy's (Alabama) battery.
Emery's (Alabama) battery.

DETACHMENTS.

ESCORTS.

General Johnston's, { Company Louisiana Cavalry, Capt. Guy Dreux.
Company Alabama Cavalry, Capt. Edwin M. Holloway.
General Cheatham's, Company Georgia Cavalry, Capt. Thomas M. Merritt.
General Cleburne's, Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. Calvin F. Sanders.
General Walker's, Company Georgia Cavalry, Capt. T. G. Holt.
General Bate's, Foules' Company Mississippi Cavalry, Lieut. James H. Buck.
General Hardee's, Company Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. W. C. Raum.
General Hindman's, Company Alabama Cavalry, Capt. F. J. Billingslea.
General Stevenson's, Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. Thomas B. Wilson.
General Stewart's, Company Georgia Cavalry, Capt. George T. Watts.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Maj. J. W. GREEN.

Cheatham's division, Capt. H. N. Pharr.
Cleburne's division, Capt. W. A. Ramsey.
Stewart's division, Capt. A. W. Gloster.
Hindman's division, Capt. Robert L. Cobb.
Buckner's division, { Capt. Edmund Winston.
Capt. R. C. McCalla.
Detachment Sappers and Miners, Capt. A. W. Clarkson.

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

ESCORT.

Orleans Light Horse (Louisiana Cavalry), Capt. Leeds Greenleaf.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

Escort.

7th Tennessee Cavalry, Company B, Capt. James P. Russell.

First (Featherston's) Brigade.

3d Mississippi, Maj. Samuel M. Dyer.
22d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. J. Reid.
31st Mississippi, Col. Marcus D. L. Stephens.
33d Mississippi, Col. Jabez L. Drake.
40th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. George P. Wallace.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler.

Second (Adams') Brigade.

6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Washington L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Col. Michael Farrell,
20th Mississippi, Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Wells.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.

Third (Scott's) Brigade.

27th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Edward McAlexander.
35th Alabama, Col. Samuel S. Ives,
49th Alabama, Capt. W. B. Beeson.
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
57th Alabama, Col. Charles J. L. Cunningham.
12th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Noel L. Nelson.

Artillery.

Maj. JOHN D. MYRICK.

Mississippi Battery, Capt. James J. Cowan.
Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. Robert L. Barry.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.*

First (Ector's) Brigade.

29th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Bacchus S. Proffitt.
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
9th Texas, Col. William H. Young.
10th Texas,† Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas,† Col. John L. Camp.
32d Texas,† Col. Julius A. Andrews.

Third (Sears') Brigade.

4th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas P. Nelson.
35th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Reuben H. Shotwell.
36th Mississippi, Maj. Charles P. Partin.
39th Mississippi, Maj. R. J. Durr.
46th Mississippi, Col. William H. Clark.
7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. W. A. Trotter.

Second (Cockrell's) Brigade.

1st Missouri, } Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Garland.
4th Missouri, }
2d Missouri, } Col. Peter C. Flournoy.
6th Missouri, }
3d Missouri, } Col. James McCown.
5th Missouri, }
1st Missouri,† } Col. Elijah Gates.
3d Missouri Battalion,† }

Artillery.

Maj. GEORGE S. STORRS.

Alabama Battery, Capt. John J. Ward.
Brookhaven (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. James A. Hoskins.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Henry Guibor.

WALTHALL'S DIVISION.*

First (Reynolds') Brigade.

1st Arkansas,‡ Col. Lee M. Ramsaur.
2d Arkansas,‡ Col. James. A. Williamson.
4th Arkansas, Col. Henry G. Bunn.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
25th Arkansas, Col. Charles J. Turnbull.

Third (Quarles') Brigade.

1st Alabama, Maj. Samuel L. Knox.
4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
30th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields.
42d Tennessee, Col. Isaac N. Hulme.
46th Tennessee, } Col. Robert A. Owens.
55th Tennessee, }
48th Tennessee (Voorhies' regiment), Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Godwin.
49th Tennessee, Col. William F. Young.
53d Tennessee, Col. John R. White.

Second (Cantey's) Brigade.

17th Alabama, Maj. Thomas J. Burnett.
26th Alabama, Maj. David F. Bryan.
29th Alabama, Maj. Henry B. Turner.
37th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William W. Wier.

Artillery.

Maj. WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Edward Tarrant.
Selden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace.
Yates' (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. R. B. Jones.

CAVALRY DIVISION.§

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Escort.

7th Tennessee Cavalry, Company A, Capt. William F. Taylor.

First (Armstrong's) Brigade.‖

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
2d Mississippi, Maj. John J. Perry.
28th Mississippi, Maj. Joshua T. McBee.
Ballentine's (Mississippi) Regiment, Lieut. Col. William L. Maxwell.

Second (Ross') Brigade.

1st Texas Legion, Col. Edwin R. Hawkins.
3d Texas, Lieut. Col. Jiles S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Ross.
9th Texas, Col. Dudley W. Jones.

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*Actual division and brigade commanders not reported on original return.
† Dismounted cavalry.
‡ Mounted Rifles, dismounted.
§ Actual brigade commanders not indicated on original return.
‖ The 6th Alabama Cavalry transferred to Clanton's brigade.

Third (Ferguson's) Brigade.

2d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John N. Carpenter.
56th Alabama, Col. William Boyles.
9th Mississippi, Col. Horace H. Miller.
11th Mississippi, Col. Robert O. Perrin.
12th Mississippi Battalion, Col. William M. Inge.

Artillery.

Capt. JOHN WATIES.

Clark (Missouri) Artillery, Capt. Houston King.
Columbus (Georgia) Artillery, Capt, Ed. Croft.
Waties' (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. R. B. Waddell.

JULY 10, 1864.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Maney's Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS M. WALKER.

1st Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John L.
27th Tennessee, } House.
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
6th Tennessee, } Col. George C. Porter.
9th Tennessee, }
19th Tennessee, Maj. James G. Deaderick.
50th Tennessee, Col. Stephen H. Colms.

Strahl's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. OTHO F. STRAHL.

4th Tennessee, } Maj. Henry Hamp-
5th Tennessee, } ton.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Fountain E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry C. McNeill.
41st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman.

Wright's Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. CARTER.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. David C. Crook.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.
51st Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John W.
52d Tennessee, } Estes.

Vaughan's Brigade.

Col. MICHAEL MAGEVNEY, Jr.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th Tennessee, } Col. William M. Wat-
47th Tennessee, } kins.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.
154th Tennessee, } Maj. William J. Crook.
13th Tennessee, }

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, } Lieut. Col. William H.
15th Arkansas, } Martin.
5th Confederate, Col. James C. Cole.
2d Tennessee, William D. Robison.
48th Tennessee (Nixon's regiment), Capt. Henry G. Evans.

Smith's Brigade.

6th Texas, } Col.
15th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Robert R. Garland.
7th Texas, Capt. T. B. Camp.
10th Texas, Col. Roger Q. Mills.
17th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Capt.
18th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } George D. Manion.
24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Lt.
25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), } Col. William M. Neyland.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Col. Harris D. Lampley.
32d Mississippi, Col. William H. H. Tison.
45th Mississippi, Maj. Elisha F. Nunn.

Govan's Brigade.

2d Arkansas, 24th Arkansas, } Col. E. Warfield.
5th Arkansas, 13th Arkansas, } Col. John E. Murray.
6th Arkansas, 7th Arkansas, } Col. Samuel G. Smith.
8th Arkansas, 19th Arkansas, } Col. George F. Baucum.
3d Confederate, Capt. M. H. Dixon.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Mercer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH W. MERCER.

1st Volunteer Georgia, Col. Charles H. Olmstead.
54th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Morgan Rawls.
57th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Cincinnatus S. Guyton.
63d Georgia, Maj. Joseph V. H. Allen.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STATES R. GIST.

8th Georgia Battalion, Col. Zachariah L. Watters.
46th Georgia, Maj. Samuel J. C. Dunlop.
65th Georgia,* Capt. William G. Foster.
5th Mississippi,* Lieut. Col. John B. Herring.
8th Mississippi,* Col. John C. Wilkinson.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Ellison Capers.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters,* Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.

Stevens' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT H. STEVENS.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Col. George A. Smith.
25th Georgia, Col. William J. Winn.
29th Georgia, Capt. J. W. Turner.
30th Georgia, Lieut. Col. James S. Boynton.
66th Georgia, Col. J. Cooper Nisbet.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.

BATE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Tyler's Brigade.

37th Georgia, Col. Joseph T. Smith.
15th Tennessee, 37th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Theodore D. Caswell.

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hiram Hawkins.
6th Kentucky, Col. Martin H. Cofer.
9th Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell.

Finley's Brigade.

1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), 3d Florida, } Capt. Matthew H. Strain.
1st Florida, 4th Florida, } Lieut. Col. Edward Badger.
6th Florida, Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Kenan.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Robert Bullock.

* Temporarily attached from Jackson's brigade, broken up.

HOOD'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.*

Deas' Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. COLTART.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George R. Kimbrough.
22d Alabama, Col. Benjamin R. Hart.
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William C. Clifton.
50th Alabama, Capt. George W. Arnold.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Tucker's Brigade.

Col. JACOB H. SHARP.

7th Mississippi, Col. William H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Johns.
10th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. George B. Myers.
41st Mississippi, Col. J. Byrd Williams.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. William C. Richards.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Col. Newton N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Col. Julius C. B. Mitchell.
10th South Carolina, Col. James F. Pressley.
19th South Carolina, Maj. James L. White.

Walthall's Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL BENTON.

24th Mississippi, } Col. Robert P. McKelvaine.
27th Mississippi, }
29th Mississippi, } Col. William F. Brantly.
30th Mississippi, }
34th Mississippi, Capt. T. S. Hubbard.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Brown's Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

3d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Calvin J. Clack.
18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Col. Richard M. Saffell.
32d Tennessee, Capt. Thomas D. Deavenport.
45th Tennessee, } Col. Anderson Searcy.
23d Tennessee Battalion, }

Reynolds' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS.

58th North Carolina, Capt. Alfred T. Stewart.
60th North Carolina, Col. Washington M. Hardy.
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade.
63d Virginia, Capt. David O. Rush.

Cumming's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED CUMMING.

2d Georgia State Troops, Col. James Wilson.
34th Georgia, Maj. John M. Jackson.
36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Capt. J. W. Cureton.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.

Pettus' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND W. PETTUS.

20th Alabama, Col. James M. Dedman.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Capt. J. J. Nix.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

* Temporarily commanding.

CLAYTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

1st Georgia State Troops, Col. E. M. Galt.
40th Georgia, Capt. John F. Groover.
41st Georgia, Maj. Mark S. Nall.
42d Georgia, Col. Robert J. Henderson.
43d Georgia, Maj. William C. Lester.
52d Georgia, Capt. Rufus R. Asbury.

Gibson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Capt. W. H. Sparks.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, } Lieut. Col. Robert H.
25th Louisiana, } Lindsay.
19th Louisiana, Col. Richard W. Turner.
20th Louisiana, Col. Leon Von Zinken.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. Duncan Buie.
Austin's Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. John E. Austin.

Baker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.

37th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, Capt. R. K. Wells.
54th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John A. Minter.

Holtzclaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES T. HOLTZCLAW.

18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley.
32d Alabama, } Col. Bushrod Jones.
58th Alabama, }
36th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Herndon.
38th Alabama, Maj. Shep. Ruffin.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Allen's Brigade.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Col. James Hagan.
4th Alabama, Col. Alfred A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Capt. George Mason.
51st Alabama, Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
12th Alabama Battalion, Capt. Warren S. Reese.

Iverson's Brigade.

1st Georgia, Lieut. Col. James H. Strickland.
2d Georgia, Maj. James W. Mayo.
3d Georgia, Col. Robert Thompson.
4th Georgia, Maj. Augustus R. Stewart.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

HUMES' DIVISION.

Ashby's Brigade.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
2d Tennessee, Capt. William M. Smith.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.

Harrison's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Amson W. Hobson.
4th Tennessee, ——— ———.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Col. George R. Reeves.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Dibrell's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
8th Tennessee, Capt. Jefferson Leftwich.
9th Tennessee, Capt. James M. Reynolds.
10th Tennessee, Maj. John Minor.

Williams' Brigade.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
2d Kentucky (Woodward's regiment), Maj. Thomas W. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Col. William C. P. Breckinridge.
2d Kentucky Battalion, Capt. John B. Dortch.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, Capt. J. S. Reese.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, Maj. Joseph Shaw.

Anderson's Brigade.

3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. John McCaskill.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Capt, W. J. Vason.
12th Confederate, Capt. Charles H. Conner.
5th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Edward Bird.

Hannon's Brigade.

53d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John F. Gaines.
24th Alabama Battalion, Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass.

ARTILLERY.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Hoxton's Battalion.

Perry's (Florida) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Perry.
Phelan's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Nathaniel Venable.
Turner's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

Martin's Battalion.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. John A. Alston.
Howell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

Hotchkiss' Battalion.

Goldthwaite's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Key's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Key.
Swett's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

Cobb's Battalion.

Gracey's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. R. B. Matthews.
Mebane's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. J. W. Phillips.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb.

HOOD'S CORPS.

Col. ROBERT F. BECKHAM.

Courtney's Battalion.

Dent's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Philip Bond.

Eldridge's Battalion.

Eufaula (Alabama) battery, Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Fenner's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

Johnston's Battalion.

Corput's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. William S. Hoge.
Marshall's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Lucius G. Marshall.
Rowan's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Ferrell's (Georgia) battery (one section), Lieut. Nathan Davis.
Huggins' (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. Nat. Baxter.
Ramsey's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. D. Breck. Ramsey.
White's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. Arthur Pue, jr.
Wiggins' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. J. Wylie Calloway.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

Williams' Battalion.

Darden's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Put. Darden.
Jeffress' (Virginia) battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.
Kolb's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Reuben F. Kolb.

Palmer's Battalion.

Anderson's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Ruel W. Anderson.
Havis' (Georgia) battery, Capt. Minor W. Havis.
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.

Waddell's Battalion.

Barret's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Bellamy's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Richard H. Bellamy.
Emery's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Winslow D. Emery.

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Lieut. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Washington L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Col. Michael Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Wells.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.

Featherston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler.
3d Mississippi, Col. Thomas A. Mellon.
22d Mississippi, Maj. Martin A. Oatis.
31st Mississippi, Col. Marcus D. L. Stephens.
33d Mississippi, Col. Jabez L. Drake.
40th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. George P. Wallace.

Scott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. SCOTT.

27th Alabama, }
35th Alabama, } Col. Samuel S. Ives.
49th Alabama, }
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
57th Alabama, Col. Charles J. L. Cunningham.
12th Louisiana, Col. Noel L. Nelson.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Ector's Brigade.

29th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Bacchus S. Proffitt.
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
9th Texas, Col. William H. Young.
10th Texas,* Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas,* Col. John L. Camp.
32d Texas,* Col. Julius A. Andrews.

Cockrell's Brigade.

1st Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), 3d Missouri Battalion Cavalry (dismounted). } Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuel.
1st Missouri, 4th Missouri, } Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Garland.
2d Missouri, 6th Missouri, } Col. Peter C. Flournoy.
3d Missouri, 5th Missouri, } Col. James McCown.

Sears' Brigade.

4th Mississippi, Col. Thomas N. Adaire.
35th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Reuben H. Shotwell.
36th Mississippi, Col. William W. Witherspoon.
39th Mississippi, Maj. R. J. Durr.
46th Mississippi, Col. William H. Clark.
7th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. A. J. Farmer.

WALTHALL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

Quarles' Brigade.

1st Alabama, Maj. Samuel L. Knox.
4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
30th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields.
42d Tennessee, Col. Isaac N. Hulme.
46th Tennessee, 55th Tennessee, } Col. Robert A. Owens.
48th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Godwin.
49th Tennessee, Col. William F. Young.
53d Tennessee, Col. John R. White.

Cantey's Brigade.

17th Alabama, Col. Virgil S. Murphey.
26th Alabama, Maj. David F. Bryan.
29th Alabama, Col. John F. Conoley.
37th Mississippi, Col. Orlando S. Holland.

Reynolds' Brigade.

1st Arkansas,† Col. Lee M. Ramsaur.
2d Arkansas,† Col. James A. Williamson.
4th Arkansas, Col. Henry G. Bunn.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
25th Arkansas, Col. Charles J. Turnbull.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Armstrong's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
2d Mississippi, Maj. John J. Perry.
28th Mississippi, Col. Peter B. Starke.
Ballentine's Mississippi Regiment, Lieut. Col. William L. Maxwell.

Ross' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LAWRENCE S. ROSS.

1st Texas Legion, Col. Edwin R. Hawkins.
3d Texas, Lieut. Col. Jiles S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Ross.
9th Texas, Col. Dudley W. Jones.

Ferguson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.

2d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John N. Carpenter.
56th Alabama, Col. William Boyles.
12th Mississippi Battalion, Col. William M. Inge.
Miller's (Mississippi) regiment, Col. Horace H. Miller.
Perrin's (Mississippi) regiment, Col. Robert O. Perrin.
Scout Company (Mississippi Cavalry), Capt. Thomas C. Flournoy.

* Dismounted cavalry. † Mounted Rifles, dismounted.

ARTILLERY.

Myrick's Battalion.

Barry's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Robert L. Barry.
Bouanchaud's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud.
Cowan's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. James J. Cowan.

Preston's Battalion.

Selden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace.
Tarrant's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Seth Shepard.
Yates' (Mississippi) battery, Capt. James H. Yates.

Storrs' Battalion.

Guibor's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Aaron W. Harris.
Hoskins' (Mississippi) battery, Capt. James A. Hoskins.
Ward's (Alabama) battery, Capt. John J. Ward.

Waties' Battalion.

Croft's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Edward Croft.
King's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Houston King.
Waties' (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. R. B. Waddell.

JULY 31, 1864.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General JOHN B. HOOD.*

HARDEE'S CORPS.†

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

Maney's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE C. PORTER.

1st Tennessee, 27th Tennessee, } Capt. William C. Flournoy.
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
6th Tennessee, 9th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John W. Buford.
19th Tennessee, Maj. James G. Deaderick.
50th Tennessee, Col. Stephen H. Colms.

Strahl's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, 5th Tennessee, } Maj. Henry Hampton.
24th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Fountain E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, Maj. Robert N. Payne.
41st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CARTER.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Maj. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Capt. Lafayette L. Dearman.
38th Tennessee, Maj. Hamilton W. Cotter.
51st Tennessee, 52d Tennessee, } Maj. Thomas G. Randle.

Vaughan's Brigade.

Col. MICHAEL MAGEVNEY, Jr.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th Tennessee, 47th Tennessee, } Capt. William S. Moore.
13th Tennessee, 154th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. Beverly L. Dyer.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

Gist's Brigade.‡

46th Georgia Regiment. Capt. Eleazar Taylor.
65th Georgia Regiment, Capt. William G. Foster.
16th South Carolina, Capt. John W. Boling.
24th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Jesse S. Jones.
2d Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Zachariah L. Watters.

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*Succeeded General Johnston July 18.

† Jackson's brigade, Walker's division, reported in roster of July 10 as broken up, the 5th and 47th Georgia being ordered to Savannah, Ga., and the 2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, the 65th Georgia, and 5th and 8th Mississippi Regiments being then attached to Gist's brigade. Walker's division was broken up July 24 and brigades assigned to other divisions of this corps.

‡ Transferred from Walker's division July 24. The 5th and 8th Mississippi, from Jackson's brigade, transferred to Lowrey's brigade.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Smith's Brigade.

5th Confederate, Capt. Aaron A. Cox.
6th Texas, } Capt. James W. Terrill.
15th Texas,† }
7th Texas, Capt. J. William Brown.
10th Texas, Capt. John A. Formwalt.
17th Texas,† } Capt. William H. Perry.
18th Texas,† }
24th Texas,† } Maj. William A. Taylor.
25th Texas,† }

Govan's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, } Capt. Felix G. Lusk.
15th Arkansas, }
2d Arkansas, } Maj. A. T. Meek.
24th Arkansas, }
5th Arkansas, } Col. Peter V. Green.
13th Arkansas, }
6th Arkansas, } Col. Samuel G. Smith.
7th Arkansas, }
8th Arkansas, } Maj. David H. Hamiter.
19th Arkansas, }
3d Confederate, Capt. M. H. Dixon.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Crittenden.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Abercrombie.
3d Mississippi Battalion, } Col. John Weir.
5th Mississippi, }
8th Mississippi, } Capt. A. E. Moody.
32d Mississippi, }

Mercer's Brigade.‡

1st Volunteer Georgia, Maj. Martin J. Ford.
54th Georgia, Capt. Thomas W. Brantley.
57th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Cincinnatus S. Guyton.
63d Georgia, Capt. Elijah J. Craven.

BATE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col Philip Lee.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Connor.
6th Kentucky, Col. Martin H. Cofer.
9th Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell.

Tyler's Brigade.§

37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Theodore D. Caswell.
2d Tennessee,¶ Col. William D. Robison.
10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
15th Tennessee, } Capt. Matthew Dwyer.
37th Tennessee, }
20th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut Col. James J. Turner.

Finley's Brigade.

1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), } Maj.
3d Florida, } Glover Alling Ball.
1st Florida, } Maj. Jacob A. Lash.
4th Florida, }
6th Florida, Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Kenan.
7th Florida, Maj. Nathan S. Blount.

Jackson's Brigade.‖

25th Georgia, Maj. A. W. Smith.
29th Georgia, Capt. John W. Turner.
30th Georgia, Maj. Henry Hendrick.
66th Georgia, Capt. Thomas L. Langston.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Benjamin H. Hardee.
1st Georgia (Confederate), Capt. William J. Whitsitt.

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* Polk's brigade (reported July 10 as consisting of the 1st and 15th Arkansas, 5th Confederate, and 48th Tennessee) broken up and regiments distributed to Govan's, Quarles', Smith's, and Tyler's brigades.

† Dismounted cavalry.

‡ Transferred from Department of South Carolina and Georgia to Walker's division May —, and from Walker's to Cleburne's division July 24.

§ Formerly Bate's.

‖ Transferred as "Stevens' brigade" from Walker's division July 24. Brig. Gen. H. R. Jackson assigned July 29.

¶ From Polk's brigade.

LEE'S CORPS.*

Lieut. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.†

Johnston's Brigade.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Harry T. Toulmin.
22d Alabama, Capt. Isaac M. Whitney.
25th Alabama, Capt. Napoleon B. Rouse.
39th Alabama, Capt. Thomas J. Brannon.
50th Alabama, Capt. Archibald D. Ray.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. A. R. Andrews.

Sharp's Brigade.

7th Mississippi, Col. William H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Johns.
10th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. George B. Myers.
41st Mississippi, Col. J. Byrd Williams.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. J. B. Downing.

Manigault's Brigade.

24th Alabama, Col. Newton N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Capt. Henry J. Rix.
10th South Carolina, Capt. Charles C. White.
19th South Carolina, Capt. Elijah W. Horne.

Brantly's Brigade.

24th Mississippi, } Lieut. Col. William L.
27th Mississippi, } Lyles.
29th Mississippi, } Lieut. Col. James M.
30th Mississippi, } Johnson.
34th Mississippi. Capt. T. S. Hubbard.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Brown's Brigade.

3d Tennessee (Volunteers), Lieut. Col. Calvin J. Clack.
18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Col. Richard M. Saffell.
32d Tennessee, Capt. Calaway G. Tucker.
45th Tennessee Regiment, } Col. Anderson Searcy.
23d Tennessee Battalion, }

Reynolds' Brigade.

58th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver.
60th North Carolina, Col. Washington M. Hardy.
54th Virginia, Capt. William G. Anderson.
63d Virginia, Capt. Connally H. Lynch.

Cumming's Brigade.

2d Georgia State Troops, Col. John B. Willcoxson.
34th Georgia, Maj. John M. Jackson.
36th Georgia, Col. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Capt. William P. Milton.
56th Georgia, Capt. John A. Grice.

Pettus' Brigade.

20th Alabama, Capt. Samuel W. Davidson.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Maj. George W. Mattison.
46th Alabama, Maj. George E. Brewer.

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* Formerly Hood's. Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, as senior, assumed command July 18. Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham was assigned to command July 19, and Lieutenant-General Lee was assigned July 26.

† Assigned July 29, vice Hindman.

CLAYTON'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

Stovall's Brigade.

1st Georgia State Troops, Captain Howell.
40th Georgia, Capt. John F. Groover.
41st Georgia, Maj. Mark S. Nall.
42d Georgia, Maj. William H. Hulsey.
43d Georgia, Maj. William C. Lester.
52d Georgia, Capt. Rufus R. Asbury.

Baker's Brigade.

37th Alabama, Capt. T. J. Griffin.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, Capt. W. B. Kendrick.
54th Alabama, Col. John A. Minter.

Gibson's Brigade.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Lieut. Charles L. Huger.
4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, } Col. Joseph C. Lewis.
25th Louisiana, }
19th Louisiana, Capt. John W. Jones.
20th Louisiana, Capt. Robert L. Keen.
30th Louisiana, Capt. H. P. Jones.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. William J. Powell.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. John E. Austin.

Holtzclaw's Brigade.†

18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley.
32d Alabama, } Col. Bushrod Jones.
58th Alabama, }
36th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Herndon.
38th Alabama, Capt. Benjamin Lane Posey.

STEWART'S CORPS.‡

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

Featherston's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT LOWRY.

1st Mississippi, Maj. Milton S. Alcorn.
3d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Dyer.
22d Mississippi, } Maj. James
1st Mississippi Battalion, } M. Stigler.
31st Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Collins.
33d Mississippi, Capt. Moses Jackson.
40th Mississippi, Capt. W. L. Bassett.
Brown's Battalion, Capt. A. D. Brown.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

6th Mississippi, ——— ———.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Washington L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Col. Michael Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Wells.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.

Scott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. SCOTT.

27th Alabama, }
35th Alabama, } Col. Samuel S. Ives.
49th Alabama, }
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
57th Alabama, Capt. Augustus L. Milligan.
12th Louisiana, Col. Noel L. Nelson.

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*Formerly Stewart's.
†Formerly Clayton's.
‡Formerly Army of the Mississippi, or Polk's army corps. Corps reorganized July 26 and Major-General Cheatham assigned temporarily to command July 29.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Ector's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

29th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Bacchus S. Proffitt.
39th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. David Coleman.
9th Texas, Maj. James H. McReynolds.
10th Texas (dismounted cavalry), Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas (dismounted cavalry), Col. John L. Camp.
32d Texas (dismounted cavalry), Col. Julius A. Andrews.
Jaques' Battalion, Maj. J. Jaques.

Cockrell's Brigade.

Col. ELIJAH GATES.

1st Missouri Cavalry and 3d Missouri Battalion Cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuel.
1st Missouri, 4th Missouri, } Col. Hugh A. Garland.
2d Missouri, 6th Missouri, } Lieut. Col. Peter C. Flournoy.
3d Missouri, 5th Missouri, } Lieut. Col. James McCown.

Sears' Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. BARRY.

4th Mississippi, Col. Thomas N. Adaire.
35th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Reuben H. Shotwell.
36th Mississippi, Col. William W. Witherspoon.
39th Mississippi, Maj. R. J. Durr.
46th Mississippi, Col. William H. Clark.
7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. D. Harris.

WALTHALL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

Quarles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. QUARLES.

1st Alabama, Capt. Richard Williams.
42d Tennessee, Capt. Austin M. Duncan.
46th Tennessee, 55th Tennessee, } Col. Robert A. Owens.
48th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Godwin.
49th Tennessee, Capt. Thomas H. Smith.
53d Tennessee, Capt. J. J. Rittenbury.

Reynolds' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL H. REYNOLDS.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles (dismounted), Capt. John S. Perry.
2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles (dismounted), Capt. William E. Johnson.
4th Arkansas, Capt. Augustus Kile.
9th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Jefferson W. Rogers.
25th Arkansas, Capt. Edward C. Woodson.

Cantey's Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. O'NEAL.

17th Alabama, Capt. Thomas A. McCane.
26th Alabama, Maj. David F. Bryan.
29th Alabama, Capt. John A. Foster.
37th Mississippi, Maj. Samuel H. Terral.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Allen's Brigade.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Col. James Hagan.
4th Alabama, Col. Alfred A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Capt. George Mason.
51st Alabama, Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
12th Alabama Battalion, Capt. Warren S. Reese.

Iverson's Brigade.

1st Georgia, Col. Samuel W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Col. Charles C. Crews.
3d Georgia, Col. Robert Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade.

3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. John McCaskill.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Capt. W. J. Vason.
12th Confederate, Capt. Charles H. Conner.
5th Georgia, Col. Edward Bird.

Dibrell's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
8th Tennessee, Capt. Jefferson Leftwich.
9th Tennessee, Capt. James M. Reynolds.
10th Tennessee, Maj. John Minor.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

Hannon's Brigade.

53d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John F. Gaines.
24th Alabama Battalion, Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass.

HUMES' DIVISION.

Ashby's Brigade.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
2d Tennessee, Capt. William M. Smith.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.

Harrison's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Amson W. Hobson.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Col. George R. Reeves.

Williams' Brigade.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
2d Kentucky (Woodward's regiment), Maj. Thomas W. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Col. William C. P. Breckinridge.
2d Kentucky Battalion, Capt. John B. Dortch.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, } Maj. Joseph Shaw.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, }

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Armstrong's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
2d Mississippi, Maj. John J. Perry.
28th Mississippi, Maj. Joshua T. McBee.
Ballentine's (Mississippi) Regiment, Lieut. Col. William L. Maxwell.
Escort (Company D, 2d Mississippi Cavalry), Capt. James Ruffin.

Ross' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LAWRENCE S. ROSS.

1st Texas Legion, Col. Edwin R. Hawkins.
3d Texas, Lieut. Col. Jiles S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Ross.
9th Texas, Col. Dudley W. Jones.

*Ferguson's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.

2d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John N. Carpenter.
56th Alabama, Col. William Boyles.
9th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Horace H. Miller.
11th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Robert O. Perrin.
12th Mississippi Battalion, Col. William M. Inge.
Scout Company (Company 9th Mississippi Cavalry), Capt. Thomas C. Flournoy.

* Not reported on original return. Given here as reported July 10.

ARTILLERY.

Col. ROBERT F. BECKHAM.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Hoxton's Battalion.

Marion (Florida) Light Artillery, Capt. Thomas J. Perry.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. William B. Turner.
Phelan's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Nathaniel Venable.

Hotchkiss' Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Key's (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. James G. Marshall.
Warren (Mississippi) Light Artillery, Lieut. Henry N. Steele.

Palmer's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Ruel W. Anderson.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Minor W. Havis.

Martin's Battalion.

Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. René T. Beauregard.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.

Cobb's Battalion.

Gracey's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. R. B. Matthews.
Mebane's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. J. W. Phillips.
Washington (Louisiana) Light Artillery (5th Company), Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb.

LEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

Eldridge's Battalion.

Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. William J. McKenzie.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

Courtney's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Phil. Bond.
Texas Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.

Johnston's Battalion.

Cherokee (Georgia) Light Artillery, Lieut. William S. Hoge.
Stephens (Georgia) Light Artillery,* Capt. John B. Rowan.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Lucius G. Marshall.

Kolb's Battalion.

Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. Patrick F. Powers.
Jefferson (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. Put. Darden.
Nottoway (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. Bernard H. Todd.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. S. C. WILLIAMS.

Waddell's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Richard H. Bellamy.
Alabama Battery, Capt. Winslow D. Emery.
Barret's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. William Brown.

Storrs' Battalion.

Brookhaven (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. James A. Hoskins.
Guibor's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Aaron W. Harris.
Ward's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. George W. Weaver.

Myrick's Battalion.

Cowan's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. George H. Tompkins.
Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. Robert L. Barry.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud.

Preston's Battalion.

Gid. Nelson (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. James H. Yates.
Tarrant's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Seth Shepard.

* Prior to November, 1863, known as 3d Maryland Battery.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Wheeler's Corps.

Lieut. Col. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Ferrell's (Georgia) battery (one section), Lieut. Nathan Davis.
Huwald's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. D. Breck. Ramsey.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Almaria L. Huggins.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. White, jr.
Wiggins' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. J. Wylie Calloway.

Jackson's Division.

Capt. JOHN WATIES.

Clark (Missouri) Artillery, Capt. Houston King.
Columbus (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. Edward Croft.
Waties' (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. R. B. Waddell.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN W. PRESSTMAN.

Company B, Capt. H. N. Pharr.
Company C, Capt. A. W. Gloster.
Company D, Capt. Edmund Winston.
Company F, Capt. W. A. Ramsey.
Company Sappers and Miners, Capt. A. W. Clarkson.

AUGUST 31, 1864.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General JOHN B. HOOD.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

Gist's Brigade.

Col. ELLISON CAPERS.

46th Georgia, Capt. W. A. Davie.
65th Georgia, Capt. William G. Foster.
16th South Carolina, Capt. John W. Boling.
24th South Carolina. Lieut. Col. Jesse S. Jones.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Zachariah L. Watters.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CARTER.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Capt. John B. Holman.
38th Tennessee, Maj. Hamilton W. Cotter.
52d Tennessee, } Maj. Thomas G. Ran-
51st Tennessee, } dle.

Maney's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE C. PORTER.

4th Tennessee (Confederate), }
24th Tennessee Battalion, } Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
1st Tennessee, } Capt. William Ledbet-
27th Tennessee, } ter, jr.
6th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John L.
9th Tennessee, } Harris.
19th Tennessee, Maj. James G. Deaderick.
50th Tennessee, Col. Stephen H. Colms.

Strahl's Brigade.

Col. JAMES D. TILLMAN.

4th Tennessee, } Maj. Henry Hampton.
5th Tennessee, }
24th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Fountain E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, Maj. Robert N. Payne.
41st Tennessee, Capt. A. M. Kieth.

Vaughan's Brigade.

Col. MICHAEL MAGEVNEY, Jr.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th Tennessee,* } Lieut. Col. Josiah N. Wyatt.
47th Tennessee,* }
13th Tennessee,* } Maj. William J. Crook.
154th Tennessee,* }
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Lowrey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARK P. LOWREY.

16th Alabama, Col. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Crittenden.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Abercrombie.
5th Mississippi, } Col. John Weir.
3d Mississippi Battalion, }
8th Mississippi, } Capt. Andrew E. Moody.
32d Mississippi, }

Govan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL C. GOVAN.

1st Arkansas, } Capt. Felix G. Lusk.
15th Arkansas, }
2d Arkansas, } Maj. A. T. Meek.
24th Arkansas, }
5th Arkansas, } Col. Peter V. Green.
13th Arkansas, }
6th Arkansas, } Col. Samuel G. Smith.
7th Arkansas, }
8th Arkansas, } Maj. David H. Hamiter.
19th Arkansas, }
3d Confederate, Capt. M. H. Dixon.

Granbury's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HIRAM B. GRANBURY.

5th Confederate, Capt. Aaron A. Cox.
35th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.
6th Texas,† } Capt. M. M. Houston.
15th Texas Cavalry† (dismounted), }
7th Texas Infantry, Capt. John W. Brown.
10th Texas Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Young.
17th Texas Cavalry† (dismounted), } Capt. William H. Perry.
18th Texas Cavalry† (dismounted), }
24th Texas Cavalry† (dismounted), } Maj. William A. Taylor.
25th Texas Cavalry† (dismounted), }
Nutt's (Louisiana) company, Capt. L. M. Nutt.

Mercer's Brigade.

Col. CHARLES H. OLMSTEAD.

1st Volunteer Georgia, Maj. Martin J. Ford.
54th Georgia, Col. Charlton H. Way.
57th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Cincinnatus S. Guyton.
63d Georgia, Capt. James T. Buckner.

BATE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

Escort Company.

Breckinridge Guards (Mississippi cavalry), Capt. James H. Buck.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Capt. William J. Whitsitt.
25th Georgia, Capt. A. H. Smith.
29th Georgia, Lieut. Col. W. W. Billopp.
30th Georgia, Maj. Henry Hendrick.
66th Georgia, Capt. Thomas L. Langston.
1st Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.

Lewis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH H. LEWIS.

2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Philip Lee.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Connor.
6th Kentucky, Maj. George W. Maxson.
9th Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell.

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*Consolidated.

†Temporarily consolidated.

Finley's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DANIEL L. KENAN.

1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), } Maj. Glover
3d Florida, } Alling Ball.
1st Florida, } Maj. Jacob A. Lash.
4th Florida, }
6th Florida, Capt. Henry B. Grace.
7th Florida, Maj. Nathan S. Blount.

Tyler's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS B. SMITH.

37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
15th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. R. Dudley
37th Tennessee, } Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
4th Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Capt. B. M. Turner.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

Featherston's Brigade.

Col. MARCUS D. L. STEPHENS.

3d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Dyer.
22d Mississippi, Maj. James M. Stigler.
31st Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Collins.
33d Mississippi, Capt. Moses Jackson.
40th Mississippi, Capt. W. L. Bassett.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Maj. Robert J. Lawrence.
15th Mississippi, Col. Michael Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Wells.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.

Scott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. SCOTT.

27th Alabama,* }
35th Alabama,* } Col. Samuel S. Ives.
49th Alabama,* }
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
57th Alabama, Col. Charles J. L. Cunningham.
12th Louisiana, Col. Noel L. Nelson.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Ector's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

29th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Bacchus S. Proffitt.
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
9th Texas, Maj. James H. McReynolds.
10th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. John L. Camp.
32d Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Julius A. Andrews.

First Missouri Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

1st Missouri, } Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Gar-
4th Missouri, } land.
2d Missouri, } Lieut. Col. Stephen
6th Missouri, } Cooper.
3d Missouri, } Col. James McCown.
5th Missouri, }
1st Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), } Col. Elijah
3d Missouri Battalion (dismounted), } Gates.

* Consolidated.

Sears' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLAUDIUS W. SEARS.

4th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas P. Nelson.
35th Mississippi, Col. William S. Barry.
36th Mississippi, Col. William W. Witherspoon.
39th Mississippi, Maj. R. J. Durr.
46th Mississippi, Col. William H. Clark.
7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. D. Harris.

WALTHALL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

Quarles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. QUARLES.

1st Alabama, Capt. Richard Williams.
42d Tennessee, Capt. Austin M. Duncan.
46th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. Gideon B.
55th Tennessee, } Black.
48th Tennessee, Capt. Henry G. Evans.
49th Tennessee, Capt. Robert H. McClelland.
53d Tennessee, Capt. S. C. Orr.

Cantey's Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. O'NEAL.

17th Alabama, Capt. William W. McMillan.
26th Alabama, Capt. J. W. White.
29th Alabama, Capt. Samuel Abernethy.
37th Mississippi, Maj. Samuel H. Terral.

Reynolds' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL H. REYNOLDS.

1st Arkansas,* Capt. R. P. Parks.
2d Arkansas,* Lieut. L. C. French.
4th Arkansas, Capt. Augustus Kile.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
25th Arkansas, Capt. Edward C. Woodson.

LEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

Deas' (Alabama) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ZACHARIAH C. DEAS.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George R. Kimbrough.
22d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Harry T. Toulmin.
25th Alabama, Capt. Napoleon B. Rouse.
39th Alabama, Maj. Drewry H. Smith.
50th Alabama, Capt. Archibald D. Ray.

Brantly's (Mississippi) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BRANTLY.

24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William L. Lyles.
27th Mississippi, Capt. Joel R. Baugh.
29th Mississippi, } Lieut. Col. James B.
30th Mississippi, } Morgan.
34th Mississippi, Capt. Benjamin F. Houston.

Manigault's (South Carolina and Alabama) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama. Col. Newton N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Maj. John N. Slaughter.
10th South Carolina, Capt. B. B. McWhite.
19th South Carolina, Col. Thomas P. Shaw.

Tucker's (Mississippi) Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JACOB H. SHARP.

7th Mississippi, } Lieut. Col. Benjamin
9th Mississippi, } F. Johns.
10th Mississippi, } Lieut. Col. R. G. Kel-
44th Mississippi, } sey.
41st Mississippi, Col. J. Byrd Williams.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. John Thomas Oliver.

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* Mounted Rifles, dismounted.

† The 7th and 9th, also the 10th and 44th Mississippi Regiments temporarily consolidated.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Brown's Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

3d Tennessee (Volunteers), Lieut. Col. Calvin J. Clack.
18th Tennessee, Maj. William H. Joyner.
26th Tennessee, Col. Richard M. Saffell.
32d Tennessee, Maj. John P. McGuire.
45th Tennessee, } Col. Anderson Searcy.
23d Tennessee Battalion, }

Pettus' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND W. PETTUS.

20th Alabama, Capt. S. W. Davidson.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Maj. George W. Mattison.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

Cumming's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED CUMMING.

2d Georgia State Troops, Col. James Wilson.
34th Georgia, Maj. John M. Jackson.
36th Georgia, Capt. Thomas Williams.
39th Georgia, Capt. William P. Milton.
56th Georgia, Capt. Benjamin T. Spearman.

Reynolds' Brigade.

Col. WASHINGTON M. HARDY.

58th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver.
60th North Carolina, Maj. James T. Huff.
54th Virginia, Capt. James M. Boyd.
63d Virginia, Lieut. Col. Connally H. Lynch.

CLAYTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

1st Georgia State Troops, Capt. William Tate.
40th Georgia, Maj. Raleigh S. Camp.
41st Georgia, Maj. Mark S. Nall.
42d Georgia, Col. Robert J. Henderson.
43d Georgia, Capt. H. R. Howard.
52d Georgia, Capt. J. R. Russell.

Baker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.

37th Alabama, Capt. C. Pennington.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, Capt. William D. McNeill.
54th Alabama, Col. John A. Minter.

Gibson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Lieut. W. P. Grivot.
4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. W. J. Powell.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. John E. Austin.
16th Louisiana, } Col. Joseph C. Lewis.
25th Louisiana, }
19th Louisiana, Capt. Camp Flournoy.
20th Louisiana, Capt. Alex. Dresel.
30th Louisiana, Capt. H. P. Jones.

Holtzclaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES T. HOLTZCLAW.

18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley.
32d Alabama, } Col. Bushrod Jones.
58th Alabama, }
36th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Herndon.
38th Alabama, Capt. Benjamin Lane Posey.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Allen's Brigade.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Col. James Hagan.
4th Alabama, Col. Alfred A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Capt. George Mason.
51st Alabama, Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
12th Alabama Battalion, Capt. Warren S. Reese.

Iverson's Brigade.

1st Georgia, Col. Samuel W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Col. Charles C. Crews.
3d Georgia, Col. Robert Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

HUMES' DIVISION.

Ashby's Brigade.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
2d Tennessee, Capt. William M. Smith.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.

Harrison's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Amson W. Hobson.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Col. George R. Reeves.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade.

3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. John McCaskill.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Capt. W. J. Vason.
12th Confederate, Capt. Charles H. Conner.
5th Georgia, Col. Edward Bird.

Dibrell's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
8th Tennessee, Capt. Jefferson Leftwich.
9th Tennessee, Capt. James M. Reynolds.
10th Tennessee, Maj. John Minor.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

Hannon's Brigade.

53d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John F. Gaines.
24th Alabama Battalion, Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass.

Reserves.†

4th Georgia, Col. Duncan L. Clinch.
Sanders' (Tennessee) Battalion, Capt. Calvin F. Sanders.

Williams' Brigade.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
2d Kentucky (Woodward's regiment), Maj. Thomas W. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Col. William C. P. Breckinridge.
2d Kentucky Battalion, Capt. John B. Dortch.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, } Maj. Joseph Shaw.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, }

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Armstrong's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
2d Mississippi, Maj. John J. Perry.
28th Mississippi, Maj. Joshua T. McBee.
Ballentine's (Mississippi) Regiment, Lieut. Col. William L. Maxwell.

Ross' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LAWRENCE S. ROSS.

1st Texas Legion (27th Texas Cavalry), Lieut. Col. John H. Broocks.
3d Texas, Lieut. Col. Jiles S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Ross.
9th Texas, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Berry.

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* Compiled from returns of August 1. See explanatory foot-note (‡), p. 683.
† Brig. Gen. John T. Morgan's command.

ARTILLERY.

Col. ROBERT F. BECKHAM.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Hoxton's Battalion.

Perry's (Florida) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Perry.
Phelans' (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Nathaniel Venable.
Turner's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

Palmer's Battalion.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Ruel W. Anderson.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Minor W. Havis.

Hotchkiss' Battalion.

Capt. THOMAS J. KEY.

Key's (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. James G. Marshall.
Goldthwaite's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Swett's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Henry N. Steele.

Martin's Battalion.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. René T. Beauregard.
Howell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

Cobb's Battalion.

Maj. ROBERT COBB.

Gracey's (Kentucky) battery, Capt. Frank P. Gracey.
Mebane's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. J. W. Phillips.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb.

LEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

Eldridge's Battalion.

Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. William J. McKenzie.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

Williams' Battalion.

Capt. REUBEN F. KOLB.

Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. Robert Cherry.
Jefferson (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. Put. Darden.
Nottoway (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. Samuel B. Wingo.

Courtney's Battalion.

Dent's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Philip Bond.

Johnston's Battalion.

Capt. JOHN B. ROWAN.

Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Lieut. Meshack L. McWhorter.
Stephens' (Georgia) Light Artillery, Lieut. William L. Ritter.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Lucius G. Marshall.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Waddell's Battalion.

Capt. OVERTON W. BARRET.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Richard H. Bellamy.
Alabama Battery, Capt. Winslow D. Emery.
Barret's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. William Brown.

Myrick's Battalion.

Cowan's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. George H. Tompkins.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Robert L. Barry.

Storrs' Battalion.

Mississippi Battery, Capt. James A. Hoskins.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Henry Guibor.
Ward's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. George W. Weaver.

Preston's Battalion.

Selden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace.
Tarrant's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Edward Tarrant.
Yates' (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. W. J. Shelton.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Huwald's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. D. Breck. Ramsey.
Ferrell's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. Nathan Davis.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Almaria L. Huggins.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. White, jr.
Wiggin's (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. J. Wylie Calloway.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Croft's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Edward Croft.
King's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Houston King.
Waties' (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. R. B. Waddell.

No. 600.

Strength of the Confederate forces.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee. General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding.

APRIL 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.						
Staff and escort	25	174	174	208	259	.....
Engineer troops	17	425	422	477	605	.....
Total	42	599	596	685	864	.....

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding—Continued.

APRIL 30, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
HARDEE'S CORPS.						
Staff and escort	30	241	240	314	421	.....
Cheatham's division	580	4,332	4,167	5,696	8,459	....
Cleburne's division	540	5,361	5,218	6,909	9,757	.....
Walker's division	449	5,204	5,200	6,916	9,793	.....
Bate's division	417	3,637	3,511	4,675	6,938	.....
Artillery	50	1,006	975	1,272	1,623	48
Total	2,066	19,881	19,311	25,782	36,991	48
HOOD'S CORPS.						
Staff and escort	28	169	168	219	290	.....
Hindman's division	547	6,213	6,057	7,614	12,018	.....
Stevenson's division	539	6,486	6,323	8,060	11,087	.....
Stewart's division	472	5,915	5,781	7,373	11,697	.....
Artillery	47	894	872	1,113	1,342	36
Total	1,633	19,677	19,201	24,379	36,434	36
Cantey's brigade*	65	1,578	1,543	1,830	2,540	6
CAVALRY CORPS.						
Staff	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....
Martin's division	169	1,757	(†)	2,538	6,477	.....
Kelly's division‡	206	1,927	602	2,749	4,411	.....
Humes' division‡	189	2,047	997	2,618	4,533	.....
Grigsby's brigade	107	779	401	1,115	1,873	.....
Hannon's brigade	44	576	392	734	1,038	.....
Artillery§	11	241	27	295	444	18
Total	735	7,327	2,419	10,058	18,785	18
Artillery Reserve	48	849	817	1,043	1.249	36
Grand total‖	4,589	49,911	43,887	63,777	96,863	144

JUNE 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff and escort	27	186	186	225	266	260	.....
Engineer troops	17	425	422	477	605	605	.....
Total	44	611	608	702	871	865	.....

* Joined from District of the Gulf and encamped at Rome, Ga. Report does not include 37th Mississippi Regiment en route, whose "effective strength is estimated at about 400."

† Not reported.

‡ Dibrell's and Harrison's brigades joined from Department of East Tennessee. They are "in rear recruiting their horses, and are not included in the effective total."

§ All of the artillery of Wheeler's corps, except one section of Ferrell's battery, "is in rear recruiting horses."

‖ After preparation of return, the 63d Georgia (Mercer's brigade) joined army—effective total, 814; total present, 927; aggregate present and absent, 1,204.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding—Continued.

JUNE 10, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
HARDEE'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	34	221	220	318	406	398	.....
Cheatham's division	591	3,850	3,689	5,270	8,466	8,414	.....
Cleburne's division	523	4,389	4,258	6,002	9,530	9,681	.....
Walker's division	576	6,439	6,324	8,100	13,616	11,386	.....
Bate's division	360	2,726	2,603	3,690	6,758	6,896	.....
Artillery	58	974	941	1,264	1,648	1,626	47
Total	2,142	18,599	18,035	24,644	40,424	38,401	47
HOOD'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	28	101	101	143	195	270	.....
Hindman's division	542	5,282	5,122	6,918	11,813	12,018	.....
Stevenson's division	519	5,123	4,971	6,644	10,901	11,087	.....
Stewart's division	451	4,506	4,377	5,941	12,680	11,697	.....
Artillery	42	785	761	1,001	1,342	1,342	36
Total	1,582	15,797	15,332	20,647	36,931	36,414	36
ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI (POLK'S CORPS).							
Staff	11	.....	.....	11	12	11	.....
Loring's division	536	5,325	5,239	6,390	10,844	10,462	.....
French's division	434	4,242	4,127	5,336	9,358	8,782	.....
Cantey's division	438	4,247	4,150	5,505	8,774	4,963	.....
Artillery	67	1,238	1,192	1,418	1,957	2,076	50
Total	1,486	15,052	14,708	18,660	30,945	26,294	50
CAVALRY.							
Wheeler's corps	776	7,700	6,366	10,671	17,568	18,900	18
Jackson's division	442	4,628	4,537	5,864	9,688	9,636	.....
Total	1,218	12,328	10,903	16,535	27,256	28,536	18
Artillery Reserve	66	1,021	978	1,225	1,593	1,551	36
Grand total	6,538	63,408	60,564	82,413	138,020	132,061	187

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 10, 1864.

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Field artillery.	
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.						Pieces.	Horses.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						
Loring's division	536	5,325	1	38	18	290	5,559	6,773	11,541	11,304	12	209
French's division	434	4,242	.....	.....	17	294	4,406	5,666	9,784	9,322	12	209
Cantey's division *a*	438	4,247	.....	.....	13	349	4,485	5,893	9,278	5,327	12	.....
Jackson's cavalry division. *b*	.....	.....	438	4,492	19	305	4,747	6,056	9,859	.....	14	333
Polk's escort	.....	.....	3	48	.....	.....	48	75	109	106	.....	.....
Total	1,408	13,814	442	4,578	67	1,238	19,245	24,463	40,571	26,059	50	751

a Quarles' brigade joined since last report.

b The 6th Alabama Regiment was assigned by orders from army headquarters to Jackson's division, and is included in this report. This is the first return of Jackson's division from these headquarters.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding—Continued.

JUNE 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff and escort	19	163	158	194	255	259	.....
Engineer troops	13	352	349	433	612	605	.....
Total	32	515	507	627	867	864	.....
HARDEE'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	32	197	197	301	405	406	.....
Cheatham's division	576	3,606	3,454	5,037	8,372	8,466	.....
Cleburne's division	483	3,978	3,855	5,579	9,398	9,530	.....
Walker's division	492	5,075	4,980	6,723	13,331	13,616	.....
Bate's division	338	2,349	2,250	3,377	6,614	6,758	.....
Artillery	48	933	899	1,202	1,631	1,648	47
Total	1,969	16,138	15,635	22,219	39,751	40,424	47
HOOD'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	30	106	106	142	217	197	.....
Hindman's division	498	5,144	4,982	6,586	11,695	11,813	.....
Stevenson's division*	471	4,382	4,237	5,946	11,628	10,901	.....
Stewart's division	422	4,101	3,992	5,475	12,617	12,680	.....
Artillery	45	771	747	997	1,341	1,342	36
Total	1,466	14,504	14,064	19,146	37,498	36,933	36
ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.							
Staff	11	.....	.....	11	13	12	.....
Loring's division	511	4,664	4,589	5,955	10,734	10,844	.....
French's division	369	3,439	3,334	4,554	9,277	9,358	.....
Walthall's division	407	3,806	3,724	5,176	8,679	8,744	.....
Artillery	63	1,110	1,065	1,297	1,866	1,957	50
Total	1,361	13,019	12,712	16,993	30,569	30,915	50
CAVALRY.							
Jackson's division†	389	3,571	3,523	5,792	9,048	9,638	.....
Wheeler's corps	791	8,138	6,886	11,707	19,078	17,547	18
Total	1,180	11,709	10,409	17,499	28,126	27,185	18
Artillery Reserve‡	58	796	758	957	1,181	1,579	36
Grand total	6,066	56,681	54,085	77,441	137,992	137,900	187

* In Stevenson's division the aggregate present and absent includes 48 officers and 315 men absent as prisoners of war.

† Includes escort at headquarters Army of Mississippi. Aggregate present includes 18 officers and 813 men dismounted. Artillery attached is reported in Army of Mississippi.

‡ Anderson's, Massenburg's, and Scogin's batteries transferred to the Georgia State Line, and report to Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding Georgia State troops.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding—Continued.

JULY 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.						
Staff and escort	19	168	168	201	257	.....
Engineer troops	17	353	350	433	603	.....
Total	36	521	518	634	860	.....
HARDEE'S CORPS.						
Staff and escort	33	200	200	287	401	.....
Cheatham's division	556	3,327	3,174	4,733	8,259	.....
Cleburne's division	476	3,852	3,743	5,478	9,328	.....
Walker's division *	409	4,129	4,046	5,559	12,063	.....
Bate's division	318	2,290	2,171	3,275	6,563	.....
Artillery	49	928	892	1,201	1,617	47
Total	1,841	14,726	14,226	20,533	38,231	47
HOOD'S CORPS.						
Staff and escort	30	105	105	143	217	.....
Hindman's division	496	4,931	4,766	6,426	11,618	.....
Stevenson's division	467	4,150	4,003	5,695	11,540	.....
Clayton's division	446	4,058	3,936	5,457	12,540	.....
Artillery	43	766	743	994	1,337	36
Total	1,482	14,010	13,553	18,715	37,252	36
ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.						
Staff †	11	.....	.....	11	13	.....
Loring's division	511	4,491	4,410	5,786	10,358	.....
French's division	343	2,919	2,817	4,017	8,994	.....
Walthall's division	399	3,569	3,485	4,840	8,560	.....
Artillery	61	1,050	1,000	1,207	1,838	50
Total	1,325	12,029	11,712	15,861	29,763	50
CAVALRY.						
Army of Mississippi ‡	398	3,572	3,524	5,002	8,088	.....
Wheeler's corps §	791	7,618	6,648	11,317	18,880	18
Total	1,189	11,190	10,172	16,319	26,968	18
Artillery Reserve	58	789	751	951	1,180	36
Grand total ‖	5,931	53,265	50,932	73,013	134,254	187

* Jackson's brigade broken up and the 2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters and 65th Georgia and 5th and 8th Mississippi Regiments temporarily attached to Gist's brigade. The 5th and 47th Georgia Regiments (aggregate present and absent 1,099) transferred to Savannah, Ga.

† Escort included in cavalry of the Army of Mississippi.

‡ Artillery attached is reported in Army of Mississippi.

§ Including artillery attached.

‖ The aggregate present and absent includes 345 officers and 6,649 men absent as prisoners of war.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding.

JULY 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.						
Staff and escort	25	165	165	210	254	253
Engineer troops	18	340	337	421	580	603
Total	43	505	502	631	834	856
HARDEE'S CORPS						
Staff and escort	32	188	187	285	302	301
Cheatham's division	498	3,700	3,528	5,300	11,713	8,259
Cleburne's division*	410	3,945	3,821	5,616	13,061	9,328
Bate's division	379	2,920	2,771	4,220	10,095	6,563
Walker's division†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,063
Artillery	70	1,227	1,182	1,552	2,119	1,617
Total	1,389	11,980	11,489	16,973	37,290	38,131
LEE'S CORPS.						
Staff and escort	29	110	110	145	211	217
Anderson's division	304	3,459	3,304	4,649	11,257	11,618
Stevenson's division	450	4,129	4,002	5,450	11,404	11,540
Clayton's division	367	3,567	3,435	4,933	13,336	12,540
Artillery	57	1,081	1,049	1,376	1,757	1,337
Total	1,207	12,346	11,900	16,553	37,965	37,252
STEWART'S CORPS.						
Staff and escort‡	13	87	87	128	273	13
Loring's division	401	3,729	3,633	4,860	10,568	10,358
French's division	372	3,215	3,117	4,290	9,212	8,994
Walthall's division§	313	2,582	2,503	3,649	10,421	8,560
Artillery‖	53	1,035	973	1,182	1,780	1,838
Total	1,152	10,648	10,313	14,109	32,254	29,763
CAVALRY.¶						
Wheeler's corps	777	7,611	6,623	11,327	19,208	18,887
Jackson's division	408	3,727	3,668	5,169	8,194	8,917
Total	1,185	11,338	10,291	16,496	27,402	27,804
Artillery Reserve**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,176
Grand total††	4,976	46,817	44,495	64,762	135,745	134,982

* Polk's brigade broken up and regiments distributed to the other brigades.

† Broken up and brigades distributed to the other divisions as follows: Gist's to Cheatham's, Mercer's to Cleburne's, and Stevens' to Bate's.

‡ Escort formerly reported in Jackson's cavalry division.

§ Gholson's brigade and Youngblood's battalion joined; Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana Regiments transferred to Gibson's brigade, Clayton's division.

‖ Formerly included artillery attached to Jackson's cavalry division.

¶ Including attached artillery.

** Broken up and battalions assigned to corps as follows: Palmer's to Hardee's, Williams' to Lee's, and Waddell's to Stewart's.

†† Pieces of artillery not reported on original return.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding—Continued.

AUGUST 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.					
Staff and escort	22	142	142	205	265
Engineer troops	17	393	390	578	796
Total	39	535	532	783	1,061
HARDEE'S CORPS.					
Staff and escort	30	162	160	247	330
Cheatham's division	519	3,962	3,772	5,430	11,479
Cleburne's division	459	4,212	4,092	5,960	13,044
Bate's division	358	3,003	2,870	4,313	10,047
Artillery	76	1,238	1,190	1,565	2,109
Total	1,436	12,577	12,084	17,515	37,009
LEE'S CORPS.					
Staff and escort	29	116	116	152	213
Anderson's division	310	3,263	3,110	4,581	11,131
Stevenson's division	452	4,031	3,903	5,549	11,341
Clayton's division	351	3,309	3,175	4,698	13,245
Artillery	59	1,085	1,051	1,378	1,762
Total	1,201	11,804	11,355	16,358	37,692
STEWART'S CORPS.					
Staff and escort	14	111	111	180	264
Loring's division	395	3,643	3,546	5,199	10,347
French's division	378	3,117	3,018	4,321	8,879
Walthall's division	308	2,519	2,437	3,910	9,979
Artillery	55	1,011	954	1,227	1,776
Total	1,150	10,401	10,066	14,837	31,245
CAVALRY.					
Wheeler's corps*	759	7,261	6,283	10,897	18,629
Jackson's division	401	3,751	3,699	5,418	8,018
Artillery (Wheeler's)*	18	350	340	430	579
Artillery (Jackson's)	13	250	237	298	384
Total	1,191	11,612	10,559	17,043	27,610
Grand total†	5,017	46,929	44,596	66,536	134,617

* See note (‡) on abstract for August 31, p. 683.
† Pieces of artillery not reported on original return.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding—Continued.

AUGUST 20, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Prisoners of war.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff and escort	17	135	135	199	261	.....	.....
Engineer troops	22	473	470	664	582	.....	.....
Total	39	608	605	863	843	.....	.....
HARDEE'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	22	65	64	109	164	.....	.....
Cheatham's division	529	3,824	3,626	5,434	11,366	.....	.....
Cleburne's division	467	4,290	4,169	6,064	12,889	.....	.....
Bate's division	363	2,873	2,742	4,277	9,973	.....	.....
Artillery	67	1,224	1,179	1,550	2,103	.....	.....
Total	1,448	12,276	11,780	17,434	36,495	211	3,156
LEE'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	24	71	71	107	217	.....	.....
Anderson's division	329	3,180	3,024	4,478	10,987	.....	.....
Stevenson's division	447	3,880	3,763	5,452	11,161	.....	.....
Clayton's division	340	2,845	2,722	4,279	12,881	.....	.....
Artillery	59	1,069	1,035	1,353	1,758	.....	.....
Total	1,199	11,045	10,615	15,669	37,004	281	5,867
STEWART'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	11	33	33	79	109	.....	.....
Loring's division	389	3,700	3,606	5,239	10,322	.....	.....
French's division	332	2,960	2,868	4,325	8,812	.....	.....
Walthall's division	327	2,454	2,380	3,940	9,937	.....	.....
Artillery	56	1,036	968	1,256	1,775	.....	.....
Total	1,115	10,183	9,855	14,839	30,955	163	1,173
CAVALRY.							
Wheeler's corps*	759	7,261	6,283	10,897	18,629	.....	.....
Jackson's division	401	4,192	3,699	5,859	8,459	.....	.....
Artillery (Wheeler's)*	18	350	340	430	579	.....	.....
Artillery (Jackson's)	13	250	237	298	384	.....	.....
Total	1,191	12,053	10,559	17,484	28,051	.....	.....
Grand total†	4,992	46,165	43,414	66,289	133,348	655	10,196

AUGUST 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff and escort	17	135	135	199	261	.....	.....
Engineer troops	22	473	470	664	852	.....	.....
Total	39	608	605	863	1,113	.....	.....
HARDEE'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	20	51	51	97	150	.....	.....
Cheatham's division	540	3,960	3,763	5,532	11,306	.....	.....
Cleburne's division	498	4,443	4,319	6,250	12,795	.....	.....
Bate's division	389	2,967	2,833	4,413	9,941	.....	.....
Artillery	64	1,228	1,182	1,552	2,091	.....	.....
Total	1,511	12,649	12,148	17,844	36,283	217	3,258

* See note (‡) on abstract for August 31, p. 683.

† The prisoners of war are included in aggregate present and absent.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding—Continued.

AUGUST 31, 1864—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Prisoners of war.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.
LEE'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	24	76	76	113	217	.....	.....
Anderson's division	314	3,176	3,020	4,436	10,870	.....	.....
Stevenson's division	462	3,930	3,814	5,460	11,243	.....	.....
Clayton's division*	270	2,278	2,179	3,428	10,309	.....	.....
Artillery	55	1,048	1,014	1,342	1,760	.....	.....
Total	1,125	10,508	10,103	14,779	34,399	261	5,377
STEWART'S CORPS.							
Staff and escort	12	71	71	120	147	.....	.....
Loring's division	414	3,967	3,879	5,456	10,286	.....	.....
French's division	347	2,990	2,897	4,387	8,763	.....	.....
Walthall's division†	267	2,292	2,225	3,621	7,048	.....	.....
Artillery	49	1,048	980	1,250	1,781	.....	.....
Total	1,089	10,368	10,052	14,834	28,025	176	2,200
CAVALRY.							
Wheeler's corps‡	759	7,261	6,283	10,897	18,629	.....	.....
Jackson's division	401	4,192	3,699	5,859	8,459	.....	.....
Artillery (Wheeler's)‡	18	350	340	430	579	.....	.....
Artillery (Jackson's)	13	250	237	298	384	.....	.....
Total	1,191	12,053	10,559	17,484	28,051	.....	.....
Grand total	4,955	46,186	43,467	65,804	127,871	654	10,835

ADDENDA.

Abstract from inspection report of the light artillery, Army of Tennessee, Col. R. F. Beckham, Provisional Army, C. S., commanding, for September 20, 1864, *Capt. Charles Swett, Mississippi Artillery, Acting Inspector-General.*

Battalion.	Number of batteries.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
		Officers.	Men.				
Hardee's corps:							
Hoxton's	3	9	255	258	327	415	12
Hotchkiss'	3	2	223	186	274	383	12
Cobb's	3	13	227	240	284	409	12
Total	9	24	705	684	885	1,207	36
Stewart's corps:							
Trueheart's	3	11	303	301	327	491	12
Storrs'	3	12	200	196	242	367	12
Myrick's	3	10	252	262	327	526	12
Total	9	33	755	759	896	1,384	36

* Baker's brigade transferred to Mobile.

† Gholson's brigade transferred to ———.

‡ Note on original return states that Wheeler's report of August 1 has been used, "none later having been received, the command being on an expedition in the enemy's rear."

Abstract from inspection report of the light artillery, Army of Tennessee, Col. R. F. Beckham, &c.—Continued.

Battalion.	Number of batteries.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
		Officers.	Men.				
Lee's corps:							
Johnston's	3	15	227	242	310	428	12
Eldridge's	3	13	314	327	381	491	12
Courtney's	3	10	278	288	331	400	12
Total	9	38	819	857	1,022	1,319	36
Calloway's* (Wheeler's corps)	2	3	138	141	170	256	8
Waties' (Jackson's division)	3	13	247	254	301	383	8
Total with cavalry	5	16	385	395	471	639	16
At Macon, Ga.:							
Palmer's	3	18	321	339	386	491	12
Martin's	2	6	106	131	131	181	8
Williams'†	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Waddell's†	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Total in reserve	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Grand total‡	32	111	2,664	2,695	3,274	4,549	124

Remarks.—Since last report Martin's, Palmer's, Waddell's, and Williams' battalions (forty-two guns) have been ordered to Macon, Ga., to report to Brig. Gen. M. J. Wright, commanding at that place, for duty in the defenses.

In consequence of the condition of the horses in the artillery it was deemed advisable to turn into the ordnance department two caissons from each battery and substitute mule wagons for the same, which was done, and the horses relieved by this change and those of the artillery at Macon were, after the best were selected for use in other companies, sent to the rear to be recuperated.

Since the army left Atlanta all animals have been abundantly fed, and an improvement is to be seen in their condition.

* * * * * * *

In the works at Atlanta we had twenty-eight pieces of light artillery, manned principally by the State troops and without horses—which were independent of the regular artillery of the army—all of which was safely brought away by mule teams and shipped to Macon. The siege pieces were all lost, as it was impossible to move them. We abandoned one smooth 24-pounder and eight 32-pounders (rifled, banded) mounted on the line and five smooth 32-pounders not mounted. It was expected that a full and complete list could be furnished of all losses sustained by the artillery by the destruction of ordnance stores at Atlanta, but no report can at this time be made other than the inclosed list kindly furnished by Captain Humphries from an invoice made out at the time for shipment to the rear, but which he did not succeed in getting away. The report

*The "reserve artillery" of Wheeler's corps, under command of Lieut. J. W. Calloway. Three batteries were absent with Wheeler.

†No report of the strength of these battalions.

‡Omitting battalions at Macon, Ga. A memorandum on original report gives Wheeler's cavalry 18 guns, and reports 50 guns at Macon and 4 guns at West Point; or a total of 188 pieces of artillery in the Army of Tennessee.

from the artillery connected with the cavalry was, as was the case in the last report, incomplete, because of the operations in the enemy's rear.

No report is made of Williams' and Waddell's battalions, which were some days since ordered to report to Brigadier-General Wright, as above stated, other than to make known their armament. Those battalions were inspected by me some three weeks since and found in very fair condition, but no inspection could be made at a date sufficiently near for this report.

During the engagement at Jonesborough on the 1st instant, six Napoleons and two 10-pounder Parrott guns were captured by the enemy on Cleburne's line, though the horses were saved, as they were some distance in rear for protection from the enemy's fire. One company has been resupplied with guns, and the other has been mounted as scouts, by request of its officers, under the direction of the provost-marshal-general of the army.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SWETT,
Captain Artillery and Actg. Insp. Gen. of Artillery.

[Inclosure.]

Approximate statement of ordnance stores destroyed in the evacuation of Atlanta September 1, 1864.

32-pounder gun shell	100
24-pounder gun shell	16
24-pounder gun canister	57
20-pounder Parrott shell	1,050
12-pounder gun shell	2,268
12-pounder gun shot	1,544
12-pounder gun canister	818
12-pounder howitzer shell	637
12-pounder howitzer canister	782
12-pounder mountain howitzer shell	60
12-pounder mountain howitzer spherical case	384
10-pounder Parrott shell	3,181
6-pounder gun shot	448
6-pounder gun spherical case	110
6-pounder gun canister	368
3-inch rifle canister	154
3-inch rifle shell	339
2¼-inch rifle shell	20
12-pounder howitzers, bronze	3
6-pounder rifles, bronze	2
6-pounder smooth-bores, iron	4
3-inch rifle	1
6-pounder gun carriages and limbers	4
6-pounder gun carriages and limbers, damaged	2
12-pounder howitzer carriages and limbers	2
12-pounder howitzer carriage	1
12-pounder Napoleon carriage, damaged	1
12-pounder Napoleon caissons and limbers	7
12-pounder Napoleon caissons and limbers (no chests)	2
12-pounder Napoleon caissons and limbers, damaged	7
12-pounder Napoleon caissons and limbers (no chests), damaged	10
12-pounder Napoleon caissons, damaged	2
12-pounder howitzer caissons and limbers, damaged	4
3-inch rifle caissons and limbers, damaged	7
12-pounder Napoleon ammunition-chests, damaged	9
6-pounder Napoleon ammunition-chest, damaged	1
Battery forges and limbers, damaged	3
Spare wheels, damaged	7
3-inch Hotchkiss shell, damaged	173
10-pounder Parrott shell, damaged	320
12-pounder solid shot, damaged	327
12-pounder shell, damaged	224
12-pounder canister, damaged	18
20-pounder Parrott shell, damaged	181
20-pounder Parrott shot, damaged	9
10-pounder Parrott shell, damaged	49
24-pounder shell, damaged	24
30-pounder shell, damaged	31
32-pounder shell, damaged	22
42-pounder shell, damaged	1
Hotchkiss shell, damaged	211
3-inch shot, damaged	17
6-pounder shot, damaged	58
6-pounder spherical case, damaged	67
6-pounder shell, damaged	35
6-pounder canister, damaged	81
6-pounder James shell, damaged	21
3-inch rifle shell, damaged	109
Boxes of ammunition, damaged	43
Ammunition-chests, damaged	33
Artillery saddles, damaged	12
Breeching, damaged	20

Approximate statement of ordnance stores destroyed, &c.—Continued.

Breast-straps, damaged	24	Collars, damaged	48
Lead-traces, damaged	97	Single sets lead harness, damaged	25
Wheel-traces, damaged	18	Single set wheel harness, damaged	1
Pairs hames, damaged	142	Prolonges, damaged	3
Hip-straps, damaged	36	Leg-guards, damaged	11
Valise saddles, damaged	32		

W. D. HUMPHRIES,
Captain and Depot Ordnance Officer, Army of Tennessee.

GRIFFIN, GA., *September* 16, 1864.

Remarks.—This statement does not include all stores destroyed, but only the leading items. A large quantity of implements [*sic*] and material were destroyed of which no estimate can be given till my quarterly return is rendered.

W. D. H.

No. 601.

Casualties in the Confederate forces May 6–July 9.

List of casualties in engagements from Dalton to the Etowah River (Army of Tennessee) May 7 to 20.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HARDEE'S CORPS.		
Bate's division:		
Finley's brigade	7	54
Lewis' brigade	14	67
Tyler's brigade *a*	.....	.....
Total	21	121
Cleburne's division:		
Lowrey's brigade	10	45
Polk's brigade	6	46
Govan's brigade	3	31
Granbury's brigade	2	22
Total	21	144
Walker's division:		
Mercer's brigade	4	41
Jackson's brigade	13	113
Gist's brigade	7	62
Stevens' brigade	4	53
Total	28	269
Cheatham's division:		
Maney's brigade	11	86
Wright's brigade	18	97
Strahl's brigade	9	76
Vaughan's brigade	8	57
Total	46	316
Total Hardee's corps	116	850
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOOD'S CORPS.		
Stevenson's division:		
Brown's brigade	24	143
Reynolds' brigade	36	100
Pettus' brigade	9	129
Cumming's brigade	15	70
Total	84	442
Stewart's division:		
Clayton's brigade	47	278
Gibson's brigade	17	75
Stovall's brigade	24	195
Baker's brigade	22	141
Total	110	689
Hindman's division:		
Deas' brigade	17	91
Walthall's brigade	40	123
Manigault's brigade	12	59
Tucker's brigade	16	118
Total	85	391
Beckham's regiment artillery	4	42
Total Hood's corps	283	1,564
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL POLK'S CORPS.		
Loring's division:		
Featherston's brigade	3	33
Scott's brigade	7	51
Adams' brigade	6	22
Total	16	106
French's division	.....	18
Cantey's division	26	405
Total Polk's corps	42	529
RECAPITULATION.		
Hardee's corps	116	850
Hood's corps	283	1,564
Polk's corps	42	529
Total	441	2,943

a No report; books lost.

Total casualties, 3,384.

A. J. FOARD,
Medical Director.

List of casualties in engagements near New Hope Church (Army of Tennessee).

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HARDEE'S CORPS.		
Bate's division:		
Finley's brigade	21	134
Lewis' brigade	20	177
Tyler's brigade	6	34
Total	47	345
Cheatham's division:		
Maney's brigade	4	28
Wright's brigade	2	41
Strahl's brigade	4	40
Vaughan's brigade	10	56
Total	20	165
Cleburne's division:		
Lowrey's brigade	18	165
Polk's brigade	4	4
Govan's brigade	34	86
Granbury's brigade	33	114
Total	89	369
Total Hardee's corps	156	879
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOOD'S CORPS.		
Stevenson's division:		
Cumming's brigade	4	17
Brown's brigade	5	22
Reynolds' brigade	.....	11
Pettus' brigade	7	56
Total	16	106
Stewart's division:		
Stovall's brigade	18	122
Baker's brigade	14	73
Clayton's brigade	11	139
Gibson's brigade	14	75
Total	57	409
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOOD'S CORPS.		
Hindman's division:		
Deas' brigade	9	84
Walthall's brigade	4	12
Manigault's brigade	11	46
Tucker's brigade	5	54
Total	29	196
Beckham's regiment artillery	1	45
Total Hood's corps	103	756
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL POLK'S CORPS.		
French's division	15	91
Loring's division	2	3
Total Polk's corps	17	94
RECAPITULATION.		
Hardee's corps	156	879
Hood's corps	103	756
Polk's corps	17	94
Total	276	1,729
Total Army of Tennessee	658	4,049
Total Army of Mississippi	59	623
Total	717	4,672

Total casualties, 5,389.

No reports have been received from the cavalry.

A. J. FOARD,
Medical Director.

Tabular statement of the casualties in the Armies of Tennessee and Mississippi from May 6 to July 9, 1864.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Hardee's corps	558	3,468	4,026
Hood's corps	526	3,441	3,967
Army of Mississippi	274	1,705	1,979
Total	1,358	8,614	9,972

A. J. FOARD,
Medical Director.

No. 602.

Journal of Brig. Gen. Francis A. Shoup, C. S. Army, Chief of Staff, of operations July 25–September 7.

Memoranda of daily movements and events in Army of Tennessee, kept by Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup, assigned to duty as chief of staff by orders from General Hood, dated July 24, 1864.

No records were turned over by former chief of staff, therefore the records of the office embrace only the administration of General S[houp].

July 25.—All quiet along the line.

July 26.—Enemy slowly shelling during the day; about dark enemy commenced moving toward our left.

July 27.—Enemy still moving toward our left, skirmishing feebly. A large cavalry force moving around our right toward Flat Rock, evident intention to cut Macon and Western Railroad in vicinity of Jonesborough. Wheeler's cavalry in pursuit, Wheeler commanding in person.

July 28.—Nothing definite as yet from the Yankee raiders.

Later: The raiders brought to a stand near Flat Shoals, on South River, and subsequently they retired to Latimar's. Wheeler still watching them. Another party, supposed to be McCook's division, Federal cavalry, 2,500 strong, crossed river at Campbellton, and moving by way of Fairburn toward Macon and Western Railroad; Jackson in pursuit with two brigades, Harrison's and Ross'; skirmished with them a little near Campbellton; main body gone toward Fairburn; Wheeler directed to send force to co-operate with Jackson; about 1 p. m. the enemy, who had massed a heavy force near Ezra Church on our left, advanced for the purpose of driving us from Lick Skillet road. After a hot contest, which lasted until nearly dark, the enemy were repulsed and position retained; our loss heavy; among the wounded, Generals Stewart, Brown, Loring, and Johnston.

July 29.—At an early hour reports from raiding parties began coming in. Wheeler had them effectually checked on the right at Latimar's, and was quietly awaiting developments. On our left the enemy succeeded in eluding General Jackson by throwing one column forward at Campbellton to skirmish with him, while the main force passed around and in rear of the leading column, cutting the telegraph at Fairburn and Palmetto, on West Point railroad, thence moving rapidly on, passing through Fayetteville, and it is rumored burning a wagon train at that place. They remained here but a short time, captured 1 or 2 quartermasters, who managed to escape, and then hurried on striking the Macon and Western Railroad about four miles and a half below Jonesborough, and at once commenced the work of destruction. Meantime Jackson having discovered his mistake pushed on in pursuit, and Lewis' brigade of infantry was ordered to Jonesborough to co-operate with General Jackson. Transportation was furnished, and in three hours from the time the order was issued for them to move a telegram was received reporting their arrival at Jonesborough. Alarmed by the demonstration against him the enemy abandoned his work of destruction and retired, pursued by Jackson on flank and Wheeler (who had marched a portion of his force hastily across from Latimar's) in his rear. The damage to the road is but slight, one mile and a half of track

torn up and ties burned and telegraph cut and destroyed for about a mile. Arrangements were made at once for repairing road, even before the extent of damage was known, and we may expect the entire break completed in two days at the furthest. Enemy in our front after the excitement of yesterday, with the exception of an occasional shell, remained perfectly quiet, doubtless studying some new move.

July 30.—Raiders on the Macon and Western Railroad have retired, seemingly for the purpose of returning within their lines or to strike in another direction. No news from Jackson or Wheeler. Lewis' brigade ordered back here. Labor and material sent to break, and assurances given that the trains can be run over the road tomorrow a. m. Orders for an expedition to go in the enemy's rear, under command of Captain Hill. Hope he will succeed. Enemy this morning about 9 o'clock advanced their skirmish line in front of Stevenson's division, driving in our pickets and compelling us to abandon our skirmish line; loss slight. Some shelling during the day. A few houses and stores on White Hall street were struck; damage trifling.

July 31.—Enemy very quiet; manifest a disposition to respect the Sabbath. Wheeler and Jackson met near Newnan the party of raiders that crossed about Campbellton and put them to rout, killing, wounding, and capturing about 1,000, also 2 pieces artillery, 10 ambulances, releasing all the prisoners they had captured on the road, and completely breaking up the entire force. The force that went around our right, via Covington, eluded our cavalry and moved on through Clinton and Monticello, striking the Central Georgia Railroad at Godwin and destroying some rolling-stock, burning the railroad building and bridge across Walnut Creek and Oconee River. It is thought that they are returning. They attacked Macon, but were repulsed by the militia under General Cobb.

August 1.—To-day deserves to be marked with a white stone; good news has flowed in from all distant points. The Jonesborough raiders, under McCook, returning from their scenes of spoliation, ran against General Roddey near Newnan. The check there given them enabled General Wheeler to overtake their rear. After some desperate fighting victory declared in our favor, some commands surrendering *in toto* and others being picked up in squads after being dispersed. Their whole history is summed up in General Wheeler's dispatch from Newnan:

> We have just completed the killing, capturing, and breaking up of the entire raiding party under General McCook.

Some 950 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, 1,200 horses and equipments captured. Equal success attended us against Stoneman's enterprise. On his return from the Oconee he was met by General Iverson, who records his fate in the following dispatch:

> General Stoneman, after having his force routed, yesterday surrendered with 500 men. The rest of his command are scattered and flying toward Eatonton. Many have been already killed and captured.

A pathetic dispatch was received from General Stoneman to his wife, detailing how he came to grief. The damage done by Stoneman's party to the Central railroad is greater than at first supposed. He burned the bridge over the Oconee and tore up a considerable portion of the road. The damage, however, is being rapidly repaired. All quiet along the Atlanta lines.

August 2.—Not a sensation [to] report. The cavalry resting and receiving the congratulations of their friends. The enemy quietly moving around to our left. We may look for a brush any day. General Hood waiting them, and will doubtless know where they strike.

August 3.—Governor Brown arrived. Hill's affair being worked up. He will get off as soon as Governor B. can issue a proclamation. Militia can't turn a peg without a pronunciamento.

August 4.—Enemy made a demonstration against Stevenson's division, and wasted a large amount of ammunition. Firing heavy and loss light. Yankees moving toward our left and massing. Less shelling of the town.

August 5.—Enemy made an assault on Gibson, Lee's corps, and by force of numbers drove in our line, capturing some 100 prisoners and the intrenching tools on their immediate line. Later in the day we re-established our line on a better position than before. Wheeler on the war path again.

August 6.—Enemy still moving toward our left. They have evidently abandoned their intention of direct attack, and propose the old game of flanking. Warm weather makes them lively. They took a little dash at Bate to-day. Assaulted him twice, and each time repulsed, leaving with us 2 stand of colors, some small-arms, intrenching tools, prisoners, &c., and about 800 killed and wounded.

August 7.—Everything very quiet to-day, but little skirmishing along the lines. The position of our army unchanged since yesterday, with the exception of Cleburne's division having moved to the extreme left of our line. Prisoners brought in say that their men are being mustered out daily, in some cases by detachments and companies, in others by whole regiments. Enemy still extending their line and massing on our left.

August 8.—Everything has been more quiet to-day than for several days. Very little skirmishing and very few shells thrown into the city. Enemy still continue to move still nearer the West Point railroad, on their right. They are now within three miles of the road; 63 prisoners brought in to-day; 56 of them from the McCook raiders. Cleburne moved from our extreme left to the rear of Bate's division, to support him.

August 9.—There has been but little fighting along the lines to-day with small-arms, but cannonading has been very heavy. More shells were thrown into the city to-day than any day previously, a great many falling immediately around General Hood's quarters. The enemy still continue to move slowly to our left. Cleburne has again moved to the extreme left of our line. Eighty-seven prisoners brought in to-day.

August 10.—Our lines remain the same as yesterday. Everything quiet along the lines; but few shell thrown into the city to-day. Major-General Bate was painfully wounded by a minie-ball; chance shot. Kilpatrick has again assumed command of the right wing of the enemy's cavalry. He moved out as far as Campbellton yesterday, shelling the town, but returned last night. General Rousseau made an advance on the enemy's left from Buck Head to Decatur, one regiment entering Decatur. He then returned and took position in the trenches on the enemy's left.

August 11.—Our lines remain the same as yesterday. Scarcely a shot has been fired to-day.

August 12.—No change in our lines, excepting Vaughan's brigade moved from our right to extreme left. Enemy made a slight demon-

stration on our right; supposed to cover their real intentions on our left. Enemy shelled the city last night heavily. Only 1 Federal prisoner brought in to-day. Two deserters came in, but knew nothing.

August 13.—No change in our lines to-day. Everything comparatively quiet. Enemy threw a few shell into the city. Enemy's pickets attempted to trade with our pickets for tobacco and exchange papers, but did not succeed. Stovall's and Stevens' brigades were trading with the enemy yesterday. Several of Stovall's men deserted.

August 14.—No change in our lines since yesterday. To-day everything remarkably quiet. Enemy threw a few shell.

August 15.—No change has occurred in position of our lines. Some little skirmishing on left center and left; of no importance. Heavy body of enemy's cavalry on Atlanta and West Point road, moving on Fairburn.

August 16.—Everything has been remarkably quiet to-day. Scarcely a shot has been fired. Wheeler reported to have torn up ten miles of railroad at Acworth and captured large drove of cattle. The raid on Fairburn did little or no damage. Tore up track, destroyed telegraph, and burned water-tank. Tank and telegraph both repaired. Water-tank most serious loss.

August 17.—No change in our lines to-day. Enemy have erected a platform in top of pine tree near Mr. T. Williams' house, to which they ascend by means of rope ladder. From this tree they can see all over Atlanta. A lady in enemy's lines told one of our scouts that enemy complained of short rations, and have declined issuing to citizens now in their lines. Railroad in enemy's rear reported to be badly torn up. Enemy's pickets called to ours and stated that a Kentucky division (2,200 strong), was going out of service, and that neither Old Abe nor Uncle Jeff would get them in service again. Enemy have been very quiet all day.

August 18.—No change in our lines to-day. One of our scouts sent a lady in enemy's lines to-day to gather information of enemy's movements, &c. She reports having seen General Cox and applied to him for rations, who made her the following answer:

> No; I would like to draw myself. I have been living on short rations for seven days, and now your people have torn up our railroad and stolen our beef-cattle, we must live a damned sight shorter.

She also conversed with one of the enemy's lieutenants, who told her they were preparing for a great battle on their left. Heavy skirmishing on the left of our lines to-day. Very little artillery has been used to-day. Prisoners report the tunnel blown up by Wheeler, captured Dalton and Resaca, burned Etowah bridge, and are going up the railroad.

August 19.—The Federals, from 3,000 to 5,000 strong, struck the West Point railroad at 3.30 a. m. Kilpatrick (Federal) has started on a raid, supposed to be making for the Macon railroad, &c. General Ross has engaged raiders near Fairburn. Enemy's cavalry occupied Fairburn at 3.30 a. m. All quiet along our lines. There was some little skirmishing this morning. Enemy have thrown but few shell to-day.

August 20.—No change in our lines to-day; all quiet along our lines. Enemy threw a few shell into the city, killing 2 men. Enemy continue to complain of short rations; enemy in and around

Decatur have stolen every particle of provisions they could find in hands of citizens. Their excuse for this conduct was that they have not had meat for ten days and were now living on quarter rations, coffee and crackers. They have succeeded in getting 100 hogs and 1,000 bushels of green corn. Prisoners taken report desertions are more frequent than at any other time during the war. Enemy's raiding party tore up half a mile of railroad track at Jonesborough; burned depot and cut telegraph wire; they did not burn the cross-ties. Raiders tore up track and burned cross-ties five miles below East Point; enemy's raiders reported retreating. We killed and captured a number of them; are now pursuing.

August 21.—All quiet along our lines. Enemy threw a few shell in the city, but no casualties have been reported. The raiders are still being pursued by General Jackson's cavalry. They are retreating rapidly toward their lines, endeavoring to pass between Decatur and Covington. A force of the enemy are reported moving down the Tallapoosa River. It is supposed they will try to reach Opelika. A train came through on the Macon road at midnight.

August 22.—The enemy have been shelling the city slowly to-day. The raiders have disappeared altogether. Scouts report no enemy in the vicinity of Opelika. Ten prisoners were brought in to-day belonging to Stanley's, Logan's, and Williams' corps, and 1 of Stoneman's command. They report forage for their animals very scarce, and have no hopes of Sherman taking Atlanta. They also report that our cavalry have destroyed their communications. A press dispatch received to-day reports Memphis, Tenn., captured by our forces, supposed to be part of Forrest's command, and accounts of a big riot in New Orleans, owing to an attempt of the Federals to enforce the draft. Along our lines everything is quiet.

August 23.—Only a few shell were thrown into the city to-day. The enemy have employed a strong force of negroes to fortify Kenesaw Mountain and strengthen the works around Marietta. No enemy on any road about Decatur. Enemy boast that they will keep us constantly employed repairing our railroads. General Forrest went into Memphis Sunday morning, captured all of Washburn's staff and 350 mules; enemy's loss, 500; ours 20. All quiet along our lines.

August 24.—The news from Mobile is that Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands. An early attack is expected on the city. The enemy have burned Abbeville, Miss., and have retreated from Oxford and Holly Springs. Information received from General Lee's army says the enemy have strongly fortified themselves on the Weldon railroad. An attempt was made to dislodge them on the morning of the 21st. Our forces attacked them, driving the enemy half a mile, capturing two miles of breast-works and 300 prisoners. One of our brigades was repulsed with heavy loss. Our flanking force succeeded in capturing a line of skirmishers and reached the enemy's heavy works, when we were compelled to retire. Fighting ceased about 11 a. m. The brave General Sanders, of Alabama, was killed. A brigade of the enemy's cavalry are tearing up and burning the Georgia Railroad. A force has been sent to drive them off. Our scouts report no raiding parties, and say that the enemy has not had a through train in six or seven days. All quiet along our lines.

August 25.—A force of the enemy, about 1,000 strong, tore up the track on the Georgia Railroad, between Stone Mountain and Decatur. Picket-firing is very weak. Enemy's batteries silent, and embrasures

filled with brush in front of French's division, Stewart's corps. An unusual train was distinctly heard moving in the enemy's lines before sunrise. No important change has taken place on our left. A press dispatch received at 9 p. m. gives us information to the effect that the so-called C. S. Commissioners and Judge Black and Mr. Hay, President Lincoln's private secretary, have had another interview. The result of it was that Mr. Lincoln was about to propose an armistice, as a primary step toward bringing about a settlement of our difficulties. It has been unusually quiet on the line.

August 26.—At an early hour this morning intelligence was received to the effect that the enemy were leaving our front, which report was soon confirmed by the return of scouts sent out for the purpose of watching their movements. They all (the scouts) reported the enemy falling back to the river. At a later hour the corps of General Stewart and Lee occupied the enemy's works. Northern newspapers of a late date were found in their trenches. Some prisoners were brought in during the day, but no information could be gotten from any of them. The enemy are still in front of a portion of General Hardee's line. No reliable information has been received in regard to the intention of the enemy, but the prevailing impression is that they are falling back across the Chattahoochee River. The enemy occupied Clinton, La., on the 24th, after a desperate fight with Colonel Scott's cavalry. Their force consisted of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, estimated at 6,000 or 7,000 strong. No news from Virginia. Our artillery shelled the enemy's pickets continually for one hour in the evening. Fort Morgan capitulated on the 24th [23d]. General Page and staff and 581 men were sent to New Orleans.

August 27.—The exact intention of the enemy has not yet been ascertained. In consequence of the enemy's late movements, the general commanding has disposed of his troops so as to be prepared for any emergency. Orders were issued to the cavalry officers to be on the alert, and make such disposition of their commands as was deemed necessary to obtain reliable information of the enemy's movements. General G. W. Smith's division was ordered to move last evening at dark by the left flank, and occupy the position held by General Stevenson's division, and that officer was directed to hold his command in readiness at a convenient point in the rear. General Maney was ordered to hold his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The corps commanders were directed to keep these headquarters constantly advised of the movements of the enemy. A number of prisoners were brought in to-day. They give it as their opinion that Sherman intends falling back to Chattanooga. The enemy have fortifications on this side of the river. The city has not been subjected to a shelling for four or five days.

August 28.—The enemy have made their appearance at Fairburn, on West Point railroad, in quite a large force, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Generals Armstrong and Ross have been skirmishing with their advance and watching their movements. General Morgan has been ordered to report to General Jackson at East Point. Reynolds' and Lewis' brigades of infantry (the latter of Brown's division) and Colonel Hannon's regiment of cavalry were ordered to Jonesborough to co-operate with General Armstrong in repelling raids coming in that direction. The remainder of Brown's division was ordered to Rough and Ready, and instructions given General B[rown] to fortify that place and keep a good lookout on all

roads for raiders from direction of West Point railroad. Every precaution has been taken by the commanding general to keep our line of communication from being cut by the enemy. Adjutant and Inspector General Wayne has been directed to arm and send the militia up as rapidly as possible. The enemy are reported to be moving down the river; their wagons are going down on the opposite side. Official dispatches of the 19th instant were received from Major-General Wheeler. He reports having captured Dalton and a lot of supplies, 300 fine mules, and destroyed 35 miles of railroad with the loss of only 30 men since his departure from this place. On the whole the reports of his operations are very encouraging.

August 29.—The enemy are still moving to our left and appear to have a large force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, moving in the direction of Jonesborough and Rough and Ready, on the Macon railroad. The general commanding, in his opinion, has taken all necessary precautions, and made such disposition of his forces as to prevent either of the above-named places from falling into the enemy's hands. General Adams, commanding post at Opelika, has been instructed to look well to the defenses of that place. General Maury has been instructed to assist in the defense of Opelika against raiders. General Hardee is at East Point, with instructions from these headquarters to use his own discretion in the dispositions of troops in that quarter. General Lee was instructed to ascertain, if possible, the position of the enemy. General Armstrong was directed to advise these headquarters of the position of the enemy at dark, both cavalry and infantry. General Jackson also received instructions what disposition to make of his troops. Six prisoners were brought in to-day; one of them, named Reed, is a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He states that Slocum took command of Twentieth Corps on 27th, and gave us other valuable information.

August 30.—The enemy are advancing slowly in direction of Jonesborough and Rough and Ready, on Macon railroad. General Hardee has command in that quarter. General Lee is at East Point with his command, and has instructions from the commanding general to co-operate with General Hardee, and follow up his movements. The chief quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer have received instructions as to what disposition to make of their stores, and also what is expected of them. The corps commanders have been directed to use all their wagons in gathering an abundant supply of forage. At about 6 p. m. the enemy crossed the Flint River and made an assault upon Brigadier-General Lewis' line, but were easily repulsed.

August 31.—This morning, the enemy being in large force on the east side of Flint River, orders were sent General Hardee to advance and drive the enemy back over the river. Accordingly, at 2 p. m., the order was given to General Hardee to move forward, and in a short time both his corps and that of General Lee were engaged with the enemy. The result is not yet known, as the enemy succeeded in cutting the Macon road at Rough and Ready, and therefore putting a stop to all telegraphic communications with General Hardee. Staff officers and couriers have been sent with instructions for General Hardee.

September 1.—The battle of yesterday commenced at 2 p. m. and continued until dark. Hardee's corps succeeded in carrying the enemy's works, but Lee's corps was repulsed. Our loss was heavy, taking into consideration that we gained nothing. Among the

wounded was General Patton Anderson and Brigadier-General Cumming. General Lee's corps was ordered to take up line of march for Atlanta at 2 o'clock this morning. Generals Morgan and Scott were ordered to act in concert and make a stout resistance at East Point. At 5 p. m. our forces commenced the evacuation of Atlanta, falling back toward McDonough. One train of ordnance stores, 81 cars and 5 locomotives, were destroyed. Some commissary stores were distributed among the citizens.

September 2.—Our troops marched all night, and the advance of the wagon train reached McDonough at 2 p. m. General Stewart was ordered, with his command, to the support of General Hardee at Lovejoy's Station, and a courier was sent to General Hardee telling him to hold his present position, if possible, until General Stewart joined him. General Lee was instructed to follow General Stewart in the morning. General Hardee's corps had a desperate engagement with the whole Yankee force yesterday, in which he lost two 4-gun batteries and was forced to retire. The enemy's loss was immense, ours comparatively small. The enemy entered Atlanta at 11 a. m. yesterday with colors flying and bands playing.

September 3.—General Lee's corps passed through McDonough at 9 a. m. on its way to join the army at Lovejoy's Station. Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding Georgia State Troops, was ordered to proceed to Griffin, and, in case of raids on that place or any point in the vicinity, to make such disposition of his troops as may be deemed best to resist the enemy. General Jackson was instructed to keep his scouts out well in the direction of Greenville and give early information if the enemy advanced in the direction of Macon and Columbus Railroad. There was some lively cannonading and sharpshooting along our lines to-day, but with no important results.

September 4.—Our army is all united at this point. Stragglers still continue to come in. General Morgan was ordered to report to General Jackson at Griffin. Brigadier-General Lewis was directed to mount his command at once, using blankets if saddles could not be procured. Major Beecher, quartermaster, was instructed to confer with Major Hottel in regard to increasing the railroad transportation for supplies and stores for this army. The chief commissary was directed to keep on hand five days' supply of hard bread. All quiet along the lines. No change in the position.

September 5.—General Ferguson was instructed to seize all tobacco and flour in the hands of merchants at McDonough and forward it to Griffin. The corps commanders were directed to use every means in their power to gather the absentees of their respective commands with as little delay as possible. General Morgan was ordered to return to the right with his command and assume command. No change in the position.

September 6.—The enemy has abandoned his position in our front, falling back beyond Jonesborough. Prisoners say that General Sherman published a general order in which he says that his army will retire to Atlanta, Decatur, and East Point and rest themselves. Our infantry are at present in possession of Jonesborough and our cavalry are following the enemy, closely watching his movements. The enemy before retiring destroyed the railroad between Jonesborough and East Point, burning the cross-ties and bending the iron. Our main force is still at this place, and will probably remain here until reorganized. The general commanding has made such disposition of his forces as he thinks necessary to protect his communications from raiding parties of the enemy.

September 7.—The enemy, when last heard from, were retiring slowly toward Atlanta, some of their cavalry going in the direction of Decatur. General Hardee was ordered to move with his command to Jonesborough to-morrow. Generals Lee and Stewart have been directed to select a convenient place to bivouac and to use every means to reorganize their commands. The chief quartermaster has been instructed to issue all shoes arriving at this place to the respective corps according to their need. The Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas troops, under command of Colonel Green, left for Opelika to-day.

No. 603.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding corps.

JONESBOROUGH, *August* 31, 1864.

Fought the enemy at Jonesborough to-day, but without decisive results. Cleburne, commanding my corps, carried the enemy's intrenchments on the left and holds them. Lieutenant-General Lee carried a part of the enemy's works, but was in the end badly repulsed. No loss in material. Generals Anderson and Cumming badly wounded. Telegraph communication with Atlanta broken. I can hold this place unless the enemy cross Flint River below me. My aim will be to keep my command between the enemy and Macon.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency President DAVIS.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, *September* 2, 1864.

The enemy attacked my whole line fiercely at Jonesborough yesterday, turning my right flank at the same time. The assault was everywhere repulsed, except upon Lewis' and Govan's brigades, which gave way, but reformed about 150 yards in rear of their original line, and maintained their position steadily. I was occupying in single rank the line of both Lee's corps and my own of the day previous. My only reserves had to be thrown on my right flank to prevent the enemy from turning my position. I lost a few prisoners, including Brigadier-General Govan, and 8 pieces of artillery. My loss not heavy in killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy believed to be greater than in any previous engagement of the campaign. Prisoners report that General Sherman commanded in person, and that there were six corps in my front. The enemy reached the Decatur road before dark, compelling me to retire to this place, four miles and half in rear of my position of yesterday.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION,
September 3, 1864.

The enemy approached my position cautiously from Jonesborough yesterday, and about sunset attacked a portion of Cleburne's line. The attack was easily repulsed and with considerable loss to the enemy.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Smithfield, N. C., April 5, 1865.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have just concluded and will to-day forward to General Cooper a report of the operations of my corps about Atlanta, and intended merely as an answer to the misrepresentations contained in General Hood's report respecting myself. You will oblige me by authorizing its publication, which I consider due alike to the truth of history and to my own reputation.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Camp near Smithfield, N. C., April 5, 1865.

GENERAL: The want of subordinate reports has hitherto prevented me from making an official report of the operations of my corps, of the Army of Tennessee, from the opening of the campaign at Dalton to the time of my transfer from that army on the 28th of September, 1864. Many of the general officers in that corps were killed, wounded, or captured in the recent Tennessee campaign without having made up their reports, and this obstacle, therefore, still exists; but the publication of General Hood's official report makes it a duty to place at once upon record a correction of the misrepresentations which he has made in that report with respect to myself and the corps which I commanded. It is well known that I felt unwilling to serve under General Hood upon his succession to the command of the Army of Tennessee, because I believed him, though a tried and gallant officer, to be unequal in both experience and natural ability to so important a command, and soon afterward, with the knowledge and approval of General Hood, I applied to His Excellency the President to be relieved from duty with that army. The President replied that it was my duty to remain where I was. I accepted the decision and gave to the commanding general an honest and cordial support. That in the operations about Atlanta I failed to accomplish all that General Hood thinks might have been accomplished, is a matter of regret. That I committed errors is very possible, but that I failed in any instance to carry out in good faith his orders I utterly deny; nor during our official connection did General Hood ever evince a belief that I had in any respect failed in the execution of such parts of his military plans as were intrusted to me.

On the contrary, by frequent and exclusive consultation of my opinions, by the selection of my corps for important operations, and by assigning me on several occasions to the command of two-thirds of his army, he gave every proof of implicit confidence in me. The publication of his official report with its astonishing statements and insinuations was the first intimation of his dissatisfaction with my official conduct. Referring to the attack of the 20th of July at Peach Tree Creek, he says:

> Owing to the demonstrations of the enemy on the right, it became necessary to extend Cheatham a division front to the right. To do this Hardee and Stewart were each ordered to extend a half division front to close the interval. Foreseeing that some confusion and delay might result, I was careful to call General Hardee's attention to the importance of having a staff officer on his left to see that his left did not take more than half a division front. This, unfortunately, was not attended to and the line closed to the right, causing Stewart to move two or three times the proper distance. In consequence of this the attack was delayed until nearly 4 p. m. At this hour the attack began as ordered, Stewart's corps carrying the temporary works on its front. Hardee failed to push the attack as ordered, and thus the enemy, remaining in possession of his works on Stewart's right, compelled Stewart by an enfilade fire to abandon the position he had carried. I have every reason to believe that our attack would have been successful had my orders been executed.

I was ordered, as above stated, to move half a division length to the right, but was directed at the same time to connect with the left of Cheatham's corps. The delay referred to by General Hood was not caused by my failure to post a staff officer to prevent my command from moving more than half a division length to the right, for Major Black, of my staff, was sent to the proper point for that purpose; but it arose from the fact that Cheatham's corps, with which I was to connect, was nearly two miles to my right instead of a division length. Had General Hood been on the field the alternative of delaying the attack or leaving an interval between Cheatham's command and my own could have been submitted to him for decision. He was in Atlanta, and in his absence the hazard of leaving an interval of one mile and a half in a line intended to be continuous, and at a point in front of which the enemy was in force and might at any time attack, seemed to me too great to be assumed. The attack thus delayed was, therefore, made at 4 instead of 1 p. m. My troops were formed as follows: Bate's division on the right, Walker's in the center, Cheatham's (commanded by Brigadier-General Maney) on the left, and Cleburne's in reserve. The command moved to the attack in echelon of division from the right. Walker's division, in consequence of the circular formation of the enemy's fortifications, encountered them first, and was repulsed and driven back. Bate, finding no enemy in his immediate front, was directed to find, and, if practicable, to turn, their flank, but his advance through an almost impenetrable thicket was necessarily slow. Expecting but not hearing Bate's guns I ordered Maney and Cleburne, whose divisions had been substituted for Walker's beaten troops, to attack. At the moment when the troops were advancing to the assault I received information from General Hood that the enemy were passing and overlapping the extreme right of the army, accompanied by an imperative order to send him a division at once. In obedience to this order I immediately withdrew and sent to him Cleburne's division. The withdrawal of a division at the moment when but two were available compelled me

to countermand the assault, and the lateness of the hour, which made it impossible to get Bate in position to attack before dark, left no alternative but to give up the attack altogether.

These movements and their causes were fully explained to General Hood at the time, and seemingly to his entire satisfaction. No mention is made in General Hood's report of the fight made by Cleburne on the 21st, which he described as the "bitterest of his life;" but it was the well-known and often-expressed opinion of that noble and lamented officer that but for the withdrawal of his division, which prevented the assault on the 20th, and its timely arrival on the right, the enemy would on the morning of the 21st have succeeded in gaining the inner works of Atlanta.

On the 21st of July General Hood decided to attempt on the following day to turn the enemy's left flank. The original plan was to send my corps by a detour to Decatur to turn the enemy's position, but my troops had been marching, fighting, and working the night and day previous, had had little rest for thirty-six hours, and it was deemed impracticable to make so long a march in time to attack on the following day. This plan was therefore abandoned, and General Hood decided to strike the enemy in flank. General Hood says:

> Hardee failed to entirely turn the enemy's flank, as directed; took position and attacked his flank.

In proof that General Hood's instructions were obeyed I have only to mention that when my dispatch informing him of the position I had taken and the dispositions I had made for the attack was received he exclaimed to Brigadier-General Mackall, his chief of staff, with his finger on the map, "Hardee is just where I wanted him."

I will not in this report enter into the details of the engagement of the 22d of July, one of the most desperate and bloody of the war, and which won the only decided success achieved by the army at Atlanta.

In the afternoon of the 28th of July, when the corps of Stewart and Lee, on the left, had been badly repulsed in an attack upon the enemy's right, and were attacked in turn, a serious disaster was apprehended. General Hood sent several couriers in quick succession and great haste to summon me to his headquarters, which were between my own and the then battle-field, and a mile and a half nearer to it. He there directed me to proceed to the field, and, if necessary, to assume command of the troops engaged.

If I failed of my duty in any respect on the 20th and 22d of July, it is a little singular that on the 28th General Hood, remaining at his headquarters in Atlanta, should have sent me to take command on a field where there was no portion of my own corps, and where nearly two-thirds of his army were engaged. Upon my arrival on the field the fighting had nearly ceased, and I found it unnecessary to take command. This fight of the 28th is mentioned by General Hood in terms to leave an impression of its success, but it was well known throughout the army that so great was the loss in men, organization, and morale in that engagement that no action of the campaign probably did so much to demoralize and dishearten the troops engaged in it. It was necessary, in order to cast upon me the onus of the general failure at Atlanta, to cover up any want of success on the part of others. But if strange that General Hood should have placed me in command of two-thirds of his army on the 28th, after my failures of the 20th and 22d, it is not less remarkable that in the following

month, remaining himself at Atlanta, nearly thirty miles from the scene of action with one corps of his army, he should have sent me in command of the other two corps to make an attack at Jonesborough, upon which he says so much depended.

On the 26th of August the enemy drew in his left on the north front of Atlanta, in pursuance of a plan to turn our position and move upon our railroad communications. Wheeler had cut the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and General Hood believed the enemy to be retreating for want of supplies. He even ordered General W. H. Jackson, then commanding the cavalry of the army, to harass the rear of the retreating enemy. General Jackson endeavored to convince him of his error, but to no purpose. The opportunity to strike the flank of the enemy exposed during the five days occupied in the movement from Atlanta to Jonesborough was neglected and lost. It was not until the 30th of August in the evening of which day the enemy actually reached the vicinity of Jonesborough, that General Hood was convinced, by information sent him by myself from Rough and Ready, that the enemy were moving upon that place. He then determined to attack what he believed to be only two corps of the enemy at Jonesborough. The enemy had reached Jonesborough before the order was given to move against him. I was telegraphed at Rough and Ready in the evening of August 30 to come to Atlanta, and an engine was sent for me. I arrived in the night. General Hood ordered me to move with Lee's corps and my own, commanded by Major-General Cleburne, to Jonesborough, attack the enemy, and drive him, if possible, across Flint River. The troops were in vicinity of East Point and were put in motion at once. I left Atlanta by rail and reached Jonesborough before daylight, expecting to find Lee and Cleburne there. To my disappointment I learned that Cleburne, who was in advance, had encountered the enemy in force on the road he had been instructed to take, and had been compelled to open another road. This occasioned great delay. Cleburne got into position about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, and Lee, who was in rear, at about 11 o'clock. Three brigades of Lee's corps, which had been left on picket, did not get up until 1.30 p. m. Foreseeing that the attack could not be made before the afternoon, and that the enemy would have time by intrenching himself to add strength of position to superiority of numbers, I telegraphed these facts to General Hood early in the day and urged him to come to Jonesborough and take command. Communication with Atlanta by rail was then still open, but he did not come. As soon as the lines could be adjusted I ordered the attack. Lee's corps was on the right, Cleburne's on the left. Cleburne had orders to turn the enemy's right flank, and Lee to begin the attack on our right when he heard Cleburne's guns. Lee, mistaking the guns of Cleburne's skirmishers for the main attack, began the movement before Cleburne became seriously engaged. He encountered formidable breast-works, which he was unable to carry, and after considerable loss was driven back in confusion. Cleburne had carried the temporary works of the enemy, and a portion of his command had crossed Flint River and captured 2 pieces of artillery, which he was unable, however, to bring over the river. He was now moving upon the enemy's main works. I sent my chief of staff (Colonel Roy) to Lieutenant-General Lee to ascertain whether his troops were in condition to renew the attack. General Lee expressed the

decided opinion that they were not. Immediately after this I was informed by another staff officer (Colonel Pickett) that the enemy were preparing to attack Lee. In view of the demoralized condition of Lee's troops, as reported by the same officer, I withdrew a division from Cleburne to support Lee.

It now became necessary for me to act on the defensive, and I ordered Cleburne to make no further attempt upon the enemy's works. It is proper to state that the enemy were strongly intrenched and had one flank resting on Flint River and both well protected. Their fortifications were erected during the day and night preceding the attack, and were formidable. Two corps were in position, with a third corps in reserve. Three other corps were in supporting distance, between Jonesborough and Rough and Ready. The Twentieth Corps alone, of Sherman's army, had been left in front of Atlanta. These facts were obtained from Captain Buel, a captured officer of Major-General Howard's staff. On the night of the 31st the following dispatch was received in duplicate from General Hood:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF,
August 31, 1864—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Commanding, &c.:

General Hood directs that you return Lee's corps to this place. Let it march by 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. Remain with your corps and the cavalry, and so dispose your force as best to protect Macon and communications in rear. Retain provision and ordnance trains. Please return Reynolds' brigade, and, if you think you can do so and still accomplish your object, send back a brigade or so of your corps also. There are some indications that the enemy may make an attempt upon Atlanta to-morrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. A. SHOUP,
Chief of Staff.

Lee's corps proceeded to Atlanta, in obedience to this order, and I remained at Jonesborough with my own corps and a body of cavalry under Brigadier-General Jackson.

It will be seen from the above order that Lee's corps was not recalled, as General Hood states, with a view of attacking the enemy in flank, but to protect Atlanta from an apprehended attack by Sherman's army, which General Hood, with a marvelous want of information, evidently still believed to be in front of Atlanta.

On the morning of September 1 the situation was as follows: General Hood was at Atlanta with Stewart's corps and the Georgia militia; my corps was at Jonesborough, thirty miles distant, and Lee's corps on the road from Jonesborough to Atlanta, fifteen miles from each place, and in supporting distance of neither. The Federal commander, on the other hand, had concentrated his whole army upon my corps at Jonesborough, except the one corps left in front of Atlanta, and was now in position to crush in detail the scattered corps of his unwary antagonist. My position at Jonesborough had been taken up on the failure of the attack on the day previous. It was not strong naturally, and there had been little time to strengthen it by art; but it was absolutely necessary to hold the position through the day to secure the evacuation of Atlanta, which had now become a necessity. To add to my embarrassment, I was encumbered by the immense subsistence and ordnance trains of the army, which had been sent for safety from Atlanta to Jonesborough, and could not now be sent farther to the rear, because the superiority of the

enemy in cavalry made it indispensable to their safety that they should remain under the protection of the infantry. It is difficult to imagine a more perplexing or perilous situation; yet it is this engagement, fought under such circumstances, which General Hood disposes of in two contemptuous sentences; an engagement in which my corps was attacked by six corps, commanded by General Sherman in person, and where upon my ability to hold the position through the day depended the very existence of the remainder of the army, for it is not too much to say that if the enemy had crushed my corps, or even driven it from its position at Jonesborough on the 1st of September, no organized body of the other two corps could have escaped destruction. Through the splendid gallantry of the troops the position was held against fierce and repeated assaults of the enemy. At night the object of the stand (which was to secure the successful retreat of the two corps in Atlanta) having been gained, I retired about four miles and took up a position in front of Lovejoy's Station, which was maintained against a renewal of the attack on the following day, and until the remainder of the army formed a junction with my corps and Sherman withdrew to Atlanta.

General Hood sums up the total losses of his entire army from the date of his assuming command, on the 18th of July, to the Jonesborough fight, inclusive, at 5,247. The casualties in my corps alone during that time considerably exceeded 7,000 in killed, wounded, and captured.

General Hood says:

> The vigor of the attack (on the 31st of August) may be in some sort imagined when only 1,400 were killed and wounded out of the two corps engaged.

This attack was made principally by Lee's corps, and the loss was chiefly in that corps. It is true that the attack could scarcely have been called a vigorous one, nor is it surprising that troops who had for two months been hurled against breast-works only to be repulsed or to gain dear-bought and fruitless victories, should now have moved against the enemy's works with reluctance and distrust. But dispositions were made to renew the attack with both corps, which would probably have resulted bloodily enough to have satisfied even the sanguinary expectations of the commanding general but for developments of the enemy's movements and forces, which made it necessary for me to assume the defensive. I now consider this a fortunate circumstance, for success against such odds could at best only have been partial and bloody, while defeat would have been almost inevitable destruction to the army.

The fall of Atlanta does not date from the result of the battle of Jonesborough, but from General Hood's misconception of his adversary's plans.

After the 30th of August General Hood's whole plan of operations was based upon the hypothesis that Sherman was moving only a detachment to Jonesborough, whereas in reality he was moving his army. He divided his forces to attack a concentrated enemy. He in effect sent a detachment of his army to attack an enemy who was superior in numbers to his whole army.

Had it been possible with two corps to dislodge three corps of the enemy from a chosen position on the 31st, I should still have had to meet three fresh corps on the following morning with my own corps alone, for be it remembered that Lee's corps was withdrawn by General Hood before he knew the result of the fight on the 31st.

The fate of Atlanta was sealed from the moment when General Hood allowed an enemy superior in numbers to pass unmolested around his flank and plant himself firmly upon his only line of railroad. If, after the enemy reached Jonesborough, General Hood had attacked him with his whole army instead of with a part of it, he could not reasonably have expected to drive from that position an army before which his own had been for four months retiring in the open field.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.*

ADDENDA.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.

Colonel ROY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I wish you would furnish me the loss of Hardee's corps on 27th of June on the Kenesaw line; also at same time General Hardee's estimate of the loss of the enemy on that day. I infer from what you told me that you had these facts already in your possession. I wish it for a particular purpose. Send to me, care of Colonel Harvie. It will be several days yet before we get through with the witnesses in the court of inquiry.

Very truly, and in haste,

W. D. PICKETT.

[Indorsement.]

COLONEL: I think our loss was 100 and some few odd. It was almost nothing. Estimates of enemy's loss in front of Cheatham and Cleburne's left varied from 2,000 to 5,000. Captain Buel (captured the other day) says 2,000.

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Loss in engagement at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, in the commands engaged in repelling the assault.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Cheatham's division	26	75	94	195
Cleburne's division	2	9	.....	11
Total	28	84	94	206

This does not include losses in Walker's division, which was not engaged when the attack was made, and the subjoined estimate does not include losses of enemy in his front.

Loss of enemy in front of Cheatham's division at the salient charged by Jefferson Davis' division, as stated by Captain Buel, staff officer of Major-General Howard, captured at Jonesborough	2,000
Estimate of Major-General Cleburne, corroborated by statements of prisoners captured at the time, of loss in his front	1,000
Total	3,000

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 13, 1864.

No. 604.

*Itinerary of Hardee's Army Corps May 15–June 14.**

Sunday, May 15.—Skirmishing commenced early and continued along the entire line until near midday, when Bate had a brisk fight, repulsing the enemy handsomely. In the afternoon Hood, with Stewart's division and some supports from Cheatham and Loring, moved out and attacked the enemy's left with a view of turning it, but finding them massed in heavy force, were compelled to retire after a short engagement. It was determined in council to retire to Calhoun, six miles below, on the opposite side of the river, to-night, and the movement was successfully accomplished, so that by daylight next morning the last Confederates crossed the bridges and destroyed them.

Monday, May 16.—Major-General Walker, whose division had been at Calhoun for some five or six days, reported the enemy advancing from the ferry west of the place. Hardee's corps was at once put into position to meet the advance, with Polk and Hood on the left and center. There being nothing of a threatening character in sight, Hood and Polk withdrew leisurely, leaving Hardee to protect the rear. About noon the enemy were reported advancing in force from the river west of Calhoun, driving the cavalry in. They soon struck our skirmishers, and a considerable firing commenced. They were also reported moving directly down from Resaca. About 3 or 4 p. m. Hardee's line of skirmishers was strengthened and an advance ordered for the purpose of developing the enemy. It was handsomely executed by Walker and Cleburne, on the front line, who drove the enemy some distance. We held our position until 1 o'clock next morning.

Tuesday, May 17.—Hardee's corps retired slowly before the enemy about 1 a. m., leaving the cavalry to hold him in check. The rear of the army reached Adairsville, seven miles below, about noon. The enemy followed closely behind, and by 3 p. m. were skirmishing with our cavalry. They were hardly looked for so early, but by dint of great activity Hardee's corps was in position to confront them in good time, and again the now familiar popping of rifles was heard. The fighting at no time went beyond heavy skirmishing, which, on our part, was sustained by Cheatham, who occupied the front line. When the firing ended at night we had not receded an inch anywhere. At a council held at night it was decided to fall back to Cassville, fifteen miles south of Adairsville (in this council it was understood that General Hardee advocated giving battle to the enemy in the position we then held in front of Adairsville, information having been received that McPherson's corps of the enemy were in the neighborhood of Rome and another had been sent to Virginia, which would give us greatly the advantage of the enemy, as we had our whole army massed at Adairsville), and orders were accordingly issued.

Wednesday, May 18.—At 12 p. m. [17th] our army was again in motion, passing through Kingston about 9 o'clock, and arriving at camp near Cassville at about noon.

Thursday, May 19.—The troops were placed in position at an early hour, and it was announced that we would go no farther. General

*From journal kept by Maj. Henry Hampton, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Johnston, in an address to the troops, told them that our communications were safe at last, and that we would now turn upon the advancing columns of the enemy and give him battle. This was received with enthusiasm by the troops; but alas! "how often is the word of promise held to the ear, but broken to the hope." Before 12 m. it was determined to change the line to a stronger one in the rear, just behind Cassville. This most hazardous movement was accomplished, in the very face of the enemy, with little or no loss. Here, then, all agreed the stand would be made or an advance projected, but before midnight again went out the order "fall back."

Friday, May 20.—Etowah River, eight miles south from Cassville, was the next point reached. Our forces and trains crossed without being molested by the enemy, who might have damaged us severely by pressing us vigorously. The river crossed, our troops bivouacked within three miles of it (two miles from Allatoona), holding the fords, or some of them, and burning the bridges.

Saturday, May 21, *Sunday*, 22 (*Trinity*).—Our army remained quiet near Allatoona, on Pumpkin Vine Creek. Nothing known of the enemy.

Monday, May 23.—Hardee's corps moved to-day eight miles in the direction of Dallas, which is about eighteen miles west of Marietta, to meet a movement of the enemy reported crossing the Etowah at Milam's Bridge. Hood remains near Allatoona, and Polk's corps is moved near Lost Mountain.

Tuesday, May 24.—Hardee's corps moved to the Dallas and Atlanta road to a point about ten miles below Dallas, except a brigade sent to Dallas to support the cavalry in case the enemy pressed them. No intelligence of the enemy until late in the day, when General Johnston dispatched to General Hardee that he was in force in front of Dallas, and ordered him back in the direction of that place, in order to concentrate, with the view, it is believed, of moving on Sherman before he can make his dispositions to meet us. Heavy skirmishing at Dallas, with no important results. A drenching rain, just before night, greatly refreshed everybody and everything.

Wednesday, May 25.—Hood, having moved from his position near Allatoona on the 24th instant, had hardly occupied his ground on the right, at New Hope Church, about five miles from Dallas, [before he] was attacked (about 4 p. m.) by Hooker's corps. He easily repulsed every attempt to dislodge him without assistance, and at night was left by the enemy just where he was found. General Johnston, believing that Sherman had at last made up his mind to deliver battle, made his dispositions accordingly. Polk got into position during the night, and Hardee's people bivouacked on the road a mile or two from the field.

Thursday, May 26.—Contrary to the general expectation, there was no general engagement, but the day was spent in skirmishing and maneuvering for positions. The enemy is again trying to flank us, this time on the right. During the day the following dispositions were made of Hardee's corps: Walker was moved in rear of Hood's center, Cleburne to the extreme right of our line, connecting with Hindman, and Cheatham to a position on the left of Polk's corps, which constitutes our center; Bate remains detached on the left, one mile and a half from Dallas, guarding the Dallas and Atlanta road.

Friday, May 27.—At an early hour this morning, or a late hour last night, intelligence was received of some advantage gained by the enemy to the right of Bate which necessitated new dispositions on our part. By daybreak, therefore, Walker was moved to the left of Bate, and Cheatham's line advanced, so as to connect with Bate's right. Jackson's cavalry was posted on the extreme left of the line beyond Walker and had some brisk fighting during the day. In establishing this new line we had some severe skirmishing, the enemy contesting closely several advantageous positions. We drove them at length, however. No change was made in Polk's and Hood's lines until late in the afternoon, when Cantey's division was sent to support Cheatham, whose line was very weak and whose loss was heavy. The skirmishing continued along the entire line all day, but no serious assault was made by the enemy until about 4 p. m., when he endeavored to turn our right, where Cleburne was posted, pushing forward seven lines of battle against him. The fighting was very severe and lasted until night, Cleburne driving the enemy back in every attack. A night assault was also made on him, which he also successfully repulsed. This fighting was marked by great daring on the part of the enemy, some of them getting up as close as thirty feet to our lines. The slaughter among the Yankees was terrific, and his loss could not have been less than 5,000; 700 dead bodies were counted before Granbury's and Lowrey's brigades. We captured some 200 prisoners and 1,200 or 1,500 stand of arms. Our loss a fraction over 500.

Saturday, May 28.—It having been determined to mass troops on our right for the purpose of breaking or turning the enemy's left, General Hood's corps, or a portion of it, moved in that direction. Polk's corps was moved to the right to occupy that portion of the line vacated by Hood, and Hardee's corps (Cheatham and Walker) were transferred from the left to fill up the gap left by Polk, Cleburne still on the right, and Bate on the extreme left. More or less skirmishing along the line all day until about — p. m., when Bate moved forward to feel the force in his front. He did not go far before he encountered a strong force behind formidable breast-works, and was forced to retire after suffering considerably. For some cause our expedition to the right was not consummated. The enemy either anticipated something of the kind, or else intended trying the same game on us. At any rate, we found them massed on their left, and Hood returned without doing anything.

Sunday, May 29.—Cleburne's division was this morning marched from its position on the right to the left of Walker, so that Hardee's corps is again all together, and in the following order from right to left, viz, Cheatham, Walker, Cleburne, and Bate. Learning that Colonel Lamb, of the Fifth [Tennessee], was mortally wounded on yesterday, I felt it my duty to return at once to my regiment, there being no field officer with it, and on announcing my intention to General Hardee was relieved at once by him from duty on his staff. I joined my regiment about 8 a. m. in the breast-works. My journal will henceforth be less comprehensive than formerly, as I shall not enjoy the same facilities for learning the movements of the army. The Sabbath day passed quietly, disturbed only by an occasional shot. About midnight, however, while most of the army slept, a furious fire suddenly broke out on the right of Cheatham, supposed to be on Cantey's front. Shortly after heavy firing was also heard on the left of our line. That on the right soon ceased, but in the other

direction it was kept up until nearly morning. The troops on Cheatham's line were put under arms when the firing first began and remained so until dawn.

Monday, May 30.—It was ascertained this morning that the firing on our left was in front of Bate and Cleburne, the enemy making several attacks and meeting with a repulse each time. The impression prevails that the noise on our right was the result of a false alarm, and it is not believed any serious attack was made by the enemy, and that our men did all the firing. Very little firing to-day; only an occasional skirmish. The skirmishing grew more brisk after night, but gradually diminished as it grew later.

Tuesday, May 31.—Occasional skirmishing and cannonading to-day; on the right principally, but occasionally on the left also. Indications point to a movement of the enemy to our right.

Wednesday, June 1.—Very much such a day as yesterday. Our troops generally engaged in strengthening our works on the center of the line. Cleburne moved from his position on the front line to the rear of the church and held as a reserve. Indications stronger than ever that the enemy are massing on our right.

Thursday, June 2.—Walker, Bate, and Cleburne all moved to the right, leaving this division as the extreme left of our line. Our cavalry went into Dallas last night, which the enemy had evacuated, and were ordered to-day to advance in line perpendicular to our present position, and press in the direction of the railroad until they developed the enemy. Nothing from them at a late hour. There can hardly be a doubt now that Sherman is endeavoring to crowd in between us and the railroad on our right. Distant musketry heard in the afternoon on the right and some cannon shots. No intelligence from them up to night. Light skirmishing along our line all day.

Friday, June 3.—We remain in statu quo to-day. Skirmishing still continues. In the afternoon the enemy ran a piece close up to our skirmish lines and opened on a house held by our sharpshooters, enfilading our main line. Nothing known as to what is going on on the right. The enemy still believed to be massing in that direction.

Saturday, June 4.—Moved still farther to the right, between Lost Mountain and Marietta. Hardee's corps now on the right, Hood center, and Polk left.

Sunday, June 5.—Were placed in position.

Monday, June 6, *and Tuesday, June* 7.—We fortified. Polk moves to the right, leaving Hardee in the center. Little or no skirmishing anywhere on the front. The enemy still pushing toward the railroad.

Wednesday, June 8, *Thursday, June* 9, *Friday, June* 10, *and Saturday, June* 11.—Very little doing either day. Some skirmishing on Bate's and Walker's front, which grew quite brisk on Saturday afternoon. The enemy evidently are making an effort to take Pine Mountain, held by Bate, in advance of our main line. Reported that the enemy has been re-enforced by Smith's corps from the Mississippi River, and that a heavy column is approaching on the Cassville and Marietta road. Cheatham's division is taken from the fortifications and started toward the right. Rain! rain!! rain!!!

Sunday, June 12.—We did not move on account of the incessant rain.

Monday, June 13.—We take Cantey's position in the trenches, he moving to the right. Rain.

Tuesday, June 14.—The weather cleared up and we went to work strengthening our position. The skirmishing, which had almost ceased while it rained, again commenced. Lieutenant-General Polk was killed to-day by the enemy's artillery while on the outpost of Bate's position, on Pine Mountain. At night regiment was ordered to retire from the hill, it being regarded as a dangerous position, and being threatened by the enemy in the rear.

No. 605.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Maney, C. S. Army, commanding Cheatham's Division, of operations August 31.

HDQRS. CHEATHAM'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Palmetto, Ga., September 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit following report of part taken by this division in the engagement of 31st of August last near Jonesborough, Ga.:

The division numbered about 3,400 effective, and was composed of Strahl's, Maney's, Vaughan's, Wright's, and Gist's brigades, commanded, respectively, in the order named by Col. A. J. Kellar, Col. George C. Porter, Brig. Gen. George W. Gordon, Brig. Gen. John C. Carter, and Col. James McCullough.

By a night march from position near East Point the command reached Jonesborough on the morning of the 31st, the head of the column arriving between 8 and 9 a. m., and within an hour after Porter's, Gordon's, Carter's, and McCullough's commands were formed in line from right to left, in the order mentioned, on west side of the village, some 200 yards in rear of and as support to Cleburne's and Bate's divisions, which constituted the front line of this corps, Bate's division on the right and Cleburne's on the left. Kellar's command immediately on arriving was detached from me and ordered to report to Major-General Brown, commanding Bate's division, as support to his extreme right brigade. The position of my remaining brigades was sharply to the left of the front line's center. Soon after my command was in position I was called with my brigade commanders to headquarters of Major-General Cleburne, commanding Hardee's corps, to receive instructions and orders for the action, which, in substance, were: The front line was to advance, swinging to the right, dressing on the right and touching to the left or wheeling flank. I was to follow in line at distance of 400 or 500 yards in rear, conforming to movement of the front line and supporting or re-enforcing it as necessity arose. Attention to good order in the movement was particularly enjoined, and for this object frequent halts were directed to rectify and preserve alignment. The orders were clear and distinct for vigorous attack and to force the enemy back across Flint River. Shortly after my command was in position indicated one of enemy's batteries in the direction of our right opened, and at intervals continued an enfilading fire upon it until our advance commenced. Casualties from this, however, were but few.

About 3.30 p. m. our movement against the enemy commenced. At this time my own and the line I was supporting were facing al-

most due west. The swing to the right directed would, when completed, change the facing to the north. Soon after the movement began I observed Brown's command (Bate's division) on the right of the front line to be swinging to the right, while Cleburne's division, on the left, under Brigadier-General Lowrey, continued to advance directly forward. The result of this was soon to create a gap in the line between the two divisions. Almost at the instant our forward movement commenced, the enemy opened an active shelling from several batteries, and shortly afterward engagement with small-arms commenced on the right of Brown's line, which was nearest the enemy, and seemed extending rapidly along toward the left. Lowrey still continuing to advance directly forward without swinging, it was evident the gap in the line already created must be increased, and, besides, in conforming to his movement and under the order to touch to the left, my own line was being carried in that direction and away from what appeared the main action. To avoid this and at same time prevent the exposure which would ensue to both divisions in front, respectively, on their left and right flanks, I directed my two right brigades (Porter's and Gordon's) to rapidly take position on the left and in prolongation of Brown's line, and thus fill the gap in the front line. At same time staff officers were dispatched to superintend and secure the swinging of my two left brigades to the right, that my whole command, if necessity arose, might be directed in concert. While awaiting for a short time the return of one of my messengers to the left, I was joined on the field by General Cleburne, to whom I stated the dispositions just ordered, and, with his approval, proceeded to take personal supervision of the two brigades directed to the front line. On my way with this purpose, and a very few moments after parting with General Cleburne, I was ordered, through a staff officer from him, "to swing my whole division to the right and attack the enemy in flank or rear." Staff officers were instantly sent to press forward my two left brigades to junction with the two right ones. For execution of this order and with the object of getting what information could be had as to the ground to be passed and strength and position of the enemy, I moved directly to my right, which had already been considerably advanced in the new direction to be taken. Portions of Brown's command were soon met passing back, who stated they had just been repulsed by the enemy, whom they found in heavy force and behind strong intrenchments. Upon this information I hastened forward and soon joined the right of Porter's brigade with Gordon's, being in prolongation to the left of Brown's line, a large portion of which, after its repulse, had reformed under cover of woods on my right, and was holding position some 350 yards from enemy's works. The contest before the enemy's works was a short one, and, in point of fact, these two brigades had not been able to reach the front line before its repulse was completed, and their instructions having been to take position on the left of Brown's line to fill the gap in the front line caused by the diverging courses, as has been indicated, of the two divisions composing it, their commanders felt it their duty to conform to the movement of that line, and not, under the circumstances, to press assault upon the enemy's works unless in concert with the front line or other troops, or by reason of additional orders, and had sent an officer (Captain Locke) to advise me of this, and also as to the force, position, and intrenchments of the enemy. Captain Locke missed seeing me, but, as I have since

learned, proceeded to General Cleburne, and made directly to him the report intended for me, though, it may be proper to add, this was neither directed or suggested by those who sent him. The condition of affairs at the time my two right brigades reached the front line, and also at the moment of my arrival, was our attack upon the enemy seemed suspended; firing, with exception of scattering shot and some artillery discharges, having ceased along our entire line, and the enemy was reported endeavoring to follow up the repulse he had given, voices of their officers being heard urging them forward from their trenches, with assurances of easy victory. Porter's and Gordon's brigades having advanced about one mile were in line upon a ridge crest, under cover of a skirt of timber bordering an extensive open field in their front. Through this, on a parallel with my line, and at about an average distance of 350 yards, were the enemy's works, running almost due east and west, in some parts covered with both abatis and palisade obstructions, and at all points with one or the other. The works continued through the open field in direction of my left, considerably beyond the front that could have been occupied by my entire command in single line, and ended apparently in a swamp or creek bottom, covered densely with wood and entangled undergrowth. Two batteries were distinctly developed immediately in my front. Carter's brigade, though not fully up, was in view and moving into line on the left of Gordon, but McCullough's, by far the largest brigade of the division, was not yet in sight. The delay of this arose from the fact that being on the extreme left, or wheeling flank, it not only had by far the greatest distance to move, but the ground it had to pass was rough, and in many places covered with an entanglement of timber undergrowth and brush, through which it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass with rapidity or in order. With a single exception, however, my staff had at different times been sent to press forward the left, and I knew it was being brought up as rapidly as possible. In this condition, my order being to attack with my "whole division," and myself convinced the whole was necessary to afford reasonable chances of success, I deemed it best to await the arrival of all my command and make concerted effort with it rather than increase the risk of repulse and failure by attacking in detail and with only a part; and, further, my order being to attack the enemy "in flank or rear," and not knowing but expectation of his exposure in this particular was the inducement and reason for the order, I felt it proper, probably highly important, that my immediate commander should be advised of enemy's formidable and apparently thorough preparation against attack at this point, especially as it was probable this information could be imparted before all my command could arrive and be gotten in position for engagement. For this purpose, my own staff having not yet rejoined me, and knowing nothing of Captain Locke having gone to General Cleburne, I sent Captain Porter, assistant adjutant-general of Porter's command, to advise General Cleburne of affairs, and with information that I was then awaiting arrival of my entire command to make assault, unless there was a change of orders. But in view of enemy's strength and preparation at this, and our apparent cessation of attack at all other points, asked, if practicable, that some additional force be sent to cover my command if repulsed, or secure full advantage of the success if, after carrying the works, it should be too much weakened to effectively press the enemy farther. Mean time, that existing orders might be

executed to the best advantage and without delay beyond the arrival of McCullough's command while awaiting this, brigade commanders present were assembled that I might learn of them which, if any, particular part of enemy's position in their front was most favorable for assault. My impression, however, as already formed, was unchanged by this. Each thought the position without material difference in the strength of its parts, enemy's works being about same distance from our line at all points, and the ground in front of all alike, an open field, affording no cover for approach, and commanded about equally in all parts by the batteries developed. Such being the condition, and the ground immediately to my right—the same from which the left of Brown's command in single line had been repulsed—being well covered with timber, extending, apparently, fully up to the enemy's position, I concluded it best to change my formation from single to double lines and make attack over this, instead of attempting it across the open ground in my front. McCullough's command, which had just come up, was moved by the right flank to the rear of my right brigade, the purpose being, when this was in position, to pass the whole division by same movement under cover of the woods on my right, and then, joining Carter's brigade to McCullough's for a second line, attack the enemy's works in this formation; but before McCullough was in position, and, I think, before my messenger, Captain Porter, even had time to reach General Cleburne with communication as to affairs, I received an order from General Cleburne not to assault the enemy in his works, and to hold my division intact.

I have stated at the time my two first brigades arrived from the reserve upon the front line the repulse of the front line had taken place, and have also mentioned the circumstances under which Captain Locke, as a messenger from the commanders of these, reported to General Cleburne. I cannot say if the order not to attack the enemy in his works was made on account of this report, or because it was at the time deemed necessary to hold all troops, which had not been broken, ready to prevent the repulse we had sustained being pressed by the enemy to more serious disaster. Shortly after receiving the order not to attack the works, I was advised by General Cleburne, through one of his staff, that he was then withdrawing his own division, under General Lowrey, from my left, and that I must make my dispositions accordingly. On this instruction one regiment of McCullough's command was directed to be deployed, extending toward the swamp on my left, and with this established for observation to advise of and protect against any movement of enemy upon or around my left flank, my command kept position until I was directed by General Cleburne to withdraw to the position near Jonesborough, from which I had advanced. This movement was completed about 10 o'clock at night, and under instructions the command was supplied with its implements for intrenching.

Brigade commanders have my thanks and commendation for courage, zeal, and efficiency. The staff with me on the field were: Major Ingram, assistant adjutant-general; Major Vaulx, assistant inspector-general; Capt. M. B. Pilcher, assistant quartermaster; Mr. Abbot Robertson, and Frank Porterfield, volunteers from Major-General Cheatham's personal staff. The large experience of some and high gallantry and promptness of all these were of great aid to me in the movements and management of the command.

I feel it due to say in behalf of the division as a whole that all orders upon them were executed with the cheerfulness of patriots and steadiness of veterans.

List of casualties have been furnished, and accompanying reports of brigade commanders are referred to for minute particulars.

Very respectfully,

GEO. MANEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 606.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Carter, C. S. Army, commanding Cheatham's division, of operations September 1.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
September 3, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the part taken by this division in the action of the 1st instant near Jonesborough, Ga.:

About 9 p. m. of the 31st of August I assumed temporary command of this division. At that time the division was lying in the second line. About 2 a. m. of the 1st instant the division of Major-General Cleburne, which was in the first line, was moved to the right. This division promptly occupied the space which had been occupied by Major-General Cleburne's division. As soon as we took position in the first line we immediately proceeded to strengthen the earth-works previously constructed. About 2 p. m. of the 1st instant I received an order from Major-General Cleburne, commanding corps, to send "one brigade to the right of the line to report to Brigadier-General Lewis." I executed the order. Very soon afterward I received another order from Major-General Cleburne, commanding corps, to send another brigade to the right of the line. I executed this order. Immediately after this I received another order from Major-General Cleburne, commanding corps, to send another brigade to the right of the line. I executed the order. Brigadier-General Gordon's brigade was sent and took position on the left of the railroad. Very soon after this the two remaining brigades of this division were ordered by Major-General Cleburne, commanding corps, to the right of the line. I immediately moved these brigades as ordered. Maney's brigade took position on the right and Strahl's brigade was placed in position. I reported to Maj. C. Benham, assistant adjutant-general to Major-General Cleburne. I was directed by him to take command of Maney's, Gist's, and my brigades, which were on the right of the railroad. After this there was no fighting of any consequence. At 11 p. m. of the 1st instant the division was withdrawn.

I am greatly indebted to the staff officers of this division for their efficient aid. We return thanks to God for our safety.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CARTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major BENHAM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. to Major-General Cleburne, Comdg. Corps.

No. 607.

Reports of Col. Ellison Capers, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Infantry, Gist's brigade, of operations May 6–July 18 and September 1.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS.,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 10, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with the late order from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the operations of the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers during the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, embraced between the 6th of May and the 18th of July last.

By the organization of the Army of Tennessee, in winter quarters at Dalton, the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers was attached to Gist's brigade, Walker's division, Hardee's corps. The brigade was composed of three regiments and a battalion, viz, the Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth South Carolina Regiments, the Forty-sixth Georgia, and the Eighth Georgia Battalion.

During the winter of 1863–'64 we were comfortably quartered in huts, located on the Spring Place road, about two miles east of Dalton. The drill and discipline of the regiment were carefully observed, especially in the early spring, and when the campaign opened in May Gist's brigade was in fine condition for the work before it, and no part of it in better trim than the Twenty-fourth.

The appearance of the enemy in front of Tunnel Hill on the 5th of May was the signal for breaking up our encampment, and on the 6th we marched out of winter quarters. Walker's division marched through Dalton into Crow's Valley, and took position in support of troops holding Mill Creek Gap. We were bivouacked in line, and except to supply details for picket duty we were not engaged with the enemy until the 9th, when Company I, of the Twenty-fourth, became involved in a sharp skirmish under the following circumstances: The pickets of the Sixty-third Georgia, Mercer's brigade, being pressed back in our front, the general directed me to send forward a company to their support. I detailed Company I for the duty. Captain Wever, though quite sick and very lame, led his company gallantly against the enemy's picket-line and drove it back, regaining the ground lost. Lieutenant Tillman was slightly wounded, 2 of the company killed, and 6 others more or less severely wounded in this affair. About 9 o'clock I withdrew Company I from the front, and at 10 o'clock the Twenty-fourth marched with the brigade through Dalton on the Resaca road. The march was continued rapidly all night, the brigade arriving near Resaca about 8 o'clock on the 10th. A force of the enemy, since known to have been McPherson's corps, had marched past the left of our position at Dalton and taken possession of Snake Creek Gap, opposite to Resaca and some miles distant from that place. On the day of the 10th, and during that night, the regiment, with the brigade, was held constantly in readiness to move to the support of the troops opposing the enemy in Snake Creek Gap, but we did not leave our bivouac until early on the morning of the 11th, when we crossed the Oostenaula, and marched to a point on the railroad, half way between Resaca and Calhoun. It was understood that a force had marched down the west side of the Oostenaula, and that this force might cross the river and readily reach the railroad at

Calhoun. The Twenty-fourth was camped on the railroad opposite Gideon's Ford, and within half a mile of the river. On the 14th the enemy was reported crossing in force at McGinnis' Ferry, which is about a mile below Gideon's Ford. The Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers was in front of McGinnis' Ferry, on the road leading from the ferry to Calhoun, the distance from the ferry to the town being a short mile. The general ordered the Twenty-fourth to march rapidly to the support of the Sixteenth, which order was promptly obeyed. Arriving near the ferry, after a rapid march of about three miles, we found the Sixteenth retiring slowly before the force of the enemy, which had crossed. Colonel McCullough, commanding the Sixteenth, reported to me a strong force in his front, with artillery. After conferring further with him I deemed it best to move at once against the force, which was then advancing into a wood in our front. Deploying, and moving up to the Sixteenth, which had meanwhile halted, and was firing into the woods, I ordered a charge in concert with the Sixteenth. We easily drove the enemy back to the river, under cover of his artillery, which was posted on the hill on the west side, and under its fire the enemy recrossed, in our sight. Not a man was hit in the Twenty-fourth, though there were some casualties in the Sixteenth. I have no idea of the enemy's loss, though I am satisfied our fire galled him at the river. After this affair the Twenty-fourth returned to its position opposite Gideon's Ford, and remained on duty there, watching the river, until the afternoon of the next day, the 15th, when the brigade was ordered back to Resaca to re-enforce the center of General Johnston's line. The roar of battle at Resaca urged our march, and the men moved with alacrity to the duty assigned them. Arriving at the pontoon over the Oostenaula, at Resaca, we found it under the fire of the enemy's artillery, posted on an eminence immediately opposite the extreme left of our semi-circular line, the bridge being in rear of the center of the line. Gist's brigade was in advance of Walker's division, the Twenty-fourth leading. We were the first to pass the bridge. Officers and men behaved with steady courage, and not a man in the regiment was hurt while crossing, and only 7 men were wounded in the other commands of the brigade. We moved up to the rear of our center, Walker's division being put in line immediately in rear of Cheatham's. Here we remained for the rest of the day under fire and in reserve. No casualties. About 11 o'clock at night the army left Resaca, and our division recrossed the Oostenaula, marching back through Calhoun to a point south of Ootenaloga Creek, on the Rome road. The Oothkaloga flows west and empties into the Oostenaula near Tanner's Ferry (called also Lay's Ferry), about two miles from Calhoun, southwest. Hardee's corps went into bivouac early on the 16th, on the Rome road, with the right on the Oothkaloga, the line facing west, and covering advances from Tanner's and McGinnis' Ferries. The enemy had crossed in force at Tanner's Ferry, and our pickets had been driven back until the line of bivouac was under artillery fire. About 2 o'clock General Hardee ordered General Walker to drive the enemy's advance back by re-enforcing his pickets. The Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers and the First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Major Shaaff, were detailed for this duty, and I was charged by General Gist with its execution. I placed Major Shaaff on the left of the Twenty-fourth and directed him to move by his left flank perpendicularly to my line, covered by a wood, and

beyond it by a hedge-row, and arriving beyond the right of the enemy and to his rear to halt, face to his right, and wait until I moved forward. As soon as the Twenty-fourth had advanced near enough to begin the charge I directed Shaaff to charge with a yell, coming up on the right rear of the enemy, while I assaulted him in front. As soon as the Sharpshooters got into the position described above, I ordered the Twenty-fourth forward immediately on the enemy's line, in full view, on the elevated ground in front. The regiment marched out into the open field as if on parade, and, coming under the fire of the force before us, I rode forward and ordered the charge. At the same moment almost Major Shaaff's battalion gave a shout and came out into the field to the rear and right of our foe. Both commands behaved in the most admirable order, and the enemy, after firing wildly over us, broke into a precipitous retreat, the battery narrowly escaping capture. We took a few prisoners, the knapsacks of the cannoneers, and freed our line of the annoyance to which it had been subjected by the proximity of this force. I re-established the pickets, and while engaged in so doing, received the general's order to bring the Twenty-fourth and the Sharpshooters back to the bivouac.

We lost 9 killed, 30 wounded, and 2 missing in the Twenty-fourth. I have no record of Major Shaaff's loss, and have no report to make of the enemy's loss, but the estimate hastily formed on the field. I think the number of prisoners was about 20, and from their reports and what I saw on the field, I estimated the enemy's loss at the time at 2 to our 1. Major Hill, of the Twenty-fourth, being on picket duty, Capt. T. C. Morgan, Company K, acted as major of the Twenty-fourth, and was severely wounded in the charge. Sergt. Maj. J. B. Dotterer was also severely wounded in the chest. I had the honor to receive the personal thanks of the lieutenant-general and to extend his compliments to Major Shaaff.

On the 17th of May our corps marched toward Adairsville, and bivouacked near that place. On the 18th the march was resumed through Kingston toward Cassville, going into bivouac two miles from the latter place. Early on the 19th the corps was formed in two lines of battle, and the commanding general published an order of battle. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in our ranks as the men and officers saw the army formed for battle. Hardee's corps was on the left of the general line, Walker's division in the center of the corps, and Gist's brigade on the left of the division. The Twenty-fourth [South Carolina] and Forty-sixth Georgia were in the front and the Sixteenth [South Carolina] and Eighth Georgia Battalion in the rear line of the brigade. The general line ran about east and west, and our position was in an open field west of the railroad, the ground sloping down in our front for a quarter of a mile and then gradually rising to the crest on which the enemy were slowly forming. It was about 2 o'clock before he developed his force, and we moved forward. After advancing to the foot of the slope our lines were halted, the enemy being in full view about three-quarters of a mile, and apparently in some confusion in taking up their positions. Our detention soon became very painful, and the reason for it wholly unaccountable. We must have been in this position half an hour when General Gist, in person, gave me the hour from his watch and ordered me to retire the front line precisely at 4 o'clock. At the moment the entire corps faced by the rear rank and moved in beautiful order to the rear, the enemy not firing a shot

at us. We marched back a mile and intrenched our position, expecting an attack every hour. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, while sleeping on our arms, we were surprised with an order to march, and very soon thereafter the command was crossing the Etowah in our rear. We went into bivouac on the Allatoona road about two miles from the river. Here we rested until the 24th, when our division marched toward Dallas, camping near that place. On the 25th, we moved back on the Allatoona road to New Hope Church, and took position in rear and in support of General Stewart's division, of Hood's corps. Late in the afternoon Hooker's corps attacked General Stewart and a severe conflict followed until after dark. We were not engaged, though we had 1 officer and 5 men wounded.

On the 1st of June our division was moved to the left of the general line, and took up a position in support of General Bate's division before Dallas. On the night of the 4th we again changed our position, marching on the Lost Mountain road to the neighborhood of Gilgal Church. Here we were in bivouac several days, and the men were greatly refreshed by the rest. On the 9th of June the corps formed a line of battle in rear of Pine Mountain, General Bate's division being in position on the mountain. On the 15th and 16th the line of battle was again changed, the enemy not being in view, and on the 19th Walker's division was put in position south and west of Kenesaw Mountain, in front of Marietta. We formed the right of Hardee's corps, French's division, of Polk's corps, being on our right and on the mountain. The Twenty-fourth touched the left of French's division, and occupied Hardee's extreme right. The line was strongly intrenched with head logs on the work, and obstructions in front. The enemy appeared in force on the 20th, and pressed up against our pickets. The fighting on the picket-line was severe all day, Company I being the only company of the Twenty-fourth engaged. The enemy established his line of battle about 300 yards in our front, and his fire, both of small-arms and artillery, was so constant and severe that the men had to keep close behind the work, and constantly on the watch. Major O'Neill, the gallant commander of our brigade pickets, and the major of the Sixteenth [South Carolina], was killed while maintaining the integrity of our picket-line. The weather was very bad, and the position of the troops behind the works most uncomfortable. On the 24th the enemy in our front attempted to drive in the picket-line with a line of battle, but by the general's order I moved my regiment forward, and deployed it so as to cover the whole brigade front, and we repelled the assaults and maintained the line. The fighting was incessant, and the men got but little rest. In the fight of the 24th we captured a sharpshooter who had a small looking-glass attached to the butt of his musket, so that he could sit behind his breast-work, perfectly protected, with his back to us, and by looking into his glass, sight along the barrel of his piece. On the 27th of June, early in the morning, the enemy began a general shelling of our line. About 9.30 o'clock he moved gallantly forward to a general assault. Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy came on to the assault of our position. The steady fire of our line, and the raking artillery fire which General French sent down our front from his batteries upon our right, repelled every charge, and finally drove the enemy back to his fortifications. But he succeeded by dark in fixing his line of battle within 100 yards

of our position, and poured in a galling fire of musketry. We could have no pickets, and the men were constantly firing and watching. For one week we held our position under this fire, and on the night of the 2d of July, after thirteen days of unceasing exertion, fighting, and watching, we retired from the position, the Twenty-fourth having lost 1 officer and 9 men killed, 4 officers and 27 men wounded, and 16 men captured; total loss at Kenesaw, 57. Our next position was taken near Smyrna Church, about five miles south of Marietta. The enemy pressed forward, and annoyed us on the 3d by artillery fire while we were intrenching our position. One man was killed and 1 wounded by this fire. On the 4th of July we were under a constant fire of artillery, but the enemy's line of battle did not come nearer than a mile from our position. On the night of the 4th we again retired from the position we had strongly fortified, and marched on the Atlanta road to a position some five miles to our rear. Except to furnish a detail for picket duty, the Twenty-fourth was not called on for service in this position, and remained in bivouac until the 9th of July, when the regiment marched with the army and crossed the Chattahoochee River near the railroad bridge. The corps went into bivouac in line about two miles from the river, sending out details for picket duty at the river. We lost three men on the river wounded by the enemy from the opposite side. On the 17th of July the commanding general published an address to the army, and announced that he would attack General Sherman's army so soon as it should cross the Chattahoochee. It was understood that the enemy was crossing at Roswell Factory beyond the right flank of the army and east of Peach Tree Creek, which empties into the Chattahoochee a mile or two east of the railroad bridge. I had the honor to read the commanding general's address to the brigade, and to congratulate the command upon the prospect of successful battle. The order of battle was received with enthusiasm, and the most confident spirit prevailed. Next day, the 18th, while we were forming to march from our bivouacs to the right a rumor prevailed that General Johnston had been removed from command, and after we had marched some distance on the road to Atlanta a courier handed me a circular order from General Hood, announcing General Johnston's removal and assuming command. Shortly after the farewell address of General Johnston was received and read to the regiment. It is due to truth to say that the reception of these orders produced the most despondent feelings in my command. The loss of the commanding general was felt to be irreparable. Continuing the march and passing by his headquarters Walker's division passed at the shoulder, the officers saluting, and most of the latter and hundreds of the men taking off their hats. It had been proposed to halt and cheer, but General Johnston hearing our intention requested that the troops march by in silence. We marched across the railroad and went into bivouac east of the Peach Tree road, some three miles from Atlanta. And thus closed the campaign under General Johnston's command.

From May 6 to July 18, inclusive, the Twenty-fourth had been constantly on duty. During this period we had been constantly in the presence of the enemy, fighting, on picket, in the breast-works, or covering the brigade in retreat.

The month of June was characterized by incessant rain, and the marching and work in the mud were most distressing to the men and officers. Our bivouacs were always in line of battle, often in the

trenches, and we seldom got a night's rest. At Kenesaw Mountain, particularly, we got but little rest, and for the last five days none at all. But the pluck and spirit of the regiment never failed, and I am happy to report that not a single man deserted his colors during this trying ordeal.

The field and staff officers of the Twenty-fourth have been active and most efficient in their duties, and given me every assistance in their power.

Maj. D. F. Hill has since fallen on the field, and the entire regiment deplores his loss.

To our chaplain, the Rev. F. Auld, we owe our thanks for his constant and faithful services.

The following table will show our losses during the campaign:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.
Dalton	1	9	.....
Calhoun	9	30	2
New Hope	.....	6	.....
Kenesaw and Pine Mountains	10	31	16
Smyrna	1	1	.....
Chattahoochee	.....	3	.....
Total	21	80	18

Total loss in the Twenty-fourth during the campaign from May 6 to July 18, 119. This does not include the sick. I have no report of the men sent to hospitals, and cannot, therefore, report accurately their number, but estimate that of those reported on the sick-list from time to time, at least fifty men were sent to the rear by the surgeons during the seventy-two days included in this report.

The effective strength of the Twenty-fourth on May 6 was 545 men, with a full complement of officers, and on July 18 we had 385 men for duty.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLISON CAPERS,
Colonel Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers.

Maj. B. B. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH REGT. SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS.,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I submit herewith a report of the part borne by my regiment in the recent engagement in front of Jonesborough on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The brigade, having been ordered from the left of the corps at 1 p. m. to the extreme right, was placed in position by the lieutenant-general in person on the right and east of the railroad, the left resting on the railroad cut, which at that point was some eight or ten feet deep, the formation of the brigade being in one rank. Our line ran through a thick undergrowth and wood near the railroad and was entirely without fortifications. The Second Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Major Whiteley, occupied the left of the brigade, resting in the railroad cut, and the Twenty-fourth came next, the

Sixteenth South Carolina next, and the Forty-sixth Georgia on the right. Lieutenant-General Hardee directed me to make my position as strong as possible, and told me that he relied upon our brigade to hold the right of his line. The men climbed up the small trees, bent them over, and using pockets knives to cut across the trunks, succeeded in half an hour in making a first rate abatis of little trees, interlaced thickly and held by half their thickness to the stumps. Along my line I brought up rails and logs from the rear and made a tolerable breast-work. As we were bent back to cover the right of the corps the direction of my line exposed us to an enfilade from the other side of the railroad cut, and to protect my companies against this I built traverses of logs on the left of my left companies. These proved our salvation. Rapid firing began in my front about 4 o'clock, and in half an hour my skirmishers came in, closely followed by the assaulting line of the enemy. The assault seemed directed mainly against the positions on the right and left of the railroad, and only reached to the center of the Twenty-fourth. It was handsomely repulsed, Maj. D. F. Hill directing the fire of the companies on the left with splendid effect. Again at 5.30 o'clock the enemy moved forward along the entire front of the Twenty-fourth. I fired by rank, and rapidly, and the movement was checked; but on the west side of railroad the firing was heavy and the fighting continuous, and I soon saw that the position on that side had been carried, the enemy occupying the works. Unfortunately, the battalion of sharpshooters was retired just at this moment without orders from brigade headquarters, and the enemy promptly moved up on our side and occupied Whiteley's works, firing wildly over my left, now protected by my traverses. During this fire Hill was killed and many of our men wounded. An assault being made from the front, Companies B (Lieutenant Easterling), G (Lieutenant Beckham), and K (Lieutenant Seigler), were driven from my left after a gallant stand. Beckham being nearest me I ordered him to rally his company at once and retake his place before it would be too late. He responded with his usual gallantry, and assisted by yourself and my adjutant, Lieutenant Holmes, I rallied my men, and we retook our position, occupying the traverses on the left. For the gallant assistance offered by yourself and by Lieutenants Holmes, Beckham, and Easterling in effecting this I felt myself greatly indebted. Seeing the urgent necessity of driving the enemy from the position of the Sharpshooters, which brought them right on us, Major Smith and Lieutenants Beckham and Easterling charged them with Companies B and G, and after a close fight drove them entirely out of our works. Meanwhile Major Whiteley brought up his battalion and reoccupied his position in the railroad cut. Companies B, G, and K now resumed their place in line, and the firing lulled, the enemy in my front retiring to the bottom of the hill. While we were fighting on the left, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones directed the firing of the center and right of the Twenty-fourth, and repulsed every assault of the enemy. It is to be noted that the assault did not reach the two regiments to the right of mine, and that the heaviest attack was on my left and at the railroad. The firing of the enemy for the most part was wild and entirely over us. I attribute this to the confusion in his advance and attack caused by our abatis, for there was no lack of spirit in his assaults. Our small loss in killed and wounded is attributed to this wild firing on the enemy's part. From our prison-

ers we learned that the troops assaulting us belonged to General Jeff. C. Davis' division. I have counted over 200 graves in our front, most of them marked. The battle began about 4.30 p. m. and lasted until dark. At midnight the lieutenant-general in person, with his staff, rode up to our position and did me the honor to return his thanks for our conduct, and gave directions for our retirement. In half an hour after, by the order of the colonel commanding the brigade, the Twenty-fourth marched out from our position, and in advance of the brigade reached Lovejoy's by daylight, and went at once to work on the new line formed there.

In the action at Jonesborough the regiment sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Maj. D. F. Hill. He fell while endeavoring to arrest the retirement of the sharpshooters on my left, shot through the heart by one of the enemy from behind our own works. A cool, brave man, and a good soldier, Major Hill's loss is deplored by every man and officer of his regiment.

I beg to note especially the gallant conduct of Maj. B. B. Smith, assistant adjutant-general; of my adjutant, Lieutenant Holmes, and Lieutenants Easterling, Beckham, and Seigler, who gave me every assistance, and in the most handsome manner rallied and led the men in our hard fight to retake the position we at first lost and that given up by the Second Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters.

With the greatest satisfaction I report the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers in the engagement as meriting the highest approval.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLISON CAPERS,
Colonel Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers.

Maj. B. B. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Gist's Brigade.

No. 608.

Report of Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 7–27.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
Baugh's House, near Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.

GENERAL [HARDEE]: In compliance with the request expressed in your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to report the operations of my division from the beginning of the current campaign to the date of General Joseph E. Johnston's being relieved from the command of this army.*

On the 7th of May, 1864, the enemy advanced, with heavy masses of infantry and other arms, toward Rocky Face Gap, near Dalton. It was understood he was also advancing upon the Cleveland road. My division at this time was intrenched upon Mill Creek, on the middle Spring Place road. The next day, the 8th of May, I was ordered to go with dispatch to Dug Gap, a pass in Rocky Face Ridge, five miles southwest of Dalton, then being heavily attacked by Hooker's corps. I was to take Lowrey's and Granbury's brigades. I arrived there after a rapid march, which was rendered

*See note in brackets, at end of this report, p. 726.

very severe by the extreme heat of the summer and the steep acclivity of the ridge, about an hour before sundown. Reaching the gap (Dug Gap) in person, while my command was still at the foot of the ridge, I found the First and Second Arkansas Cavalry, dismounted, and Grigsby's brigade of Kentucky cavalry holding the position. They had gallantly repulsed every assault. The fight was still going on, and some anxiety was felt (you yourself were present) lest the overwhelming numbers of the enemy might carry the position before my command could ascend the hill. The Arkansans and Kentuckians held it firmly, however, until I placed Lowrey and Granbury in position, which was done by night-fall. With night the enemy remitted his attack, and everything was quiet. On the morning of the 9th my pickets were advanced to the extreme base of the ridge on its west face. Many of the enemy's dead were found, and some wounded, who were brought in and cared for. Most of the wounded belonged to Buschbeck's brigade, Geary's division, Hooker's corps. A great many small-arms were collected and brought in also. The enemy did not attack during the day. His forces were plainly in view in the valley. Their numbers, however, could not be estimated, as the valley had only a small portion of cleared land. Some prisoners were taken during the day.

At about 1 a. m. on the 10th I received orders to move to the junction of the Sugar Valley and Dug Gap roads. At that point further orders were communicated to me to move toward Resaca. Leaving Colonel Williamson with his Arkansas troops in the gap (Grigsby had been sent to Snake Creek Gap) I moved accordingly within a mile of that place (Resaca) on the railroad. I remained here two or three hours, when I returned by your command to Dug Gap, arriving about sundown. My division was now together. Receiving orders during the night I marched on the morning of the 11th, starting at 7 o'clock, upon the Sugar Valley road in the direction of Resaca. This movement was rendered necessary by the untoward circumstances of Snake Creek Gap not being adequately occupied to resist the heavy force thrown against it, under the sagacious and enterprising McPherson. How this gap, which opened upon our rear and line of communication, from which it was distant at Resaca only five miles, was neglected I cannot imagine. General Mackall, Johnston's chief of staff, told me it was the result of a flagrant disobedience of orders, by whom he did not say. Certainly the commanding general never could have failed to appreciate its importance. Its loss exposed us in the outset of the campaign to a terrible danger, and on the left forced us to retreat from a position where, if he adhered to his attack, we might have detained the enemy for months, destroying vast numbers of his men, perhaps prolonged the campaign until the wet season would have rendered operations in the field impracticable. As it was, if McPherson had hotly pressed his advantage, Sherman supporting him strongly with the bulk of his army, it is impossible to say what the enemy might not have achieved—more than probable a complete victory. But McPherson faltered and hung back, indeed after penetrating within a mile of Resaca he actually returned, because, as I understood, he was not supported, and feared if we turned back suddenly upon him from Dalton he would be cut off, as doubtless would have been the result. After a few miles I camped for several hours. In the afternoon I resumed the march, and halted about sundown at a point where a

new military road debouched into the Sugar Valley road, ten miles from Dalton. Determining upon a line of battle I camped for the night. At 7 next morning, the 12th, the cavalry skirmishers in advance of me on the Sugar Valley road were driven in. Making my dispositions as promptly as possible, and more in detail than I had been able to do the evening before, I threw up breast-works and awaited the enemy, who was reported advancing in line of battle. He did not attack, however. On the 13th I marched to Resaca and went into position on the crest of the ridge looking into a valley several hundred yards wide, formed by ——— Creek, which at this point was parallel with the railroad, and about a mile to the west of it. Here I covered myself with rifle-pits—Bate on my right, Cheatham on my left. During the 14th the enemy came into position on the ridge opposite to me, and opened a heavy fusilade. In the course of the afternoon he made several attempts to charge, but uniformly they were unhappy failures. In front of Brigadier-General Govan, one of his officers, supposed to be a general officer, was heard to address his troops, endeavoring to incite them to the charge. He told them amongst other things that they were the men who had taken Missionary Ridge, and that they could take this. But his eloquence was of no avail. His men came but a few paces into the open ground of the valley, when they retired precipitately under our fire. Toward evening the enemy's fire slackened into a few dropping shots.

Heavy musketry on my front early on the 15th gradually slackening until it was confined principally to sharpshooters, who were, however, quite troublesome. About 10 p. m. on the 15th, leaving my skirmishers in position, I withdrew from the works and crossed the Oostenaula River by the trestle bridge west of the railroad bridge. Halted at midnight within a few miles of Calhoun. About sunrise I proceeded to Calhoun with my division, and went into line, my left resting on the road leading to an unfinished bridge, my right stretching toward the railroad where it enters the town from the north. About 11 a. m. I was ordered to move to my left and rear to meet a force detached from the left of the position occupied by a body of the enemy lying on the left bank of the river, and held in check by Major-General Walker, commanding his own and Bate's divisions. This detachment was either directed against Calhoun or was seeking to get around Walker's right. I immediately threw forward Polk's brigade, formed Granbury's brigade as a second line behind him, and placed Govan's brigade in echelon on Polk's right. Lowrey's brigade I disposed on a hill in the angle between ——— Creek and the river. I also placed four rifle pieces on the hill so as to enfilade the main body of the enemy in front of Walker. My escort was directed to observe the road from Resaca to Calhoun. Polk became briskly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers after advancing but a short distance. The rifle pieces on the hill opened upon the enemy's right, enfilading his line. This fire seemed to throw him into great confusion. It was entirely unexpected. It would doubtless have proved very destructive, but, unfortunately, before I had had time to fire more than a very few rounds a dispatch was sent me from my pickets that the enemy was coming upon Calhoun, driving Wheeler, with his cavalry, steadily before him. Receiving orders in view of the exposure of my rear to this force, I withdrew my brigade and passed the creek. This was about 5 p. m. Here I found Major-General Walker in position. Placing Granbury on a small wooded hill on the bank of the creek, which commanded

the approach to the bridge and ford over the creek, with Polk on his right along the creek bottom, I threw up rifle-pits and upon the hill epaulements for a battery. Govan and Lowrey were sent some two miles or more upon the Adairsville road. Skirmishers were thrown well out on the Calhoun side of the creek, and a strong force placed so as to hold a position (on that side of the creek) which it was feared the enemy, now swinging to the right and feeling for Polk, who had withdrawn from their front, might occupy. This position would have given the enemy command of Walker's flank and rear. The enemy did not come up.

Soon after night I received orders to march toward Adairsville. Leaving Granbury in position to draw in his pickets when all had got away, and join me, I moved at 1 a. m. May 17. I arrived at Adairsville about daylight (17th), halting about two miles north of the town. About 3 p. m. the enemy appeared in some considerable force on the railroad, from Calhoun. Cheatham was placed in position on the crest of a ridge immediately confronting the enemy, his line crossing the railroad at right angles. My division was drawn up on the left of the road in two lines, in Cheatham's rear, about 800 yards distant—Polk and Granbury in the first line, Govan and Lowrey in the second. An open field, traversed by a creek with swampy margins, intervened between me and Cheatham; along my left ran a considerable creek. Much attention was paid to my left flank. It was strengthened by rifle-pits, as also were my two lines. Skirmishers were disposed along the creek on my left, stretching down to Cheatham's left. A regiment of Lowrey's was thrown across the creek to my left for further protection to that flank. This force (regiment) afterward gave place to Bate. The enemy attacked Cheatham, but my division was not engaged. Soon after night I attended, at your summons, at your headquarters, and received orders to retire. Cheatham was to lead; Bate to follow in half an hour; Walker in another half hour, and I to bring up the rear as soon as I could get to the road. Skirmishers were to be left in position until the corps had got away. By some misunderstanding these skirmishers were withdrawn at 2 o'clock, and came in before my command had filed into the road, thus leaving nothing between me and the enemy. Fortunately, however, an impenetrable fog enveloped the army and covered our movements. I reached Kingston during the early part of the 18th, and halted for some hours. Moving again, I marched until about 4 p. m. with three of my brigades to within two miles of Cassville. Polk was left in Kingston as a rear guard. The next morning, May 19, I went into position. Polk had come up. My line crossed the railroad at right angles. I held the left; Walker next on my right. About 3 p. m., attending with the other major-generals at your quarters, I received orders to send ambulances and ordnance trains to the rear of Cass Station, which was done. This was preparatory to withdrawing the whole line of the corps, a delicate operation in the presence of the enemy, but rendered imperative by his successful artillery practice on Walker's line, which was unavoidably exposed in an open field to the east of the railroad and resting on it. The withdrawal was successfully accomplished, however, the enemy not venturing to press. A new line was taken up a mile or two farther back, my part of which I proceeded to fortify most industriously. At an advanced hour in the night I received orders to move. Sending my ordnance train and the artillery serving with me, under Major Hotchkiss, in ad-

vance across the Etowah River by the bridge near the railroad crossing, under the guidance of my senior staff officer, I moved with the rest of the corps by ——— Bridge to Willford's Mill, on Pumpkin Vine Creek. Here I remained until Monday, the 23d of May, when I moved by Dyer's Tan-yard and Tanner's to the Dallas ——— road, six miles distant, and camped for the night. On the 24th, next day, I moved, via New Hope Church, to Powder Springs. On the 25th, at 3 a. m., I marched to Lyster's, retracing so far my steps of the day before. At Lyster's I turned to the right, and went a mile or so through the woods, making my headquarters at Darby's. I remained here under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, until about dark, when I received orders to move to New Hope Church, where Hood had been fighting for several hours. The night was intensely dark; it was impossible to distinguish the road. Being soon impeded by the rear of Walker's column I bivouacked and sent to you for instructions, in view of my embarrassment by the darkness and choked-up roads. About 10.30 p. m. I received orders to bivouac until 4 a. m. and then move to Maulding, on the Dallas-Atlanta road. I reached Maulding next morning (26th) at 6.30. Later in the day I moved to the right of the army to support Hindman. I got into position before sundown. I was now reporting to Lieutenant-General Hood. For an account of my operations while under command of General Hood, I submit the following report, made to that officer at that time:

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
Paulding County, Ga., May 30, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders, I submit the following account of the operations of my division on the afternoon and night of the 27th instant:

About 2 or 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 26th I arrived with my division on the extreme right of the then line of the army, when I was sent to support Major-General Hindman. At that point our lines, the general bearing of which was north and south, retired for a few yards to the east. In continuation of this retiring line I placed Polk's brigade (of my division) in and diagonally across it, upon a ridge in echelon by battalion to avoid an artillery enfilade from a neighboring position held by the enemy. Resting on Polk's right was placed Hotchkiss' artillery, consisting of four Napoleons, four Parrott guns, and four howitzers. Supporting Hotchkiss on the right was one regiment of Govan's, of my division. The remainder of my division was disposed in rear as a second line in support of Hindman's right brigades and my first line. Intrenchments were thrown up in the afternoon and night of the 26th and in the morning of the 27th. The position was in the main covered with trees and undergrowth, which served as a screen along our lines, concealed us, and were left standing as far as practicable for that purpose. On the morning of the 27th, at about 7 o'clock, Govan was sent to the north front on a reconnaissance, with directions to swing to the left in his advance. From time to time, while engaged in this reconnaissance, Govan sent me word that the enemy was moving to the right—his own left. At 11 a. m., upon my order to that effect, Govan came in, leaving his skirmishers about three-quarters of a mile in front. I at once placed him on the right of Polk, where he covered himself in rifle-pits. About 4 p. m., hearing that the enemy's infantry in line of battle were pressing the cavalry on my right (they had already driven in my skirmishers), I placed Granbury on Govan's right. He had but just gotten into position, and a dismounted cavalry force, in line behind a few disconnected heaps of stones loosely piled together, had passed behind him, when the enemy advanced. He showed himself first, having driven back my skirmishers, in the edge of an open field in front of Govan, about 400 yards across, where he halted and opened fire. From the point on the ridge where Govan's right and Granbury's left met, there made off a spur, which, at about 100 yards from it, turned sharply to the northeast, running then in a direction almost parallel with it and maintaining about an equal elevation. Between this spur and the parent ridge, beginning in front of Granbury's left, was a deep ravine, the side of which next to Granbury was very steep, with occasional benches of rock up to a line within thirty or forty yards of Gran-

bury's men, where it flattened into a natural glacis. This glacis was well covered with well grown trees and in most places with thick undergrowth. Here was the brunt of the battle, the enemy advancing along this front in numerous and constantly re-enforced lines. His men displayed a courage worthy of an honorable cause, pressing in steady throngs within a few paces of our men, frequently exclaiming, "Ah! damn you, we have caught you without your logs now." Granbury's men, needing no logs, were awaiting them, and throughout awaited them with calm determination, and as they appeared upon the slope slaughtered them with deliberate aim. The piles of his dead on this front, pronounced by the officers in this army who have seen most service to be greater than they had ever seen before, were a silent but sufficient eulogy upon Granbury and his noble Texans. In the great execution here done upon the enemy, Govan with his two right regiments, disdaining the enemy in his own front, who were somewhat removed, and Key with two pieces of artillery ran by hand upon my order to a convenient breach made in our breast-works, materially aided Granbury by a right-oblique fire which enfiladed the masses in his front. In front of a prolongation of Granbury's line and abutting upon his right was a field about 300 yards square. The enemy, driving back some cavalry, at this point advanced completely across the field and passed some forty or fifty yards in its rear. Here, however, they were confronted by the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas (consolidated), commanded by Colonel Baucum, hastily sent by Govan upon Granbury's request and representation of the exigency. In a sweeping charge Baucum drove the enemy from the ridge in his front, and with irresistible impetuosity forced him across the field and back into the woods, from which he had at first advanced. Here he fixed himself and kept up a heavy fire, aided by a deadly enfilade from the bottom of the ravine in front of Granbury. When Baucum was about to charge, Lowrey, of my division, who had been hastened up from his distant position upward of a mile and a half from my right as finally established, came into line, throwing his regiments in successively, as they unmasked themselves by their flank march. His arrival was most opportune, as the enemy was beginning to pour around Baucum's right. Colonel Adams, with the Thirty-third Alabama, which was the first of Lowrey's regiments to form into line, took position on Baucum's right and advanced with him, his seven left companies being in the field with Baucum, and his other four in the woods to the right. Baucum and Adams, finding themselves suffering from the enemy's direct and oblique fire, withdrew, passing over the open space of the field behind them. The right companies of Adams, which were in the woods, retired to a spur which rises from the easterly edge of the field about 200 yards from its southerly edge, where Baucum's and Adams' left companies rested. Here they halted. Captain Dodson, with fine judgment perceiving the importance of the position—it would have given the enemy an enfilading fire upon Granbury, which would have dislodged him—and making his company the basis of alignment for the remainder of Lowrey's, now coming into position. This retrogade movement across the field was not attended with loss as might have been expected, the enemy not advancing as it was made. It was mistaken, however, for a repulse, and some of my staff officers hearing that my line had broken hastened forward Quarles' brigade, of Stewart's division, just then providentially sent up by General Hood to re-establish it. Lowrey, being under the same impression, detached his two right regiments (which had not been engaged) under Colonels Tison and Hardcastle, and had them quickly formed in support of Baucum and Adams. The error, however, was soon discovered, and my line being ascertained to remain in its integrity, Quarles' brigade was conducted to the rear of Lowrey, and formed as a second line. The Fourth Louisiana, Colonel Hunter, finding itself opposite an interval between the two regiments of Lowrey's line (caused by Baucum's resting closer upon Granbury on his return from the advance, than he had done at first), under the immediate superintendence of General Quarles, advanced with great spirit into the field, halted, and delivered a very effective fire upon the enemy in his front. After some minutes Quarles withdrew this regiment and formed it behind the field, where they continued their fire across it. General Quarles and his brigade have my thanks. During these movements the battle continued to rage on Granbury's front, and was met with unflagging spirit. About the time of Quarles getting into position night came on, when the combat lulled. For some hours afterward a desultory dropping fire, with short, vehement bursts of musketry, continued, the enemy lying in great numbers immediately in front of portions of my line, and so near it that their footsteps could be distinctly heard. About 10 p. m. I ordered Granbury and Lowrey to push forward skirmishers and scouts to learn the state of things in their respective fronts. Granbury, finding it impossible to advance his skirmishers until he had cleared his front of the enemy lying up against it, with my consent, charged with his whole line, Walthall,

with his brigade, from Hindman's division, whom I sent to his support, taking his place in the line as he stepped out of it. The Texans, their bayonets fixed, plunged into the darkness with a terrific yell, and with one bound were upon the enemy, but they met with no resistance. Surprised and panic-stricken many fled, escaping in the darkness, others surrendered and were brought into our lines. It needed but the brilliancy of this night attack to add luster to the achievements of Granbury and his brigade in the afternoon. I am deeply indebted to them both. My thanks are also due to General Lowrey for the coolness and skill which he exhibited in forming his line. His successive formation was the precise answer to the enemy's movement in extending his left to turn our right. Time was of the essence of things, and his movement was the quickest. His line was formed under heavy fire, on ground unknown to him and of the most difficult character, and the stern firmness with which he and his men and Baucum's regiment drove off the enemy and resisted his renewed attacks without doubt saved the right of the army, as Granbury had already done before.

During the progress of the battle much service was rendered by the rifle battery and two remaining howitzers of Key's battery, in position on Polk's right. They were trained in enfilade upon the enemy's reserves massed behind the hill in front of the spur we occupied. I regretted I did not have more guns for this service. I had sent the Napoleon guns to the right, where they were unable to find positions, and so were useless.

During these operations Polk was not engaged, but it was a source of strength and confidence to the rest of the division to know that he had charge of the weakest and most delicate part of our line.

It is due to the following officers of my staff that I should acknowledge the industry, zeal, and activity they manifested in the battle: Maj. Calhoun Benham, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. K. Dixon, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Irving A. Buck, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Robert McFarland, Lieuts. L. H. Mangum, S. P. Hanly, and J. W. Jetton, aides-de-camp, and Capt. C. H. Byrne, volunteer aide-de-camp. They did their full duty with ability, gallantry, and enthusiasm. I am indebted to them for their co-operation. My ordnance, under Capt. C. S. Hill, and my medical department, under Surg. D. A. Linthicum, and my artillery, under Maj. T. R. Hotchkiss, were well administered.

My casualties in this battle were few. I had 85 killed, 363 wounded, carrying into the engagement 4,683 muskets. The enemy's losses were very heavy. The lowest estimate which can be made of his dead is 500. We captured 160 prisoners, who were sent to army headquarters, exclusive of 72 of his wounded carried to my field hospital. He could not have lost in all less than 3,000 killed and wounded. I took upward of 1,200 small-arms.

This battle was fought at a place known as the "Pickett Settlement," and about two miles northeast of New Hope Church.

Very respectfully,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hood's Corps.

[The continuation of this report is not found.]

No. 609.

Report of Brig. Gen. Mark P. Lowrey, C. S. Army, commanding Cleburne's division, of operations August 31 *and September* 1.

HEADQUARTERS LOWREY'S BRIGADE,
Jonesborough, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: Having commanded Cleburne's division in the battles of Jonesborough on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the division in said battles:

The division arrived at Jonesborough about sunrise on the morning of the 31st of August, having marched all the night previous. After a few hours' rest I placed the division in position on the extreme left of the line, west of Jonesborough, on the Jonesborough and

Fayetteville road, in a direction parallel with and facing Flint River. The line was formed in the following order: Granbury's brigade on the left; Lowrey's, Col. John Weir commanding, in the center; Mercer's, Col. Charles H. Olmstead commanding, on the right, and Govan's in reserve in rear of Granbury's. Brown's division was next on my right. Each man was provided with sixty rounds of ammunition, and all were informed that General Hood expected them to go at the enemy with fixed bayonets, and drive them across the river. General Granbury's left regiment was made the battalion of direction, and all the regimental commanders were ordered to guide to the left and swing gradually to the right. Strict instructions were given to brigade commanders to keep their lines well regulated, and in halting and dressing the line to be governed by the left brigade. About 3.30 p. m. the division moved forward in good order and soon encountered the enemy in an open field, strongly posted behind rail breast-works, with four pieces of artillery. From prisoners taken the force was ascertained to have been cavalry dismounted, under command of the Federal General Kilpatrick. Both artillery and small-arms opened vigorously on my lines, but after a short contest the enemy fled in confusion, and were pursued by my command with great impetuosity. A portion of this force made a slight stand at a second line of works, to hold us in check while the remainder crossed Flint River; but the stand was only slight, and all soon fled in great confusion, leaving in front of Lowrey's brigade 2 pieces of artillery in a deep slough near the creek. Contrary to instructions, Granbury's brigade crossed the river for the purpose of driving a battery from the next hill, which was doing some execution in our lines. Too full of impetuosity, Lowrey's and Mercer's followed the example, and the enemy was driven from another line of works beyond the river. I immediately ordered the brigade commanders to bring their commands back and form their lines on this side of the river. Observing that we were far in advance of the troops on our right, and that the connection on the right was entirely broken, I immediately ordered Brigadier-General Govan to change the direction of his line and unite with the forces on our right, and press the enemy's flank, if a flank could be found, assuring him that I would join him with the other three brigades as soon as possible. Pending the movements and the reformation of the other brigades, I galloped to the right to make observations. I found that the enemy was in good works, the right flank of which rested on the river, and that Cheatham's division, under command of Brigadier-General Maney, had come in and occupied the ground between my command and the enemy's infantry works. But supposing a charge would be ordered, I was making all haste to get in position to join in the assault, when I received an order from Major-General Cleburne to return to the position from which I started. On arriving at that position I received an order to go in haste to the right and report to Lieutenant-General Lee; but having proceeded in that direction about 600 yards I was ordered by Lieutenant-General Hardee to halt and await further orders. Again I was soon ordered back to the place from which I commenced the advance.

In the engagement the loss of the division was 28 killed and 147 wounded; total, 175.

Both officers and men acted with their usual gallantry, and in obedience to the order given drove across the river all the enemy that was in their front.

The right of the enemy's infantry works rested on the river at a point to the right of where my right rested when the move commenced. It would have required a complete change of front to have formed a line parallel with the enemy's infantry works, and no assault could have been made on the flank, as it rested on the river. I did not swing as much to the right as I intended to do, for the reason that the enemy was farther to my left than was expected, and to have done so would have left the enemy in works on this side of the river on my left flank and in my rear. My left brigade encountered the strongest force of the enemy and sustained the greatest loss. A few moments previous to the advance a battalion of engineer troops and the Third Mississippi Cavalry (dismounted) were sent to report to me, and were by me ordered to report to Brigadier-General Granbury. Of the conduct of these troops General Granbury makes favorable mention in his report. Captain Key advanced with the division with two batteries, which were efficiently handled and used with as much effect as the formation of the ground and the circumstances would admit.

At 1.30 a. m. the 1st instant I received an order from Major-General Cleburne to relieve Lee's corps with Cleburne's division. This threw me on the right of the line, and to relieve the whole corps I had to form in one rank. This I did with the brigades in the following order: Mercer's brigade on the left and uniting with the right of Brown's division, Lowrey's brigade left center, Granbury's right center, and Govan's brigade on the right. The general direction of the line was almost due north and south and parallel with the railroad, the right of Govan's brigade turning back into a skirt of woods nearing the railroad. Mercer's, Lowrey's, and a portion of Granbury's brigades found an inferior line of intrenchments incomplete on ground badly selected, and very near the enemy, and a portion of Granbury's and the whole of Govan's found no works at all, but a few fence rails scattered along on a line that had been marked out. The pickets of Mercer's brigade, in deploying in thick woods near the enemy, were attacked and 33 of them captured. In consequence of the nearness of the enemy and the unfavorableness of the ground, a few vedettes had to suffice for a picket-line that day. The men of all the brigades went vigorously to work, and amid shelling and sharpshooting soon had a tolerably good line of works. Early in the afternoon, information having been received that the enemy was moving to our right, I was ordered by Lieutenant-General Hardee to select a line on the right of Govan's brigade for two other brigades which had been ordered to report to me. On making a hasty examination of the ground I found it absolutely necessary to change a portion of Govan's line in order to get good ground and the proper direction for the two brigades. Having the line hastily marked out by a small detail from Govan's brigade, I ordered Brigadier-General Govan to place his right regiment on the rear line, prepare new works, and destroy the old work in his front. I urged him to have this work done at once, assuring him that there was no time to lose. Brigadier-General Lewis soon reported to me with his brigade, and Colonel McCullough, in command of Gist's brigade. I placed Lewis' brigade in position, with his left connecting with Govan's right, and his right resting on the railroad, and continued the line with Gist's brigade on the east side of the railroad, turning his right back almost parallel with the railroad. These brigades were formed in thick woods, and going vigorously to work soon had temporary works,

and the bushes thinned out in their front, forming an inferior abatis. I in person superintended the deployment of a line of skirmishers in front of Gist's brigade, and the pioneers of Cleburne's division soon cut down bushes in their front, forming a good abatis. I also ordered that the skirmishers should be extended 200 or 300 yards to the right of the brigade, and that one man of every four should be advanced 400 or 500 yards, to deceive the enemy and check his advance. This done, I was informed by Lieutenant-General Hardee that another brigade had been ordered to report to me, to continue the extension of the line to the right; but by my request he sent an engineer to select the line, and placed Brigadier-General Lewis in command of his own brigade, Gist's, and the one en route for the right of the line. Before I had time to give my further attention to the point where the works were to be changed on Govan's line, the enemy was advancing on my whole front. He made a vigorous assault on Govan's line at the angle formed by the change above alluded to, but the assault was repulsed. He then advanced in three separate columns, all converging upon this point, and in the second assault he carried that part of the work. This necessitated the giving up of the whole of the ground occupied by Govan's and Lewis' brigades. Brigadier-General Govan, about 600 of his officers and men, and 8 pieces of artillery here fell into the enemy's hands. Brigadier-General Granbury then threw his line back and began to form a line perpendicular to his original one, but, by my order, he immediately reoccupied his works and held them until after the close of the engagement. Col. P. V. Green reformed a portion of Govan's brigade, charged, and retook a portion of the works, but could not hold them. Major-General Cleburne threw Vaughan's brigade into the lurch, which, with the assistance of the remaining portions of Govan's and Lewis' brigades, completely checked the advance of the enemy. Heavy demonstrations were made upon my whole front, but no determined assault, except upon Govan's brigade.

By personal observation since the battle I find that the new work ordered for the right regiment of Govan's brigade was in a very imperfect state, and that the old work in front had not been destroyed as I had ordered. Colonel Green, now commanding Govan's brigade, is of the opinion that the heavy shelling of the enemy prevented the execution of the order above mentioned. The old work furnished cover to the enemy and gave them great advantage over the men in the incomplete new work. Our whole force being in one rank, and the enemy having this advantage, to hold the work was impossible.

The men acted most gallantly, pouring a heavy fire into the massed columns of the enemy and inflicting heavy loss, as the extensive grave-yards of the enemy now show. He could not advance over the temporary works which he had taken, and in his heavy and confused masses could not seriously injure us.

Night came and closed the contest, and at 11 p. m. we quietly withdrew.

Each brigade sustained some loss during the day, but the principal loss was in Govan's brigade. (For particulars in regard to loss please see reports of brigade commanders.)

The loss of the division on that day, as taken from the reports of brigade commanders, was 55 killed, 197 wounded, and 659 missing. The whole loss of the division in the two days in killed, wounded, and missing was 1,086.

The staff officers with me in these battles were Lieutenant Jetton. of Major-General Cleburne's staff, and Capt. J. P. Walker, Lieut, W. J. Milner, and Lieut. T. T. Riley, of my own staff, all of whom were prompt to render me all the necessary assistance and acted with great gallantry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. P. LOWREY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. CALHOUN BENHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 610.

Report of Capt. Aaron A. Cox, Fifth Confederate Infantry, Polk's brigade, of operations July 20–22.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CONFEDERATE REGIMENT,
August 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the engagements of the 20th, 21st, and 22d of July by the Fifth Confederate Regiment:

On the 20th our position was in rear of and supporting Cheatham's division. Did not engage the enemy. Enemy's force not known; did not see him. Our effective force this day 100. Move about 7 p. m. and bivouac in the interior works surrounding the town. On the 21st we move about two miles to the front, then to the extreme right of our lines and commence fortifying at daybreak. The enemy, having already got into position, annoy us considerably by sharp-shooting and artillery firing. The enemy attacked us before our breast-works were completed. We repulsed him. Cannot estimate his loss correctly, his line of battle being too far from our works. Numerous litters seen passing to the rear with wounded. Enemy's loss probably 50 or 60 killed and wounded. The slight loss of the enemy in this assault attributed to the heedlessness of the attack, his great distance from our works, and the closeness of the enemy to the ground, being on their bellies. The enemy open upon us heavily with his batteries. Our position being near an angle, the enemy planted his batteries so as to enfilade our works. Our loss 1 killed, 3 wounded; 1 officer, 3 men captured. Our effective force this day 100 guns. Move from this position in the night.

On the 22d we make a night march to the rear of the enemy's works and attack him about 4 p. m. We assault the enemy's works and carry the position, but unable to hold it. The enemy mass in our front and retake the works; 8 wounded in this charge, 10 officers and 36 enlisted men captured. The failure to hold the enemy's works to be attributed to the nature of the ground in his immediate front, there being a soft, swampy marsh, which prevented the movement being simultaneous. The smallness of the force in the enemy's works encouraged him to charge with his reserve and recapture the works, there not being one-half of the brigade in the works at the time. This movement of the enemy was so prompt that the remainder of the brigade had not time to join their comrades in the works before the enemy had our men captured and the works reoccupied.

Enemy's loss very light in this assault—probably 30 or 40 killed and wounded. Little firing on our side. Our effective strength ninety-one in this attack. Assault the enemy's works again in the evening; repulsed, the formation of the enemy's works in this place being such as to subject us to a terrific cross-fire. I attribute this repulse to the inadequacy and exhaustion of our forces. Enemy numerous here, having had time to concentrate his forces. I think the enemy this day in our front were three to our one. Our effective force in this assault twenty-two men. Enemy's loss not known. Our loss 1 man wounded.

Receive no assistance from the reserve in those assaults.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[A. A. COX.]

Captain SNEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 611.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Mark P. Lowrey, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 20–September 1.

HEADQUARTERS LOWREY'S BRIGADE,
Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 22d instant:

My line was formed in rear of Smith's brigade and the East Point and Decatur road, with the regiments arranged in the following order from right to left: First, Thirty-third Alabama, Lieut. Col. R. F. Crittenden; second, Thirty-second Mississippi, Col. W. H. H. Tison; third, Sixteenth Alabama, Lieut. Col. F. A. Ashford; fourth, Fifth Mississippi, Lieut. Col. John B. Herring; fifth, Third Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. D. Williams; sixth, Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment, Col. H. D. Lampley; seventh, Eighth Mississippi, Col. John C. Wilkinson. I was ordered to follow Smith's brigade 500 yards in rear. The whole country through which we passed was one vast densely-set thicket—so much so that it was found very difficult either to follow Smith's brigade or keep the proper interval, as a line of battle could not be seen fifty yards. The advance line soon seemed to have had much difficulty in keeping the proper direction—soon moved by the right flank, then forward; then by the right flank again, then forward; then by the left flank. The difficulty of following their movements in such dense woods can scarcely be imagined, and to add to the difficulty a part of General Maney's command, which I had been informed was to remain 300 yards in my rear, soon passed through my line, creating great confusion, which required a considerable amount of time to repair. That line then halted, and I passed through it, and was reforming in front of it when I received an order from Major-General Cleburne to move up rapidly. I then started forward as rapidly as possible, but soon received an order from Lieutenant-General Hardee to move rapidly to the support of General Govan, who was on the left of Smith. To do this I must again move by the left flank, which I began at once to do; but I soon re-

ceived an order from Major-General Cleburne to move rapidly to the front and charge the works; that no time must be lost. I then halted, rectified the line, and gave notice to each regiment what they were expected to do, and moved forward without delay, being then in about 500 yards of the breast-works. The right wing of my brigade had to cross a glade which was very miry, and then before advancing far encountered Smith's brigade, which had been repulsed and was reforming. These unforeseen obstacles threw them into confusion and separated them entirely from the left. The woods being so thick that I could not see 100 yards of my line at one time, the derangement was not discovered by me until it was too late to rectify it. To add to the difficulties, my men had had neither sleep nor rest for two days and nights, and under the rapid marching above mentioned, and under the oppressive heat, many good men fell completely exhausted and could go no farther; but, notwithstanding the great disorder, the line, though scattered and thin, rushed forward with great impetuosity, as though they bade defiance to Yankee breast-works. The Eighth Mississippi lost their gallant colonel, adjutant, and many other valuable officers and men near the works. The Forty-fifth Alabama rushed forward, the gallant Colonel Lampley leading the charge, who was wounded and captured in the works, and Maj. George C. Freeman was wounded in two places in the works and captured. Three color-bearers were shot down in rapid succession—1 killed and the other 2 wounded. The Sixteenth Alabama captured 2 Yankee flags, which were left by the retreating foe in front of their works. The Thirty-second Mississippi rushed forward almost to the works, when one-third of the command fell at one volley and 2 color-bearers were killed in quick succession.

All the regiments acted well. Taking the brigade all together, I never saw a greater display of gallantry; but they failed to take the works simply because the thing attempted was impossible for a thin line of exhausted men to accomplish. It was a direct attack by exhausted men against double their number behind strong breast-works. The history of this war can show no instance of success under such circumstances.

I lost in killed, wounded, and captured about one-half the men that were in the charge, 180 men, with their officers, being absent on picket detail, besides those who had fallen out in the fatiguing march.

My loss, as will be seen from the accompanying report of casualties, was 578 killed, wounded, and missing. Many of the captured were first wounded, but some charged over the breast-works and were captured, while others went to the works and could not get away.

The staff officers with me were Capts. O. S. Palmer, J. Y. Carmack, and Lieuts. A. J. Hall and W. J. Milner. All these officers acted with coolness and gallantry, as they had done on every field. Captain Carmack was wounded and captured. Captain Palmer and Lieutenant Hall each had a horse killed under him while near the enemy's works.

I reformed my command and brought it up to the support of Mercer's brigade in a charge later in the evening, but they were not again engaged.

I herewith submit a report of the casualties of my brigade on the 22d instant.

Return of casualties in Lowrey's brigade in the battle of July 22, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
16th Alabama	.....	5	8	48	1	29	91
33d Alabama	1	6	1	37	3	31	79
45th Alabama	2	25	13	59	1	31	131
5th Mississippi	1	10	6	38	1	10	66
8th Mississippi	3	10	6	65	1	2	87
32d Mississippi	2	16	4	41	1	22	86
3d Mississippi Battalion	.....	2	5	28	2	.....	37
Total	9	74	44	316	10	125	578

M. P. LOWREY,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS LOWREY'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, September 20, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to circular of the 15th instant, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade from the 20th of July to the 1st of September, 1864:

On the 20th of July my brigade was in line of battle on the left of the division in front of Peach Tree Creek, with my left resting on the Peach Tree road, about one mile from the creek and about four miles from Atlanta, in a line of works which my brigade had built the day before. Early in the afternoon I followed the remainder of the division in the trenches about one mile to the right, relieved a line of skirmishers in front of the position where I halted, and then, with the remainder of the division, moved back to our original position. The enemy having crossed Peach Tree Creek in force and advanced his lines some distance toward our works, and Granbury's brigade having changed position and formed on my left, I advanced with the balance of the division in support of Walker's division. My brigade was immediately in rear of Stevens' brigade, which attacked the enemy in his works and was repulsed. After a little skirmishing with the enemy, in which I lost 2 killed, 39 wounded, and 4 captured (total 45), I was relieved by Mercer's brigade, and again returned to my original position. This was done about dark. I then followed the balance of the division to Atlanta, and about 12 p. m. bivouacked on the Augusta railroad in the suburbs of the city.

The division moved out before day on the morning of the 21st, and about daylight my brigade formed on the left of the division about two miles from the city, with my left regiment (Eighth Mississippi) on the left of the Augusta railroad, and the remainder of the brigade on the right, relieving some cavalry. I found on all my line, except a small portion of my right, light works, which had been constructed by the cavalry on ground badly selected. The enemy was in our immediate front and soon commenced sharpshooting and

shelling, which, in consequence of his advantageous position, were very annoying and dangerous to my men. It was about 9.30 o'clock of this day that the gallant Col. Samuel Adams, Thirty-third Alabama Regiment, was instantly killed by a Yankee sharpshooter. This true patriot and Christian hero—a perfect specimen of a soldier and gentleman—who had distinguished himself on many well-fought fields, fell at his post, leaving his gallant regiment to feel as orphans, and many other friends and comrades in arms to mourn an irreparable loss. The brigade remained in this position during the day, improving their works and continually in readiness to resist an assault of the enemy, which was threatened all the day long. My loss during the day was 6 killed and 42 wounded. Early in the night the brigade withdrew, leaving a detail of about 180 men deployed in front of the position. During the night the brigade moved with the balance of Hardee's corps around the left flank of the enemy to attack him on his flank and rear. The attack was made on the 22d. For the operations of my command on that day please see the following report.*

After remaining four days in the position where the battle of the 22d was fought, and constructing a good line of works connecting with the works taken from the enemy, my brigade was, on the 27th of July, removed to the immediate works around Atlanta and placed in position with my left resting near Chase street. The brigade remained seven days in this position and greatly improved the works.

During this seven days, from the shelling and sharpshooting of the enemy, I sustained a loss of 2 killed and 20 wounded.

On the evening of the 3d of August my brigade was relieved by the Georgia militia, and on the morning of the 4th moved out in the direction of East Point, bivouacked near the city, and remained there two days. On the evening of the 6th I moved farther in the direction of East Point, and on the morning of the 7th took up position near Conley's Mill, about two miles from East Point. I constructed a strong line of works here and remained in them until the evening of the 29th. The time spent here was remarkably quiet. There was some shelling and slight skirmishing, from which I lost 2 killed and 6 wounded. On the morning of the 30th I moved to the left of East Point, went into position, and employed the day in constructing works, but late in the evening I was ordered farther to the left and halted for a short rest. I was then placed in command of Cleburne's division, and ordered by Major-General Cleburne, commanding corps, to move to Jonesborough. I turned over the command of the brigade to Col. John Weir, Fifth Mississippi Regiment, and the brigade with the rest of the division arrived at Jonesborough about daylight on the morning of the 31st of August.

Please see the following report by Colonel Weir: †

The two pieces of artillery referred to by Colonel Weir as captured on the 31st were by the enemy thrown into a deep slough in Flint River bottom and abandoned. The whole division having been immediately ordered back to its original position and then to the support of General Lee, on the right, the artillery could not be taken from the slough.

My whole loss from the 20th of July to the 1st of September was 115 killed, 491 wounded, and 104 missing; total, 710.

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* See p. 731.

† See No. 612, *post*.

It will be observed that there is a discrepancy between my report of casualties here submitted and that embraced in my report of the engagement of the 22d of July. My report of casualties then was made from the report of regimental commanders, submitted on the field immediately after the engagement. Some men were reported missing who afterward came in. Others were reported missing who were afterward found to have been killed, and some were reported wounded whose wounds were very slight, and who soon returned to duty and were left out in the last report, hence it will be seen that the last report represents a larger number killed and a smaller wounded and missing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. P. LOWREY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. CALHOUN BENHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 612.

Reports of Col. John Weir, Fifth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Lowrey's brigade, of operations August 31 *and September* 1 *and* 2.

HEADQUARTERS LOWREY'S BRIGADE,
September 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular dated headquarters Cleburne's division, September 2, 1864, I would respectfully submit the following report of the action of this brigade in the battles of 31st of August and 1st of September, near Jonesborough, Ga.:

I placed the brigade in position on 31st of August west of the Jonesborough and Fayetteville road, Mercer's brigade being on my right and Granbury's on my left, the line of battle moving northeast and southwest, and being about half a mile west of the railroad. At 3 p. m. the line was advanced, and a distance of 400 yards brought me into an open field, where I received the first fire of the enemy, who were posted behind breast-works made of rails about 300 yards in front of my command, supported by two pieces of artillery. I immediately ordered a charge, and the brigade rushed forward and drove the enemy from his position in great confusion. He retreated across Flint River, and the men were so eager in the pursuit that they could not be halted till they had gained a second line of works, about 300 yards west of the river, in which the enemy made no stand, being so hotly pursued. I immediately withdrew the brigade to the east side and formed it near the margin of the timber skirting the river bank. The brigade captured 4 pieces of artillery, which were not brought off the field. In compliance with orders I then withdrew to our former position on the Jonesborough and Fayetteville road.

My loss in this affair was 8 killed and 66 wounded.

I will state that the conduct of men and officers was commendable and praiseworthy.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of 1st of September I received orders to follow Mercer to the right. About daylight I got the brigade into position behind some unfinished earth-works three-quarters of a mile north of Jonesborough, Granbury on my right and Mercer on my

left. The enemy was strongly posted in my front, and my men were subjected all day to a severe ordeal of sharpshooting and shelling by his batteries. Notwithstanding this, by midday I succeeded in erecting very substantial earth-works with a strong abatis in front. At 3 p. m. the enemy made a demonstration along my entire front, but did not drive in my pickets. Later in the evening, having a battery in position to my right rear, my men were very much harassed by his fire, the balls coming from the right obliquely into the rear of my works.

My loss during the day was 4 killed and 27 wounded.

It is with pleasure that I call attention to Capt. O. S. Palmer, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. T. J. Williams, aide-de-camp, who rendered me efficient service, and were conspicuous for their gallantry and courage.

I have the honor, lieutenant, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WEIR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. W. J. MILNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LOWREY'S BRIGADE, CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor, very respectfully, to make the following report as to the action of this brigade with the enemy upon the 2d instant, near Lovejoy's Station:

I arrived one mile east of Lovejoy's Station, upon the McDonough road, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of September. I formed line, with Mercer's brigade upon my left and Granbury's upon my right. The general direction of my line was east and west. At 10 a. m. I had my line formed in single rank, and went to throwing up breast-works. At 3 p. m. the enemy made their appearance in front of my pickets. A sharp skirmish commenced, which was kept up until 4 p. m. The enemy advanced upon my picket-line with a strong line of skirmishers and two lines of battle; drove in my pickets, broke the picket-line to my right, and captured some of my pickets. The ground was so situated that the enemy, after breaking the picket-line to my right, was in rear of some of my pickets before they could be observed by them. After breaking my picket-line, they made a charge upon my works (they not being completed) with their first line, coming within 250 yards of my works, but were handsomely repulsed. They attempted to bring up a second line, but with no better success than the first. From their graves, that were in my front, and from the report of two officers from the brigades that were captured upon the picket-line (who have since been exchanged), their loss was very heavy, considering the time that we were engaged. The officers captured report that their pickets wounded 1 brigadier-general and several line officers and privates.

The enemy's report confirms the brigadier-general being wounded; also 4 colonels and 1 lieutenant-colonel wounded, 1 assistant adjutant-general wounded and 1 killed, and 1 adjutant killed; besides a long list of line officers and privates were wounded,

My pickets fought the enemy, driving back the skirmish line, and until their line of battle was within forty steps of their barricades and in rear of a part of my picket-line.

My loss was 1 killed, 9 wounded, and 39 missing.

I am pleased to state that the conduct of both officers and privates of this brigade was marked with great coolness and courage upon that occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WEIR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieutenant MILNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 613.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Govan, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 22.

HEADQUARTERS GOVAN'S BRIGADE,
Fortifications of Atlanta, July 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my command in the engagement of the 22d instant near Atlanta:

After having bivouacked about an hour within the intrenchments of Atlanta on the night of the 21st instant, I received an order to move at 12.30 upon the McDonough road, and marched accordingly. My men had been much wearied by the operations of the 20th, the subsequent moving and intrenching upon the Augusta railroad, and the fight of the 21st, and the loss of another night's rest was a heavy tax upon their powers of endurance. After halting for about two hours after daylight and supplying twenty additional rounds of ammunition, my command again moved with the division, passing Cobb's Mills, until we reached the road leading in the direction of the Augusta railroad. In accordance with the directions of the division and corps commanders, I formed my line of battle nearly perpendicular to this road, with my left regiment upon the west side, and with two regiments of cavalry to protect that flank. The road ran somewhat west of north, and I was instructed to preserve the same relative position to it, and informed that the whole corps would conform to my movements. I was further told that moving thus I would take in flank the works of the enemy facing Atlanta. The advance was begun at 11.40 a. m., and was attended with great difficulties, as the way lay through a forest having a dense and almost impassable undergrowth. Frequent halts were necessary in order to correct the alignment and to allow the troops upon my right time to come up. After moving about a mile, information was received that a train of 500 wagons was parked in an unprotected place in front of me, and I was directed to move forward rapidly in order to capture them. I accordingly instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Brasher, Second Arkansas Regiment, commanding my skirmishers, to press on and drive in the enemy's pickets without firing a gun, which was gallantly done. My line had now reached Roder's house, where it was again reformed, and whence it moved forward without again halting. I did not encounter the regiment upon picket as was

expected, nor did I find any traces of a wagon train. About this time the enemy opened a section of Napoleon guns from the road, but without effect. We now soon came upon our skirmishers, who had halted under fire from the enemy's works, and the engagement began at 1 p. m. The intrenchments of the enemy facing Atlanta extended along the road upon which we advanced. Contrary to our expectation and information we encountered other works almost perpendicular to these, and designed to protect him from the very movement we were then making. These consisted of two lines of breast-works—the first about 200 yards in length, the second in its rear and reaching farther to our right, each having in front an almost impassable abatis, formed by cutting down the thick undergrowth of small oaks. A line of battle occupied the ground in front of my right upon the extension of the line of works. The two Napoleon guns before alluded to were upon the right of the first work, and swept the road and the woods upon either side. My left, the First and Fifteenth, the Second and Twenty-fourth, and half of the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, came full upon these formidable intrenchments. The men charged to within thirty paces of them, and sustained for fifteen or twenty minutes the withering fire which was poured upon them, at the same time making their way through the abatis to the enemy. At length the enemy ceased firing and called upon my men to stop also, saying they surrendered, while some of them aimed their guns and were only prevented from firing by their comrades, who preferred to end the fighting. At this juncture, a portion of the Second and Twenty-fourth Arkansas advanced to the works to receive the surrender, when the Federals, who filled the trenches, seeing the fewness of their numbers, took them prisoners. The enemy made a dash upon my center and for a moment checked the advance, when Colonel Murray, Fifth Arkansas, collected his men and gallantly charged them back. Meanwhile the right, consisting of half the Fifth and Thirteenth, the Eighth and Nineteenth, and the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments, had advanced beyond the flank of the enemy's works, and had driven before it the line there opposed, the Sixth and Seventh and the Eighth and Nineteenth capturing a battery of 6 Napoleon guns, which before that time had been vigorously used against us.

Perceiving that the right had passed on, and that the work was not yet done upon the left, where my small force was liable to be overpowered by the large number whom they thought to capture, I directed the right to change direction to the left, in order to take them in flank and rear. This was promptly and opportunely done, and compelled the immediate surrender of all who did not take flight in the confusion. This timely success rescued those of the Second and Twenty-fourth Arkansas who had been entrapped, and the officers of this command now received the swords of their late captors. In making the movement to the left a portion of the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas swept around and reached the open field across which the brigade charged later in the evening. The First and Fifteenth Arkansas took the 2 guns which were placed upon the road. The whole affair was gallantly, brilliantly executed, and has never been excelled in dash and spirit by any previous action of these veteran soldiers. Officers fearlessly led their men—the men came on as well. I know of none who did not his whole duty well and bravely, and I do not think too much praise can be accorded these brave troops by their commanders and their country. Indeed,

I can scarcely conceive how the left, being a very attenuated line, succeeded in gaining the works under the murderous fire to which they were exposed in passing the abatis. In some places the enemy were bayoneted in their trenches, so stubbornly did they resist my little band. With a single, unsupported line the work was done—a largely superior force, protected by formidable lines of intrenchments, had been routed and many hundred prisoners taken. The success was great and signal, but it was accomplished at a fearful cost. My brave men, never faltering, were shot down within a few paces of the enemy, while the officers, every one at his post, were especially the objects of his aim.

There fell many whose services were invaluable. First among these was John E. Murray, colonel of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, than whom I think there was no more gallant and promising young officer. He had just attained his majority, and was brave and chivalrous, of a high order of intelligence, and of fine capacity for command. Had he been spared he would doubtless soon have attested his very superior military qualifications in a higher sphere of usefulness. His loss is irreparable and has cast a gloom over the whole command, where he was universally beloved.

So, too, with Lieut. Col. Anderson Watkins, Eighth Arkansas Regiment, who was stricken down, sword in hand, very near the enemy's works. Also quite young, he was a brave soldier, a gifted and valuable officer, possessed of great courage, and having a high sense of duty.

In this attack were wounded Colonel Colquitt and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, First Arkansas, both severely; Colonel Warfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Brasher, Second Arkansas; Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, and Major Douglass, Sixth Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison, Nineteenth Arkansas, and Captains White and Washington, Fifth Arkansas, both dangerously, besides many other brave and valuable officers, whom I cannot name in so condensed a report.

When the men gained the works they were much scattered and mingled, in consequence of having passed through the woods and abatis, and with the assistance of my officers I at once set about reforming my line. The regiments, much reduced, were drawn up along the enemy's second work.

At about 5 p. m. the major-general commanding directed me to move forward again. The order was given, and the men passed the works and moved on with alacrity, notwithstanding their thinned ranks and exhausted condition. Passing through the woods for about 500 yards, the command reached an open field sloping upward and forward, on the west side of which extended the continuation of the works that had been carried. We were now in rear of them as they fronted Atlanta, but the enemy had faced about and constructed a second and parallel line alongside of the former, being thus protected both in flank and rear. He had also thrown up a work at an angle with this, with its left thrown back, which commanded the field above referred to, and from which he kept up a heavy and constant flank fire upon my men. Undaunted, however, my command gallantly charged across the open field, at the same time changing direction to the left, on which flank the enemy was nearest, and carried the intrenchments at about the same time that a force from Cheatham's division, upon the opposite side, took them upon my left. With this force were the skirmish-

ers of this division, which had just arrived from their late position upon the Augusta railroad, under command of Colonel Baucum, Eighth Arkansas Regiment, of my brigade, who was dangerously wounded in the charge. This position had been several times unsuccessfully attacked, if I am not misinformed, and to carry it required the most determined bravery and spirit. We now held the most advanced position of the works that had been carried, with our right extended away toward the enemy and within twenty-five or thirty yards of him, and having our front, rear, and flank exposed to an unintermitting fire. Operations ceased with the approach of night, and my troops lay in this exposed position under fire until about 2 o'clock next morning, when, upon my representing that it would be extremely hazardous to attempt to remain there after daylight, I was directed to retire my command to the second work taken from the enemy. This I at once proceeded to extend and accommodate to my defense, using for this purpose tools captured from the enemy. Brigadier-General Lowrey was placed upon my right, while the Texas brigade, having lost its commander, was reported to me and stationed in the enemy's first work in my rear.

I think I can assert that the command accomplished all that was expected of it on this day. My men carried three distinct works of the enemy without being once repulsed, and held the ground gained until ordered back from the last position, being unsupported. When the command took possession of the first works these were filled with the enemy, all of whom were captured except such as fled in the confusion. I had been instructed to allow my men to stop for no spoils, and to return with no prisoners, and accordingly the captured were sent to the rear without guards, in consequence of which I doubt not many escaped through the woods. I think we captured about 700 prisoners at the first charge, besides others which were taken by my men in conjunction with Cheatham's division in the last engagement. We brought off 8 pieces of artillery, several wagons loaded with ammunition and with intrenching tools, and 10 or 15 mules and artillery horses.

Late in the evening my aide-de-camp (Lieut. J. L. Bostick, of Nashville, Tenn.) was dangerously, I fear mortally, wounded. During two years' service with this command he has ever been at his post, a most efficient, gallant, and reliable officer, and worthy of greater trust than has been imposed upon him. In this engagement, as well as in all others in which he was, he behaved with cool and intelligent gallantry, and was of great assistance to me. The command and the country can ill afford to lose his services.

Capt. G. A. Williams, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. J. G. Warfield, assistant inspector-general, acted with great gallantry, and rendered me every assistance in directing the operations of my command upon the advance, attended with so many difficulties.

Captain King and Lieutenant Simpson, of the division staff, also assisted me greatly in the advance.

My couriers disappeared after the first fire, and were of no assistance whatever.

I cannot too highly commend to the major-general commanding the conduct of officers and men upon this trying occasion. I encountered the enemy with my brigade, numbering about 1,000 effective men, and lost about one-half, with three-fourths of my field and a proportionate number of company officers. In this hurried report it is impossible to make special mention of all who deserve it.

When reports of regimental commanders are more complete, I beg leave to add a supplementary report, should it become necessary, in justice to particular regiments, officers, and men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. GOVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. I. A. BUCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS GOVAN'S BRIGADE,
July 23, 1864.

Effective total:

1st and 15th Arkansas Regiments	144
2d and 24th Arkansas Regiments	67
5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments	120
6th and 7th Arkansas Regiments	198
8th and 19th Arkansas Regiments	181
3d Confederate Regiment	62
Total	772

G. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GOVAN'S BRIGADE,
July 23, 1864.

Number of casualties in the engagement of yesterday:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st and 15th Arkansas Regiments	15	67	3
2d and 24th Arkansas Regiments	13	82	25
5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments	16	89	7
6th and 7th Arkansas Regiments	6	45	15
8th and 19th Arkansas Regiments	32	33	32
3d Confederate Regiment	4	5	9
Staff	.....	1	.....
Total	86	322	91

Grand total, 499.

G. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(For information of headquarters Cleburne's division.)

No. 614.

Report of Col. Peter V. Green, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Govan's brigade, of operations August 31 *and September* 1.

HEADQUARTERS GOVAN'S BRIGADE,
September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular just received, I submit the following report of the action of brigade in the engagement of the 31st of August and 1st of September:

The brigade arrived at Jonesborough on the morning of the 31st of August and went into position about three-quarters of a mile west of town and parallel with the railroad, where it remained until about 11 a. m., when we were ordered into a position as a support to General Granbury's brigade, then in line of battle a quarter of a mile west of

the depot, the general direction of which was northwest and southeast, and remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when we were advanced to the Fairburn road, where we were halted an hour. Then being ordered forward, we had advanced but a short distance when Granbury engaged the enemy, driving them with little resistance. Having reached an open field at a distance of 500 yards from the Fairburn road, the brigade became exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, then in full view, and charged to the support of Granbury's brigade, which by this time had driven the enemy from their temporary breast-works across Flint Creek. We were halted at the creek, and after some delay moved by the right flank some distance up the creek, and after some maneuvering were marched back to the position occupied prior to the charge, and there spent the night, having sustained a loss of 2 officers and 2 men killed, and 1 officer and 8 men wounded without firing a gun.

On the morning of the 1st instant the brigade was aroused at 3 o'clock and immediately moved by the right flank through Jonesborough and about one mile beyond and northwest of the town, and were placed in position on the extreme right of our line. We arrived in rear of our position about daybreak, but, owing to the unsettled condition of the brigade on our left, did not commence work until between the hours of 8 and 9. We had just succeeded in throwing up works of sufficient strength to protect against minie-balls, when we were ordered to build a work running from the right of the brigade to the railroad, almost perpendicular to the first line. About this time a heavy artillery fire was opened upon us from points opposite the right, left, and center with such effect that Colonel Smith, Sixth Arkansas Regiment, who had supervision of the work, deemed it advisable to suspend the work temporarily on account of the exposure to which the men were subjected, several having been killed and wounded. In the mean time the enemy were engaged in massing their troops in front of our right, and at 3 p. m. drove in the pickets along my entire front, in half an hour advancing in heavy column upon the front of the right of the brigade, also upon the flank. They charged to within from thirty to sixty yards of the works and were repulsed, with heavy loss, the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments capturing about 20 prisoners. The enemy retired in great confusion beyond the brow of the hill and reformed, and being heavily re-enforced charged again from three directions, converging upon the angle formed by the two lines above mentioned, and carried the works occupied by the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments, and, forming a line at right angle with the works, advanced square down the flank and rear of the brigade. Although the odds were very great, the men gallantly contested their advance, fighting the enemy with clubbed guns and at the point of the bayonet, and thus a great many lost the opportunity for escaping. The advance of the enemy was so rapid, and the woods on the right being so dense as to screen their movements, it was impossible to form any combinations to resist it. Thus it was that our gallant Brig. Gen. D. C. Govan and his equally gallant assistant adjutant-general (Capt. G. A. Williams) were captured almost before aware that the enemy had broken the line. In this way, advancing down the works, they arrived in rear of the Third Confederate Regiment, which was on the right of the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, and which was engaging a line of battle 100 yards in their front, [and] it was forced

to surrender almost en masse. The commanding officer of the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments seeing this, and being closely engaged with a line of battle in his front, ordered a retreat, and thus saved his regiment, with but few exceptions. Having fallen back to the railroad, some 300 yards in rear of the works, this regiment was rallied and formed. The balance of the brigade by this time having been formed, for the most part to the right, was marched by the left flank and formed on this regiment.

General Govan having been captured, and Colonel Smith, of the Sixth Arkansas Regiment, the next senior officer, either captured or killed, I took command of the brigade and charged the works, my left striking them on the right of Granbury's brigade. Owing to the disorganized state of the brigade and the enemy's superiority in numbers, we failed to reach the works, except on the left, and fell back a short distance, where we remained in position to protect Granbury's right till Vaughan's brigade came to our support. We joined this brigade in its charge, went into the works, and there remained until after dark, when the men were drawn off and the brigade reformed on the railroad in rear of Granbury's left.

It affords me much pleasure to mention the gallant and efficient conduct of Lieut. Col. E. A. Howell, of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment; Lieut. W. S. Sawrie, adjutant of the Second Arkansas Regiment; Lieut. J. G. Warfield, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. F. H. Govan, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. B. West, Thirteenth Arkansas; Capt. W. H. Scales, First Arkansas; Capt. V. M. McGehee, Second Arkansas, wounded in the first charge, and Lieut. F. M. Cogbill, Fifth Arkansas, who fell mortally wounded just as he reached the works, in their almost unprecedented efforts to rally and encourage the men and to lead them in the charge.

The brigade sustained a loss during the day of 6 officers and 20 men killed, 7 officers and 61 men wounded, 43 officers and 575 men missing. My impression is that a good proportion of those reported missing were either killed or wounded. Our loss in the first attempt to regain the works was quite severe.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. V. GREEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. IRVING A. BUCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

No. 615.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hiram B. Granbury, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations August 31 *and September* 1.

HEADQUARTERS GRANBURY'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, September 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: The following report of the operations of my brigade in the engagements of the 31st of August and 1st instant is respectfully submitted:

My position on the 31st of August was on the extreme left of the line, which at 2 p. m. reached and was formed along the Jonesborough and Fayetteville road, about half a mile west of the former place. About 3.30 p. m. the line advanced, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Regiments, constituting the left of my brigade, being the battalion of direction. A few moments previous to the advance, a battalion of engineer troops, Major Presstman commanding, and

the Third Mississippi Cavalry (dismounted), Colonel Harris commanding, both battalions under command of Colonel McGuirk, Gholson's brigade, were ordered to report to me, and were formed 150 paces to the rear and on my left in echelon. I ordered Colonel McGuirk to preserve that distance and relative position in advancing, and if the attack upon the enemy developed forces extending beyond my left to move up at double-quick time to the main line. Our skirmishers being already engaged, an advance of 400 paces brought the line under fire and a charge was ordered. The enemy were posted behind barricades made of rails in an open field 300 paces east of Flint River, supported by batteries on the first hills beyond that stream. After a brisk fight of about thirty minutes, in which my command had to charge through open fields, the enemy in my front were routed. Seeing them endeavoring to rally at a crossing opposite my left flank, I ordered Colonel McGuirk to advance his two battalions in double-quick time, which was executed by that officer promptly and gallantly, and in time for his command to deliver a few volleys before the enemy escaped beyond the river. My orders were to drive all opposing forces beyond Flint River and halt on this side. This arrangement had been explained to regimental commanders previously to advancing. In crossing the field from the first barricade taken to the edge of the bottom, I passed from my right toward the point where the enemy were crossing opposite my left flank, and was with Colonel McGuirk's right battalion when I reached the creek. I ordered him to halt and dress his lines, and proceeded with the intention to superintend the alignment of my own brigade proper from the left. I found a few of my left battalion in the act of crossing the river; all on the right had already crossed. I dispatched runners to Lieutenant-Colonel Young, Tenth Texas Infantry, senior officer of my brigade, to withdraw immediately to the east bank of the river, and ordered those who had not crossed to dress on Colonel McGuirk's line. The reason given by Lieutenant-Colonel Young for advancing beyond the stream was that the enemy's battery was so near the river and commanded it that it was necessary to capture or drive it away in order to occupy a line along the river with safety. This battery and its supports fled precipitately, and in half an hour I had my entire line formed on the east bank of the river. I received orders from Brigadier-General Lowrey, commanding the division, to withdraw to our former position along the Jonesborough and Fayetteville road, and did so.

The loss of my brigade in this affair was 16 killed and 62 wounded. The enemy's loss must have been slight, as we passed over but few dead bodies.

My officers and men deported themselves with their usual courage.

The responsibility assumed by Lieutenant-Colonel Young in crossing the river under the circumstances I consider as having been eminently proper, evincing the gallantry and discretion of that officer. The result was that our withdrawal across the open field was entirely unmolested.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of September I received orders to follow Lowrey's brigade to the right. My brigade went into position at daydawn about one mile north of Jonesborough, Lowrey's brigade being on my left and Govan's on the right. The enemy's line of earth-works was not more than 300 paces distant, and their sharpshooters commenced their work of annoyance at sunrise. Goldthwaite's battery had position in the center of my left regiment.

About 1 p. m. the enemy advanced his lines against Govan's position and against my right. After a desperate resistance Govan's line gave way, and the enemy, gaining his breast-works and the timber in rear of them, poured a murderous enfilading fire all along my line. Our forces to the right of Govan had also given way, and the enemy were rapidly pushing down the railroad to my rear. Not aware that we had any supporting forces for that portion of the line (all the troops were in single rank), I ordered a change of front to the rear on my left battalion. Pending the execution of this movement Lieutenant-General Hardee and Brigadier-General Lowrey rode forward rapidly, supposing that my men had been driven away. I explained to those two officers that the movement was by my order and the reason for it. Being assured by General Lowrey that my right flank should be protected, I ordered my men back to their original position, which was promptly obeyed. The position held by the enemy in Govan's trenches and in the timber was in forty paces of my right, and the change of front to the rear and the return to the original position were both executed under an incessant fire.

Vaughan's brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Gordon, was sent by Brigadier-General Lowrey, commanding the division, to retake Govan's trenches. In advancing to the attack this command either obliqued to the left or was not placed in position far enough to the right. Three of the regiments went into my trenches and only one confronted the enemy in Govan's works. These drove them from the timber and threw them on the defensive in Govan's trenches and relieved my line to a great extent from the enfilading fire of musketry. One of the enemy's batteries, however, farther to the right, continued to harass us, coming as it did obliquely from the rear, and a rattling fire of small-arms was all the time kept up by the enemy in front.

The enemy's loss in front of my right was heavy, and their repeated efforts to break that portion of my line were repulsed. I held the position until 11 p. m., and withdrew silently by the left flank. Goldthwaite's battery was withdrawn by my order at dusk.

My loss (principally from the center to the right) was 18 killed and 89 wounded.

Lieut. George B. Jewell, acting ordnance officer, deserves especial mention for the promptness with which his ammunition train conformed to the movement of the brigade on the 31st of August, and a timely supply of ammunition whenever it was needed throughout both engagements.

First Lieut. Sebron G. Sneed, acting assistant adjutant-general, was severely wounded in the breast on the evening of the 1st instant while carrying an order in the most exposed portion of the field. His conspicuous daring won the admiration of the entire command. To him and to Capt. T. B. Camp, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. D. B. Hall, aide-de-camp, my thanks are due for prompt assistance in both engagements.

Appended is a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. GRANBURY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant MILNER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Not found.

No. 616.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James A. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 21 and 22.

MACON, GA., *August* 5, 1864.

Capt. I. A. BUCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my reports of the actions of the 21st and 22d ultimo near Atlanta, Ga.; also, I inclose the reports of regimental commanders, which are rather meager and indefinite. They would have been returned for correction but for the delay it would have occasioned in making out my own reports.

J. A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, GA., *August* 5, 1864.

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the part taken by my brigade in the action on 21st of July, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.:

The brigade was moved into position on the extreme right of the army, about a mile south of the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, at daylight, relieving some cavalry who occupied the position previous to the arrival of my brigade. I immediately proceeded to construct such works for protection as the limited means at my disposal would permit. Owing, however, to the position being much exposed and the close proximity of the enemy, who occupied a strongly intrenched position, our progress was slow. About 7 o'clock he opened a battery on my left, about 800 yards distant, which swept my line from left to right, committing dreadful havoc in the ranks. I have never before witnessed such accurate and destructive cannonading. In a few minutes 40 men were killed and over 100 wounded by this battery alone. In the Eighteenth Texas Cavalry Regiment (dismounted) 17 of the 18 men composing one company were placed hors de combat by one shot alone. When the cannonading ceased the enemy's infantry moved on our front in heavy force, and succeeded in driving the cavalry on my right in confusion from its position, thereby causing the right regiment of my brigade to give way. This regiment, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), was soon rallied and in turn drove back the enemy with heavy loss, regaining its position in the line.

During the fearful cannonading on our flank and rear both officers and men demeaned themselves with marked coolness and courage. Not a man left his post, but quietly awaited the coming charge, which was repulsed with heavy loss, the enemy leaving a number of his killed and wounded in our hands.

The loss of the brigade in this affair was 47 killed, 120 wounded, and 19 captured. Among the wounded were Lieutenant-Colonel Neyland, commanding the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted); Captain Fisher, commanding the Sixth and Fifteenth Texas Regiments, and Captain Houston, who succeeded him in the command of the regiment. Among the killed was Captain Bennett, of the Tenth Texas Regiment, a most gallant and meritorious officer.

J. A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. I. A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cleburne's Division.

MACON, GA., *August* 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action near Atlanta, Ga., on the 22d of July, 1864:

Owing to the long march the night before and the heavy fire it had been subjected to throughout the previous day, the brigade was much worn and exhausted when it went into action. After advancing in line for about a mile and a half through an almost impenetrable thicket of undergrowth, we struck the enemy, who, after a feeble resistance of a few minutes, fled in great confusion, abandoning his artillery, ordnance, and tool wagons and ambulances. Many prisoners were captured at this point, among them Colonel Scott, commanding a brigade in my front. Owing to the rapidity of the pursuit, the ungovernable enthusiasm of the men, and an almost impassable morass through which the brigade passed, it became much lengthened and thereby weakened, presenting a front scarcely more formidable than that of a strong skirmish line. The pursuit was, however, continued with great spirit and vigor until we had carried three lines of their temporary works, when we came upon them in heavy force and strongly intrenched in an open field. Finding that my brigade was far in advance of the troops on my right and left, and that the position was insecure, I dispatched an officer to communicate the same to the major-general commanding, with the request that re-enforcements be sent forward. In the mean time, the enemy opening a cross-fire on us, I soon found the position untenable, and ordered the brigade to fall back a short distance. A portion of the command either did not receive the order, or failed to comply with it, and under the direction of Maj. R. J. Person, of the Fifth Confederate Regiment, surrendered to the enemy. This was after I was wounded and forced to leave the field.

Up to this time both officers and men of the brigade bore themselves in the most creditable manner. Two stand of colors were captured by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), 15 pieces of artillery, many of them with horses and harness complete, caissons, ordnance, and tool wagons and ambulances.

Owing to the fact that every regimental commander in the brigade but one was either killed, wounded, or captured, and the commands devolving on inexperienced officers, their reports are meager and imperfect. The list of casualties is, therefore, only approximate, and is as follows: Killed, 23; wounded, 100; captured and missing, 75. Among the killed was the cool and intrepid Capt. William M. Allison, of the Eighteenth Texas Regiment, commanding the skirmish line. Among the severely wounded was Col. R. Q. Mills, Tenth Texas Regiment, a worthy and efficient officer. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Young, of the Texth Texas Regiment.

To Lieut. S. G. Sneed, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. L. Leonard, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieuts. William H. Hardy and W. P. Wilson, aides-de-camp (the latter of whom lost his right arm), of my staff, for their zeal and activity displayed on the field, much credit is due.

J. A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. I. A. BUCK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cleburne's Div., Army of Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties in Smith's brigade in the action of July 22, 1864.

Killed	19
Wounded	107
Missing	25
Captured	160
Total	311

R. B. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 617.

Report of Lieut. Thomas L. Flynt, Sixth Texas Infantry, commanding Sixth Texas Infantry and Fifteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), of operations July 20–22.

HDQRS. SIXTH AND FIFTEENTH TEXAS REGIMENTS,
Near Atlanta., July 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions from brigade headquarters, dated this day, I have the honor to furnish the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the different actions of 20th, 21st, and 22d of July:

In the evening of the 20th we moved from our works and advanced about half a mile, where we were held in reserve in rear of Cheatham's division. We remained in this position, where we suffered severely from the enemy's fire of shell and grape, until dark. The loss of the regiment during the day was—in killed, 2; wounded, 15. At dark we moved on the Peach Tree Creek road through Atlanta, and advanced about two miles on the Augusta railroad, where we were placed in position a little before daylight on the right of the railroad.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy opened a destructive enfilading fire of grape, shell, and shrapnel, which was continued at irregular intervals throughout the day. Before our defenses were completed the enemy advanced upon us with at least four lines of battle, driving in our skirmishers, but the charge was signally repulsed. The loss of the enemy in this charge was necessarily heavy, but cannot be accurately estimated. Our loss on this day was 6 killed, 18 wounded, and 6 captured. The latter were from the skirmish line.

On the morning of the 22d, about 10 o'clock, having marched the greater part of the previous night, we were formed in line and commenced the advance. After moving forward about a mile and a half through a dense wood, which caused considerable maneuvering to keep in line with the corps, we found the enemy and moved on him immediately. Owing to the noise and confusion attendant under such circumstances, and the confounding of orders passed down the line from the left, the Sixth and Fifteenth Texas became cut off from the balance of the brigade. At this time, also, it became evident that our support on the right did not come up; the enemy perceiving which immediately flanked us, and we were compelled to fall back. The regiment not having succeeded in rejoining the remain-

der of the brigade joined with Govan's brigade and participated in the second charge with that brigade. The regiment assisted in that charge in capturing quite a number of prisoners, several pieces of artillery, and 2 stand of colors. The regiment then, in obedience to orders, fell back to the first line of intrenchments and rejoined the brigade. About 5 o'clock another charge was made upon the enemy, in which about half the regiment reached the enemy's works, where they fought with bayonets and clubbed muskets; but the enemy being in strong force and offering stubborn resistance, we were finally compelled to fall back. The losses on the 22d were—in killed, 5; wounded, 24; missing, 15.

On the 20th Capt. B. R. Tyus, acting lieutenant-colonel, was wounded. On the 21st Capt. Rhoads Fisher, commanding regiment, was wounded in hip. Capt. M. M. Houston assumed command, and in about ten minutes was himself wounded in the head. Capt. S. E. Rice, commanding regiment on the 22d, was either killed or captured in the second charge. The command of the regiment then devolved upon the undersigned.

The officers and men of the regiment acted well and gallantly, even when compelled to fall back under heavy fire to prevent flanking by the enemy.

T. L. FLYNT,
First Lieut., Comdg. Sixth and Fifteenth Texas Regts.

Lieut. S. G. SNEED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Smith's Brigade.

No. 618.

Report of Capt. J. William Brown, Seventh Texas Infantry, of operations July 20–22.

HDQRS. SEVENTH TEXAS REGIMENT INFANTRY,
July 28, 1864.

Report of part taken by Seventh Texas in actions near Atlanta on 20th, 21st, and 22d of July, 1864:

July 20, were not engaged with small-arms. Effective force on regiment, 110; 1 man severely wounded with fragment of shell. 21st, suffered severely from enemy's sharpshooters and artillery. Enemy made demonstrations on our front, in which they were severely punished and driven back to their works. Lost 2 men killed and 7 wounded. Both men and officers behaved with coolness and bravery. 22d, we attacked the enemy, driving him from his position, taking two sets of earth-works, capturing near 200 prisoners, and 10 or 12 pieces of cannon, of which 6 or 8 pieces were brought off the field with safety; also, a number of wagons and teams. The enemy were severely punished. The regiment numbered about 100 effective; enemy's force much larger than ours. A second charge was made on the enemy's works in the evening, in which we suffered severely. Succeeded in partially driving the enemy from their works, but we were compelled to fall back, the enemy having flanked us out of position on our right, as the troops on the right of our brigade did not come up in due time. Our loss in the

day's fight 30 killed, wounded, and missing. First Lieut. J. M. Craig fell dead while gallantly leading his company in the second charge. Both men and officers behaved very gallantly.

J. WM. BROWN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 619.

Report of Capt. John A. Formwalt, Tenth Texas Infantry, of operations July 21 and 22.

HDQRS. TENTH TEXAS REGIMENT VOL. INFANTRY,
In Front of Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your order of this instant I will proceed to give you an account of the two days' (21st and 22d instant) engagement with the enemy, Col. R. Q. Mills being in command up to 2 o'clock on the 22d, when he received a painful wound by a shell.

On the morning of the 21st my regiment was halted in the edge of an old field and in the center of the brigade, confronting the enemy's works and about 400 yards from them. Here we threw up temporary works under a heavy fire. About 12 m. the enemy advanced a line of infantry and drove in our pickets and made an assault upon our works, and were repulsed with heavy loss. During the day we were under a very heavy fire both of artillery and infantry, suffering mostly from the former, our loss being 8 killed (among whom was our gallant captain, James W. Bennett, commanding Company B) and 12 wounded. At night we received orders to move by the right flank. Marched to Atlanta; rested some three hours, at the expiration of which time we received marching orders.

On the morning of the 22d we formed our command in line of battle in rear of the enemy and upon their left, which consisted of a large force, and the same who we encountered on the day previous. Our skirmishers having been thrown out, orders were given to forward, which we did. We advanced about one mile and a half and came up with them about 2 p. m., causing them to abandon all their artillery and driving them from their three rear lines of fortifications; but having no support upon our right we were forced to fall back to the second line of works, where we reformed. In this charge we lost 19 men and officers captured. We brought off 15 horses and mules, 6 pieces of artillery, and 30 horses to same. Our lines being reformed, we were again ordered to advance and drive the enemy from the works which we had so recently held. We did so, but having no support upon our right, as in the first attack, were forced to fall back.

In both charges we captured and brought out 50 prisoners, our loss being 5 killed (among whom was Lieut. Edward Ashby, commanding Company H) and 15 wounded. It is impossible to say how many prisoners we captured during the day, as many who were captured and sent to the rear were picked up by other regiments and stragglers.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your most obedient servant,

J. A. FORMWALT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. G. SNEED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 620.

Report of Capt. William H. Perry, Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, commanding Seventeenth and Eighteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), of operations July 20–22.

ATLANTA, *August* 2, 1864.

Report of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Texas Cavalry in the engagement of the 20th, 21st, and 22d of July before Atlanta.

July 20, we did not participate in the engagement, being in reserve for General Cheatham's division. We were exposed to some extent to the shells of the enemy. Loss of the regiment 2 men wounded. 21st, at daylight we formed our line within 250 or 300 yards of the enemy's pickets, and some 500 or 600 yards from the main line of the enemy's works, they having previously built works. We at once began throwing up works under a heavy fire from the pickets of the enemy. The regiment sustained some loss while building our works. About 9 a. m. the enemy advanced with two or three lines of battle, driving our pickets and rushing on to get possession of our line. They were met with a volley of bullets and turned their course. After rallying and making several faint charges they disappeared. The loss of the enemy was heavy. The regiment did not suffer but little from the minie-balls, but suffered heavily from shells, the enemy having an enfilading fire upon our lines.

The regiment had 184 rank and file. Loss during the day—killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 10 non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded, 3 lieutenants, 36 non-commissioned officers and privates. I suppose the enemy must have had 6,000 or 8,000 in the engagement. No captures were made.

July 22, the regiment went into the action with about 160 men. The cook detail having been ordered in, and the picket that had been left on the line some two or three days previously having come up, we advanced rapidly upon the enemy and in good order, notwithstanding the thick undergrowth and the marshy ravines we had to pass through. We drove the enemy about a mile, taking two lines of works. We then emerged into an open field and advanced to the third line on double-quick, the enemy pouring musketry into us from our front and right flank, playing on us at the same time with cannon. The right of the brigade, having engaged the enemy, failed to move forward with us and left our flank exposed. Not until we had reached the third line did we discover that we had no support on our right with the exception of the left wing of the Fifth Confederate Regiment. We were separated from the left of the brigade by a marshy ravine and an angle in the works. The brigade received orders to move out by the left flank as soon as our position was ascertained, but the orders failed to reach our regiment. Captain Manion, commanding the regiment at that time, sent Lieutenants McKnight and Little to General Smith for orders and to know what to do; but before they could return the enemy made several charges upon us and had succeeded in getting in our rear. We fought the overwhelming forces of the enemy in almost a hand-to-hand encounter until further resistance would have been folly. Thus it was that many of our gallant men fell into the hands of the enemy. I know nothing of the killed and wounded after the occupation of the third line. We captured several pieces of artillery, wagons, ambulances, horses, and several hundred stand of small-arms. I saw

some five or six pieces of artillery, several wagons and ambulances our regiment ran over; also many horses and mules. As soon as it was ascertained that Major Person (senior officer) had surrendered us, many made their escape by running. We made a second charge upon the enemy's works late in the evening, but did not succeed in taking the works, the brigade on our right not coming up and the enemy having an enfilading fire upon us. Many of our regiment went to the works on the left, it being put on the left of the brigade late in the evening.

Loss, so far as I can ascertain, was—killed, 1 captain, 3 non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded, 2 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and privates. Many others may have fallen victims to the enemy's missiles, but we not being able to hold the ground we took, I could not learn anything of the number.

W. H. PERRY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 621.

Report of Maj. William A. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, Commanding Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), of operations July 20–22.

HDQRS. 24TH AND 25TH REGTS. TEXAS CAV. (DISMOUNTED),
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments Texas Cavalry (dismounted, consolidated), in the engagements near Atlanta, on 20th, 21st, and 22d of July, 1864:

On the afternoon of the 20th instant the above regiments, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Neyland, of the Twenty-fifth Texas (since wounded), occupied the left of Smith's (Texas) brigade, with no support upon its left. Soon after, it was ordered forward in line of battle, passing over two lines of battle, and was then halted in rear of a line of battle occupying the crest of a ridge immediately in front, and so remained until sundown. It was then moved by the right flank southeast of Atlanta, and bivouacked until 2.30 a. m. on the 21st instant, when the brigade was again formed and marched to a position occupied by the cavalry on the right of the army. This regiment was then ordered from the left to the right of the brigade, the left of the cavalry resting upon its right. About 10 a. m. a lieutenant-colonel of a cavalry regiment immediately upon the right came running along the line, saying: "Leave here; you will all be captured; the cavalry has given way and the enemy is surrounding you," or words to that effect. The skirmishers in my front, nor those immediately in front of the cavalry regiment on my right, had not yet reached the breast-works, but were only about twenty paces in front, coming on. The cavalry regiment immediately on my right fired a volley into them, and commenced running from the breast-works in confusion. The enemy having driven the cavalry from the line still farther to the right and succeeded in getting to the near of our line of battle, [by order of] Lieutenant-Colonel Neyland, in command of the regiment, I immediately started to inform Brig-

adier-General Smith of what was occurring upon the right. Not finding him, and seeing the regiment falling back, I hastened to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Neyland in rallying that portion upon the right which had fallen back under an order from him (to meet the enemy, who had already crossed the breast-works immediately upon its right and were then in the rear of it), preparatory to a charge, which was gallantly made, driving the enemy out of and over the breast-works from which they had driven the cavalry for over 200 yards. Owing to the largely superior force of the enemy (reported by prisoners as being 900 strong, while those who left the trenches and in the charge was less than 100, including very few cavalry), we were again forced to fall back. Again the regiment was rallied, and drove them out of a large portion of the works, but, still being unsupported, were obliged to fall back again. Lieutenant-Colonel Neyland at this time was severely wounded in the thigh. Twice he had gallantly rallied the regiment and led them in the charge. Nothing daunted, I again rallied the brave little band, now considerably reduced, and charged them the third time, again driving them from the works, and succeeded in holding over 200 yards of the breast-works originally held by the cavalry with a thin line of skirmishers until re-enforced by two regiments from Generals Lowray's and Govan's brigades.

Our loss in this engagement was—killed, 9; wounded, 25; captured, 9.

On the morning of the 22d instant this regiment took position upon the left of the brigade, and, after marching some distance, it was formed in line of battle, its left resting upon the right of General Govan's brigade, with orders to conform to the movements of that brigade. The country in front was broken and covered with very thick undergrowth, which made it difficult to march in line of battle with any regularity. After marching some distance, Govan's brigade became engaged with the enemy, and from the shouting I was led to believe he was driving the enemy in his front. Nothing could be seen in his front for the undergrowth. We still continued to advance for several hundred yards before meeting the enemy, crossing a very boggy marsh, fringed with thick bushes, which scattered the lines very much, entirely separating us from Govan's brigade upon the left. A short distance from this we came upon an outer line of the enemy's breast-works; drove him from them without difficulty, passing over a number of cannon, caissons, two wagons loaded with tools, and a second line of breast-works, capturing a large number of prisoners. The regiment, now almost become a line of skirmishers, still continued forward, passing over a small stream and deep ravine close to and under the breast-works of the enemy, which was their third line, capturing the battle and State flags of the Third Iowa Infantry. A portion of the regiment reached the breast-works and found the enemy leaving with their artillery; but finding but few men at their works, and not supported on the right or left for a long distance, they rallied, and reoccupied their works, our men falling back. I ordered my men to occupy the second line of breast-works captured, and to hold them as long as possible. Very soon other portions of the brigade formed on the right. Brigadier-General Smith, commanding brigade, coming up soon after, ordered the line to be held, but in a few moments after was wounded and assisted from the field. Orders were then given by the next senior officer to fall back; that the brigade was not sup-

ported, and that the enemy were flanking us in force upon the right, which was done without loss, forming as a reserve to General Govan's brigade, still farther to the rear, in a line of works captured from the enemy by them.

In the engagement of the 22d instant our loss was 4 killed, 21 wounded, 3 captured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. TAYLOR,

Major Twenty-fourth Texas Cav. (dismounted), Comdg.

Lieut. S. G. SNEED,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 622.

Report of Lieut. Col. Cincinnatus S. Guyton, Fifty-seventh Georgia Infantry, commanding Mercer's brigade, of operations July 22–24.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report through you to the major-general commanding that about 5 p. m. on 22d of July the brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Rawls, Fifty-fourth Georgia, commanding), under the direction of Brigadier-General Lowrey, moved by the left flank to a point near to and southwest of the Fair Ground road, and distant from Atlanta two miles and a half, opposite the works then occupied by the enemy. From this position we assaulted the enemy's works, carrying two lines. In the assault on the second line Lieutenant-Colonel Rawls was wounded and carried from the field, when the command devolved on myself. The enemy was at this time occupying a third line of works distant from the line occupied by us about thirty paces, both sides firing rapidly. The brigade was in the utmost state of confusion as regarded its organization, the regiments being intermingled with each other and the right of Maney's brigade. On assuming command, I immediately ordered an advance, but the men could be induced to go no farther, which I think was owing in part, if not altogether, to want of organization, officers being unable to form their commands under so close and deadly fire. About 9 p. m. I reported, through Captain Gordon, assistant inspector-general, of Brigadier-General Mercer's staff, the condition of affairs to Brigadier-General Lowery and asked for instructions, and was ordered to hold the position, which was done until 3 a. m. on 23d, when orders were received from Brigadier-General Mercer to withdraw and report to him at his headquarters. This was accomplished in tolerably good order.

The casualties of the day, ending 3 a. m. 23d, were 30 killed, 129 wounded, and 20 missing.

July 23, at 5 a. m. the brigade moved in position on the line to the right of Major-General Cleburne's division and commenced to intrench. July 24, the brigade was engaged in strengthening its position and policing the ground. Colonel Barkuloo, Fifty-seventh Georgia, reported and assumed command.

During my temporary command I found the assistance rendered by Captains Mercer and Gordon, of Brigadier-General Mercer's staff, of great service, and I cannot speak in terms too highly of their gallant conduct on 22d.

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

C. S. GUYTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain BUCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 623.

Report of Col. Charles H. Olmstead, First Volunteer Georgia Infantry, commanding Mercer's brigade, of operations August 2–September 1.

HEADQUARTERS MERCER'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, September 21, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 2d of August I returned to duty from the hospital, and by order of General Cleburne assumed command of the brigade, then in position on the right of the lines about Atlanta. August 3, moved from the trenches to give place for the militia, and marched two or three miles to the left, taking position in reserve, where we remained quietly until August 6. Marched still farther to the left, halting for the night at the Baugh house, on the Campbellton road. At daylight on the following morning took position on main line and intrenched. Nothing of importance took place here except slight skirmishing on the picket-line. On the morning of the 29th discovered that the enemy had disappeared entirely from our front. At 3.30 p. m. marched to the left, near East Point. August 30, moved at daylight, still going to the left. Halted at 8 o'clock and commenced to fortify. At 9 p. m. took up line of march for Jonesborough. On the road all night, reaching the village in the early morning.

For the operations of the brigade on August 31 and September 1 I beg to refer you to inclosed report, marked A. Inclosed also is a list of casualties in brigade from July 20 to September 1, inclusive, marked B. The reports of operations from July 20 to the date on which I assumed command are being made out by the proper officer, and shall be forwarded as soon as completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. K. DIXON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS MERCER'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, September 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagements of August 31 and September 1:

On the morning of the 31st, after a fatiguing night's march, I received orders to place the brigade in line of battle, Lowrey's brigade being upon our left, and Finley's brigade, of Brown's division, on our right. We remained in this position until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the order to advance was given, and the line pressed forward, taking the direction from the left. At first the advance was slow and steady, but on coming in sight of the first position of the enemy, the men could not be restrained and rushed on at the double-quick. The resistance of the enemy was exceedingly slight, and without difficulty we carried his first position and a second line not far behind it. Neither of these lines were very formidable. They were apparently only temporary works,

After passing the second line we came upon Flint River, which at that point runs through a dense swamp. Here it was intended that we should halt, but as the brigade on our left kept going forward, our men also (though our line was much broken by the passage through the swamp) pushed up on a hill and through an open field to the enemy's third position. Here we halted and reformed our line, and the order having been given by the division commander, retired across the Flint. Our loss in the charge was slight—only 10 men wounded. That night we were withdrawn to the right of the army, and relieved General Stevenson's division just before daylight on the morning of the 1st. Our new line was not a good one; it was imperfectly laid out and only partially completed, and the enemy had gotten so close onto it that in sending out our pickets to relieve General Stevenson's pickets, some 33 of our men were captured. As daylight came on we were much annoyed by sharpshooters. In the afternoon a line of battle appeared in our front, but beyond opening a brisk fire upon our skirmish line, made no other demonstration.

The brigade took no other part in the fight of the 1st, though our loss on that day amounted to 61 in killed, wounded, and captured.

My officers and men have all behaved with gallantry, and deserve praise due to brave men.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding Mercer's Brigade.

Captain PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure B.]

List of casualties in Mercer's brigade from July 20 to September 1, 1864, inclusive.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
July 20:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	1	3	.....
54th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	5	5
57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	2	4	.....
63d Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	3	.....
Aggregate	3	15	5
July 21:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	1	3
57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	1	1
Aggregate	.....	2	4
July 22:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	9	18	1
54th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	14	42	5
57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	4	19	3
63d Regiment Georgia Volunteers	5	43	5
Aggregate	32	122	14
July 23:			
63d Regiment Georgia Volunteers	....	3	.....
Aggregate	....	3	.....
July 24:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	.....	1
54th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	1	1	.....
Aggregate	1	1	1

List of casualties in Mercer's brigade, &c.—Continued.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
July 31:			
57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	2	.....
Aggregate	.....	2	.....
August 4:			
54th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	1	.....
57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	2	.....
August 9:			
63d Georgia Regiment	1	4	.....
Aggregate	1	4	.....
August 10:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	2	.....
Aggregate	.....	3	.....
August 11:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	2	.....
Aggregate	.....	2	.....
August 13:			
63d Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	1	.....
August 14:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	1	.....
August 15:			
54th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	1	.....
57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	2	.....
August 18:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	1	.....
August 20:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
54th Georgia Regiment	.....	2	.....
57th Georgia Regiment	1	.....	.....
Aggregate	1	3	.....
August 21:			
57th Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	1	.....
August 22:			
54th Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
57th Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	2	.....
August 23:			
54th Georgia Regiment	1	.....	.....
57th Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
63d Georgia Regiment	.....	.....	3
Aggregate	1	1	3
August 26:			
57th Georgia Regiment	.....	1	.....
Aggregate	.....	1	.....

List of casualties in Mercer's brigade, &c.—Continued.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
August 30:			
63d Georgia Regiment	.....	.....	8
Aggregate	.....	.....	8
August 31:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	.....	2	1
54th Georgia Regiment	.....	8	.....
57th Georgia Regiment	.....	5	.....
63d Georgia Regiment	.....	3	.....
Aggregate	.....	18	1
September 1:			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	1	1	.....
54th Georgia Regiment	2	.....	.....
57th Georgia Regiment	4	12	23
63d Georgia Regiment	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate	7	13	23
RECAPITULATION.			
1st Volunteer Georgia Regiment	11	31	6
54th Georgia Regiment	18	65	10
57th Georgia Regiment	7	43	4
63d Georgia Regiment	10	61	39
Aggregate Mercer's brigade from July 20 to September 1, inclusive	46	200	59

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 624.

Report of Col. William Barkuloo, Fifty-seventh Georgia Infantry, commanding Mercer's brigade, of operations July 22–August 2.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SEVENTH GEORGIA,
September 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report through you to the major-general commanding the following:

On the morning of the 22d of July Brigadier-General Mercer notified me of the death of Major-General Walker and ordered me to take command of the brigade. At that time we occupied a position in rear of a line supposed to be held by the brigades of Gist and Stevens (being in reserve for those brigades), on the right of the Fair Ground road. I immediately assumed command, and having learned from officers and men who passed through the brigade before General Mercer left that Gist's line had been driven in, and in all probability that Stevens' had met with the same misfortune, I sent scouts to the right, left, and front, to report any advance of the enemy, and to ascertain if there were any Confederate forces within supporting distance. The Federal forces were in my front, about three-quarters of a mile distant, and from one point of the line in view. I soon ascertained that the brigade was unsupported on

either flank. About this time General Mercer informed me that the enemy in our front were retreating and ordered me to advance. The brigade accordingly moved forward down the slope of the hill, and as we neared the valley separating our position from the hill occupied by the enemy the woods became more open and exposed us to the view of the Federals and to a heavy fire of artillery. The valley was narrow and destitute of trees and other shelter, excepting along the edge of a small stream running diagonally across it. I ordered a halt as soon as the brigade reached the fringe of bushes along the branch and proceeded to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, whom I had discovered strongly posted on emerging from the woods. In this I was ably seconded by Captains Mercer and Gordon, of Brigadier-General Mercer's staff. We found the enemy drawn up in three lines of battle on the crest of the hill and supported by two batteries. Between us and them the ground was open and afforded no shelter for an advance. They were distant about 500 yards, and their lines outflanked ours both to the right and left. Having ascertained these facts, I determined to withdraw the brigade at once from under the heavy fire of artillery then pouring into our ranks. Having given the command, the troops fell back in good order to about their former position, having lost about 15 killed and wounded. I reported to General Mercer the condition of affairs, and in a short time he ordered me to report to Brigadier-General Lowrey, on our left. As soon as I reached the place designated I was directed to march the brigade around to near General Hardee's quarters, from where, by direction of a staff officer, I advanced some 500 or 600 yards up the road and formed line of battle at right angles with and to the left of the road, the right of the line resting on it. While forming this line the report reached me that General Cleburne had carried the enemy's works, capturing several pieces of artillery and 2,000 prisoners, and had no use for us. Being but recently from a sick bed, and exhausted by the fatigues of the day, I here turned over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Rawls, Fifty-fourth Georgia, and reported to the brigade hospital.

July 24, again assumed command of the brigade, then in the trenches southeast of Atlanta, near the Fair Ground road. July 25, in the morning the brigade was assigned to Major-General Cleburne's division, and Brigadier-General Mercer returned to his place. In the evening he was relieved and I again placed in command. July 26, we were occupied in clearing up the ground and completing the works. July 27, at 7.30 a. m. we moved into the trenches south of Atlanta, with the left resting upon the Georgia Railroad. All quiet along the front; the brigade employed in completing the trenches and placing obstacles in front. From this time until the 2d of August there was no change in our position, except shortening our front by closing to the right. During this time the men were employed in strengthening the defenses, clearing off and policing the ground, until, on the morning mentioned, I received an order, of which the following is a copy, appended, whereupon I turned over the command to Colonel Olmstead.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. BARKULOO,
Colonel Fifty-seventh Georgia.

Captain BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF,
August 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

GENERAL: The papers of Colonels Olmstead and Barkuloo, presenting a question of rank, have been forwarded to Richmond. In the mean time, to prevent confusion, Colonel Olmstead will be regarded as the senior. This is thought to be in accordance with the merits of the case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. A. SHOUP,
Chief of Staff.

No. 625.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding corps, of operations May 7–July 17.

JUNE 22, 1864—9.50 p. m.

GENERAL: The hour is so late, having been detained in arranging my troops, that I will not ride up to-night unless particularly desired. Will ride up in the morning. I have the honor to report that General Ferguson's cavalry being driven back to-day while establishing my line, I was attacked. I moved forward and drove the enemy back, taking one entire line of his breast-works and a portion of his second on the right. Colonel Walker, of Third Tennessee, was killed, and Colonel Cook, commanding Brown's brigade, severely wounded. General Stevenson's division was mainly engaged; Hindman's slightly. Few prisoners captured belonging to Hooker's and Schofield's corps. The pursuit was stopped because of encountering an enfilading fire from a bald hill in front of Hardee of sixteen pieces. After burying the dead and taking off the wounded have assembled my troops near Mount Zion Church, with my right in the neighborhood of Hardee's left. I learn that two or three other field officers were wounded, but have not been furnished with their names.

Respectfully,

J. B. HOOD,
Lieutenant-General.

General MACKALL.

HEADQUARTERS HOOD'S CORPS,
In the Field, ——— —, 1864.

GENERAL: Agreeably to the directions of the general commanding, I have the honor to herewith submit the operations of the troops of my command since May 7.

On that day Major-General Stewart, with his division, took position at Mill Creek Gap, in Rocky Face Mountain, three miles northeast [northwest ?] of Dalton, the enemy appearing in his immediate front. In the afternoon Major-General Bate, with his division, reported to me and was placed in position on the left of Stewart and west of railroad. On the 8th Major-General Cheatham, with his division, reported to me, one brigade of which was placed in position on the right of Stewart and along the crest of Rocky Face. On the right

the division of Major-General Stevenson was in position and extending across Crow's Valley, General Hindman occupying the right of my line. Some skirmishing took place along the line on the 8th; and on the 9th the enemy made five different attempts to gain the mountain, but were each time driven back and foiled in all their designs. After this nothing of very great importance occurred up to the time the army marched for Resaca. On arriving there I took position on the right of the army, Hindman's division on the left, Stevenson in the center, and Stewart on the right. On the 14th the enemy made repeated assaults on Hindman's left, but not in very heavy lines. Walthall's brigade, occupying the left of Hindman's, suffered severely from an enfilade fire of the enemy's artillery, himself and men displaying conspicuous valor throughout under very adverse circumstances. Brigadier-General Tucker, commanding brigade in reserve, was severely wounded.

About the middle of the day on the 15th the enemy made assaults upon Stevenson's front and the right of Hindman in several lines of battle, each successive line being repulsed with loss. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon General Stewart moved forward from the right with his division, driving the enemy before him, but was subsequently forced to resume his original position before largely superior numbers. During the attack on General Stevenson a 4-gun battery [was] in position thirty paces in front of his line, the gunners being driven from it and the battery left in dispute. The army withdrew that night and the guns, without caissons or limber-boxes, were abandoned to the enemy, the loss of life it would have cost to withdraw them being considered worth more than the guns. After this the march was continued to the south side of the Etowah via Adairsville and Cassville; some slight skirmishing at the latter place.

On the morning of the 24th the march was resumed in the direction of Dallas, and on the morning of the 25th, with my entire command, I arrived at New Hope Church, four miles east of Dallas. About midday the enemy were reported advancing, when my line was formed, Hindman on the left, Stewart in the center, and Stevenson on the right. At 5 p. m. a very determined attack was made upon Stewart, extending along a very small portion of Brown's brigade, of Stevenson's division. The engagement continued actively until night closed in, the enemy being repeatedly and handsomely repulsed at all points. Thus Hooker's entire corps was driven back by three brigades of Stewart's division. Prisoners taken were of that corps. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the artillery, under the immediate direction of Colonel Beckham, which did great execution in the enemy's ranks, and added much to their discomfiture.

On the morning of the 26th the enemy were found to [be] extending their left. Hindman's was withdrawn from my left and placed in position on the right, the enemy continuing to extend his left. Major-General Cleburne with his division was ordered to report to me and was massed on Hindman's right.

On the morning of the 27th the enemy [were] known to be extending rapidly to their left, attempting to turn my right as they extended. Cleburne was deployed to meet them, and at 5.30 p. m. a very stubborn attack was made on his division extending to the right, where Major-General Wheeler with his cavalry dismounted was engaging them. The assault was continued with great determination upon both Cleburne and Wheeler until after night, but every

attempt to break their lines was gallantly repulsed. About 10 o'clock at night Brigadier-General Granbury, with his brigade of Texans, made a dashing charge on the enemy, driving them from the field, their killed and wounded being left in our hands. During this engagement 200 or 300 prisoners were captured, all belonging to Howard's corps.

After the engagements around New Hope Church nothing of very great importance transpired while occupying that line. The army changed position to Lost Mountain, my corps in the center; afterward I moved to the right, near Kenesaw Mountain; subsequently changed position to the extreme left of the army. However, nothing of importance occurred on my line while in this position, save that on the 22d of June the divisions of Stevenson and Hindman attacked the enemy, driving him from two lines of works and capturing some prisoners belonging to Schofield and Hooker. From here the army changed position to vicinity of Nickajack Creek, my corps on the left. We subsequently withdrew from this position and took up a line on the immediate north bank of the Chattahoochee River. After remaining here for several days the army crossed the river and went into bivouac. For further particulars I refer you to reports of generals of divisions.

I inclose Major-General Cleburne's report,* and will forward others as soon as received.

Respectfully,

J. B. HOOD,
Lieutenant-General.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Macon, Ga.

No. 626.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding corps (formerly Hood's), of operations July 27–September 19.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *January* 30, 1865.

COLONEL: Owing to my temporary absence from the army and to the movement of troops, it would be impracticable to procure detailed reports from my subordinate officers, and I cannot, therefore, make a full report of the operations of my command during the recent campaign, but deem it proper to offer this, until one more complete may be substituted:

I assumed command of Hood's old corps, consisting of Stevenson's, Clayton's, and Hindman's divisions (the latter commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Brown), on July 27, 1864. The army was then in position and intrenched around Atlanta, daily shifting its position to meet the flank movements of the enemy. On the 27th Hindman's and Clayton's divisions were withdrawn from the trenches and massed on the Lick Skillet road. On the 28th, about 11 a. m., I received orders to move out on the Lick Skillet road and check the enemy, who was then moving to our left, as it was desirable to hold that road, to be used for a contemplated movement. I soon found

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*See p. 724.

that the enemy had gained the road, and was gradually driving back our cavalry. Brown's division was at once formed on the left of and obliquely to the road, and Clayton's division on the right, connecting by a line of skirmishers with the main works around the city. As soon as Brown was formed he moved forward, handsomely driving the enemy across the road and to a distance half a mile beyond, where he encountered temporary breast-works, from which he was driven back with considerable loss. Clayton's division moved forward as soon as formed, and about ten minutes after Brown's advance, and met with similar results. I found it difficult to rally Brown's division and move it against the enemy a second time. The consequence was that one or two brigades of this division, as also of Clayton's division, sustained heavy losses because of the failure in the attack of portions of their lines. Walthall's division, of Stewart's corps, had moved out on the Lick Skillet road, while Brown's and Clayton's divisions were engaging the enemy. At my suggestion this division was thrown against the enemy where Brown had attacked. The enemy was still within easy range of the Lick Skillet road, and I believed that he would yield before a vigorous attack. The effort, however, was a failure, and the troops were formed on the road, and during the night were withdrawn, by order of the commanding general, to a more suitable position, connecting with the works immediately around Atlanta. The enemy had two corps engaged in this affair; still I am convinced that if all the troops had displayed equal spirit we would have been successful, as the enemy's works were slight, and besides they had scarcely gotten into position when we made the attack.

From the 28th of July to the 5th of August the enemy cautiously pushed forward his lines toward ours, erecting new lines of works as he advanced. Several severe attacks were made upon the works of my skirmish line, but no assault was made upon the main intrenched line. The enemy in almost every instance was severely repulsed. On the 6th Major-General Bate's division, of Hardee's corps (which had reported to me temporarily in place of Stevenson's division, which had been detached from my corps and put in position immediately in front of Atlanta), took position on my left almost perpendicularly to our main line and along the Sandtown road. This division in one night constructed a very strong skirmish line, and with such little display that the enemy on the 6th, finding as he supposed only a slight impediment to the extension of his lines, at once moved a corps to the attack, which was signally and handsomely repulsed. Much credit is due General Bate and his division for their conduct. The enemy was exceedingly cautious in his movements after this affair. His extension to our left was gradual, and he seemed determined to push his lines more closely to ours in my front, with the view of making an assault. The skirmishing along Patton Anderson's (formerly Hindman's) and Clayton's divisions amounted to almost an engagement for a week. Hardee's corps had been placed on my left to check the enemy, who continued extending to the left. About the 26th the enemy retired from his position in front of Atlanta, making quite a detour to the left of my corps, which extended to the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, three-quarters of a mile beyond East Point. Stevenson's division reported to me by 11 a. m. on the 30th of August. Hardee's corps was on my left, and was gradually relieved by my corps in order that it might extend farther to the left.

About 4 p. m. on the 30th I was notified that General Hardee would probably move to Jonesborough, and that it was desired that my corps should follow and support him. At army headquarters, in Atlanta, about 9 p. m., it was decided that the column of the enemy which was marching on Jonesborough from the direction of the West Point and Atlanta Railroad should be attacked early on the morning of the 31st, and crushed, if practicable, and that Lieutenant-General Hardee, with his corps and my own, should be charged with the expedition. I accordingly reported to General Hardee at General Hood's headquarters. According to my recollection, the column marching on Jonesborough was the only column of the enemy well defined and in motion, and that it consisted of about three army corps. I was advised that General Hardee's corps, the left of which rested at Rough and Ready, four miles below East Point, on the Macon railroad, commenced moving about 4 p. m. Orders were extended for my corps to move immediately after General Hardee's. The rear of Hardee's corps was in motion about 11.30 p. m. My corps was well closed up to it and immediately following. Our progress was very slow, and the head of my column did not reach Rough and Ready till daylight. I ascertained that the delay was caused by a portion of Hardee's corps encountering the enemy about 12 p. m. August 30 on the road on which they were marching, which made it necessary for the line of march to be changed to a neighborhood road. In consequence of this delay my corps did not arrive at Jonesborough till near 10 a. m. on the 31st, but it reached there immediately in rear of General Hardee's last division. The last three brigades of my corps, in consequence of the distance they had marched, and having been on picket, arrived about 1.30 p. m.

The enemy had during the previous evening and night effected a crossing of Flint River and made a lodgment on the east bank. The preliminaries for the attack were arranged. My corps was formed almost parallel to the railroad and immediately to the right of Jonesborough, connecting with the right of Hardee's corps, which extended toward Flint River, and making almost a right angle with the railroad. It was found that Hardee's corps did not cover as much ground as was expected, and I was instructed to extend my troops so as to fill up the interval, and my command was moved almost two divisions front to the left. The instructions given me were to attack as soon as Cleburne, who commanded Hardee's corps, should become hotly engaged, he being ordered to swing to his right and my corps to advance directly against the enemy, and, if possible, swing to the left. The firing to my left (on Cleburne's line) did not indicate a serious engagement until the right division of Hardee's corps became engaged. Being satisfied that the battle had commenced in earnest, I at once gave orders for my corps to move against the enemy. The attack was not made by the troops with that spirit and inflexible determination that would insure success. Several brigades behaved with great gallantry, and in each brigade many instances of gallant conduct were exhibited by regiments and individuals; but generally the troops halted in the charge when they were much exposed, and within easy range of the enemy's musketry, and when they could do but little damage to the enemy behind his works, instead of moving directly and promptly forward against the temporary and informidable works in their front. The attack was a feeble one and a failure, with a loss to my corps of about 1,300 men in killed and wounded.

The enemy being behind works, and apparently no impression having been made upon him by the attack on my left, where his line was supposed to be weakest, and Brigadier-General Ross, commanding a cavalry brigade on my immediate right, having reported the enemy moving to my right, I was induced not to renew the attack.

During the night of the 31st, about 1 p. m., I received an order from Lieutenant-General Hardee to march at once to Atlanta. My corps was at once put in motion, and was halted by Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, chief engineer of the army, about six miles from Atlanta, and there put in position to cover the evacuation of the city.

On the morning of September 1 I was ordered to move my command toward Lovejoy's Station, which place I reached on the 3d. The army remained at Lovejoy's till September 18, when it commenced moving toward Palmetto Station, on the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, where it arrived on the 19th.

Not having received the reports of my division commanders, it is impossible to notice those officers and commands deserving especial mention. It is my purpose to refer to their gallant deeds in a subsequent and more detailed report. I received at all times the cordial support of my division commanders—Major-Generals Stevenson, Clayton, and Brown, and afterward Patton Anderson, commanding Hindman's old division. They always displayed great gallantry and zeal in time of battle. I regret to state that Major-General Patton Anderson and Brigadier-General Cumming were severely wounded in the action of the 31st while nobly leading their troops upon the enemy's works, and their services were lost to us during the remainder of the campaign.

I take pleasure in making especial mention of the gallantry of Brig. Gen. (now Maj. Gen.) John C. Brown during the engagement of the 28th on the Lick Skillet road, and of Major-Generals Stevenson and Clayton during the battle of Jonesborough on August 31.

The officers of my personal staff, as also of the corps staff, behaved at all times with gallantry, and were energetic in the discharge of their duties.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 62. } HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS, *In the Field, August 7*, 1864.

The lieutenant-general commanding takes pleasure in announcing to the officers and men of this corps the splendid conduct of a portion of Bate's division, particularly Tyler's brigade, in sustaining and repulsing on yesterday three assaults of the enemy, in which his loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was from 800 to 1,000 men, 2 colors, and 300 or 400 stand small-arms, and all of his intrenching tools. Our loss was from 15 to 20 killed and wounded. Soldiers who fight with the coolness and determination that these men did will always be victorious over any reasonable number.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement on General Baker's report of the capture by the enemy of his picket-line on the 3d instant.*]

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
Phillips' House, August 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Clayton for a further indorsement and an expression of opinion with reference to the conduct of General Baker, who does not seem to have acted with any degree of energy upon the occasion. The lieutenant-general commanding desires also to be informed why General Baker did not himself take command of the attacking party, as it seems to have consisted of more than one-half of his effective force, and particularly when there was apparently so much indecision and vacillation exhibited by the officer in command.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
Phillips' House, August 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. D. CLAYTON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to return to you the accompanying papers† and to say that, after examining them, he thinks that the conduct of the pickets of Baker's brigade was highly improper on the 3d instant. His note to you was written for the purpose of showing his dissatisfaction with their behavior, as that brigade had lost its picket-lines oftener than any other brigade in the corps and had never retaken them. This he attributes to a want of spirit on the part of the officers and men, as was plainly evinced on the 3d instant, and he thinks their failure to retake their pits on that occasion was owing in the first instance to the delay and indecision of the officer in command of the troops sent out for that purpose, and subsequently to a want of energy and promptness on the part of the brigade commander. The general's note was intended to refer particularly to the affair of the 3d, and not to the last occasion spoken of by General Baker, upon which he is glad to learn that the men acted with so much gallantry. Baker's brigade was mentioned specially in the note because its pickets had been driven in oftener than those of any other brigade, and at this the general was very much mortified. No further action will, however, be taken in the matter by him, and he is sorry if he has done injustice either to the brigade or its commander, and hopes that their conduct hereafter will convince him that he was incorrect in his impression of their behavior.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
Phillips' House, August 12, 1864.

The lieutenant-general commanding is gratified with the gallantry and determination displayed by the skirmishers of this corps in re-

* Baker's report not found.
† Not found as inclosures.

sisting the numerous attacks upon them. In one of the charges of the enemy some of Deas' and Brantly's skirmishers allowed themselves to be bayoneted in the pits rather than be driven back. The skirmishers of Gibson's brigade on the 5th, and of Baker's on the 7th, permitted half of their number to be killed, wounded, and captured before the others would leave their position. These few instances of heroism out of many are mentioned with the hope that they may be imitated rather than permit the enemy to approach our main line.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 627.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Brown, C. S. Army, commanding Hindman's division, of operations July 28 and 29.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
July 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as the part taken by this division in the action of the 28th of July in front of Atlanta:

On the afternoon of the 27th I moved from the position on the Augusta railroad, which I had fortified and held since the investment of the city, and marched to the left of Peach Tree street almost to the Marietta road, and was going into position near night-fall, when I received orders to march immediately to the Lick Skillet road, reaching which point after dark I was ordered into bivouac, where I remained until 10 o'clock next morning (28th), when the lieutenant-general commanding corps gave me verbal orders to move with the utmost dispatch upon the Lick Skillet road until I reached the Poor-House, a mile in front of our line of intrenchments, where I would find General Jackson's division of cavalry. I preceded the advance of my column, and arriving at the point indicated learned from General Jackson that his command was being rapidly pressed back to the road, and that his information indicated the enemy's infantry to be small. The lieutenant-general commanding arrived almost simultaneously with the head of the column, and directed me to form rapidly in rear of a commanding position in the road in advance of the Poor-House, so that my right might rest upon and at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the road, holding one brigade in reserve. I was directed to attack and drive the enemy to Ezra Church and hold that position. I formed, with Johnston's (formerly Deas') brigade on the right, Brantly's on the left, and Sharp's in the center, with Manigault in reserve, and instantly moved forward. The enemy's skirmishers were encountered at the road and his advance line a little beyond, moving rapidly to possess the road. It was routed and driven 500 or 600 yards and took refuge behind intrenchments. The woods were so dense that these works were not discovered until my line was upon them. In many places the works were carried, but the enemy re-enforced so rapidly and with such an immensely superior force, that my troops were driven with great slaughter from them. Brigadier-General Johnston in the first onset was severely wounded. Colonel Coltart, upon whom the command devolved, was in a few moments afterward also wounded, and Col.

B. R. Hart, Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, the next in command, was wounded immediately after assuming command. The command then passed to Lieut. Col. H. T. Toulmin. At this juncture I relieved it with my supporting brigade, but behaving badly, its demoralization was so great it could not be made effective. My left brigade being outflanked was compelled to retire, which made the withdrawal of the center indispensable. I succeeded in rallying a greater portion of the division on a ridge, when it again became necessary to charge the enemy, who, becoming emboldened by our failure to hold his works, was advancing upon us. The effort, as before, resulted in only partial success, and the enemy pouring fresh troops upon our front and flanks compelled us again to retire. After this we were content to rally and form line on the crest of the ridge between the Lick Skillet road and the enemy's position, so as to hold that road. Temporary defenses of rails, &c., were constructed and the position held until the arrival of Stewart's corps, when we were relieved by Walthall's division and retired to the right and rear to support Clayton. About midnight we moved and took position on the prolongation of the defenses of Atlanta, about two miles west of the Lick Skillet road.

During the 29th we constructed a strong line of works, and in the evening of that day Major-General Anderson having arrived I turned the command over to him.

In the action Sharp's and Brantly's brigades acted with great gallantry. The major portion of Johnston's brigade behaved well. But justice to these commands which bore their parts so nobly compels me to state that the greater portion Manigault's brigade behaved badly.

We found the enemy in overwhelming numbers, and if additional evidence were wanting to prove the fact his own reports of his force show we were engaging four of his corps.

For details of the part performed by the several commands, I beg to refer to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders, accompanying which will also be found lists of casualties.

I must be pardoned for bearing testimony to the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-Generals Brantly, Sharp, and Johnston, all of whom had received notice of their promotion a few moments before going into battle. Lieut. Col. H. T. Toulmin was no less gallant and efficient.

To the gentlemen [who] were with me as staff officers I am indebted for valuable services. All of them behaved with great gallantry.

I have the honor to be, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lee's Corps.

RECAPITULATION.

Brigades.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Sharp's	28	168	18	214
Brantly's	16	87	23	126
Manigault's	33	139	26	198
Johnston's	34	189	46	269
Total	111	583	113	807

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties in Hindman's division in action of June 22, 1864, near Marietta.

Killed	35
Wounded	170
Missing	10
Total	215

On the 27th of July [June?] this division was only engaged in the usual skirmishing, and losses are embraced in report "in skirmishes up to 20th of July since leaving Dalton."

E. F. TRAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA.,
September 15, 1864.

No. 628.

Report of Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding division (formerly Hindman's), of operations July 30–August 31.

MONTICELLO, FLA., *February* 9, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular order from headquarters Lee's corps, dated January 24, 1865, a copy of which reached me by mail on yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the division I commanded from the 30th of July to the 31st of August, 1864, inclusive:

On the 28th of July, 1864, Hindman's division, of Lee's corps, was hotly engaged with the enemy about three miles from Atlanta, on the Lick Skillet road, and near the Poor-House. In that engagement the division lost in killed, wounded, and missing upward of 500 men and officers. On the 29th I was assigned to, and on the 30th assumed, the command of the division, consisting of Sharp's and Brantly's brigades of Mississippians, Deas' brigade of Alabamians, and Manigault's brigade of Alabama and South Carolina troops. Lee's corps was at that time holding the extreme left of our lines in front of Atlanta. My division was on the right of Lee's corps, my right resting on the Lick Skillet road, my left on Utoy Creek. Deas', Brantly's, Sharp's, and Manigault's brigades were in position in the order named from right to left, and numbered in all about 2,800 bayonets. The position had been taken on the night of the 28th of July, after the command had been withdrawn from the battle-field near the Poor-House. The line extended over uneven ground, through woods and open fields, across hills, and over narrow valleys, and was capable of being rendered quite strong against an attack by infantry. For this purpose strong details were made and all the intrenching tools that could be procured were put in the hands of the troops. The work of intrenching was pushed with vigor night and day till a feeling of security and even defiance pervaded the whole line. The enemy had established his main line parallel to and about 800 yards in front of ours. He was active in strengthening his position and made frequent attempts upon our skirmish line; sometimes with partial success, but in the main gaining no substantial advantage by his sallies. Our own skirmishers were not idle, but made frequent reprisals upon the enemy, punishing him in many instances severely for his temerity.

Our skirmish line was about 500 yards distant from our main line, and at first consisted of shallow rifle-pits hurriedly dug in the night, and at intervals of from twenty to fifty paces apart. A few nights' work, however, added much to their strength, and in the course of ten days or a fortnight the pits were gradually connected and the whole became almost one continuous line of intrenchments, with head-logs and loop-holes to protect our sharpshooters and enable them to confine the enemy to his trenches. His line of skirmishers was, on an average, not much over 100 yards from ours, and in some places the space between the two lines did not exceed sixty paces in breadth. His main line was about 200 yards in rear of his skirmishers. At one point on the line (in front of Deas' left and Brantly's right), being favored by the conformation of the ground, he established his skirmish line within sixty yards of ours, and erected on it an earth-work with embrasures for six guns. We had no guns upon my main line bearing directly upon this position, but a rifle battery on the line occupied by the troops of Loring's division, on my right, being situated favorably for the purpose, by a few well-directed shots on several occasions put a stop to labor on the work, and although it was eventually completed under cover of night, a wholesome dread of Featherston's Parrott guns and Deas' sharpshooters, I have no doubt, deterred the enemy from ever attempting to put more than one piece in position. With this, however, he threatened to do us much damage, and, but for the courage and skill of Deas' skirmishers, backed by the indomitable energy and perseverance of the officers in charge of the line, would doubtless have compelled us to retire to a position nearer our main line. The embrasure from which this piece was fired was so mantled, and the cannoneers so well protected, that it was almost impossible for our sharpshooters to do more than confine them to their works without preventing the free use of the piece. Day after day did they use it with damaging effect upon our rifle-pits, only sixty paces from its muzzle, frequently leveling the earth along the line for forty or fifty yards and literally covering our men in the pits with the debris. Our casualties from this source, however, were trifling. At night the men would work heroically and repair the damages of the day. After several days spent in this mode of annoying warfare, by concert of action among the sharpshooters of our line along the front and to the right and left of the piece in question, it was completely silenced and withdrawn from position. Similar instances of persevering skill and courage were manifested daily upon other portions of our line along Brantly's, Sharp's, and Manigault's front. In one instance Brantly's men, by rolling logs ahead of them and by digging zigzag trenches, approached so near the enemy's rifle-pits as to be able to throw hand-grenades over his breast-works, and on another occasion Sharp's pickets held their position against a line of battle after those on their right and left had given way. Firing between the parties on the two picket-lines was constant during the day, and not unfrequently continued throughout the night. Our scouts, whenever the darkness of the night favored such operations, penetrated the enemy's picket-line and kept us well advised of all his important movements. During this time the main line was constantly being strengthened, the trenches were enlarged, the breast-works were made wider and stronger in every particular, while every available obstruction within the reach of the troops was resorted to and made use of to render the line as strong as possible. Abatis of

the most substantial kind, chevaux-de-frise, and palisades of approved styles bristled along our whole front, giving confidence to our troops and speaking defiance to the foe. Four weeks in the month of August were spent in perfecting these works of defense and in annoying the enemy from our picket-line and with the artillery as much as was consistent with an economical expenditure of ammunition.

I refer to the operations of the division during this month with pleasure, as evincing a spirit and determination on the part of the troops as well as an alacrity and skill in the performance of every duty on the part of their officers worthy of the highest praise.

To the brigade commanders (Deas, Brantly, Sharp, and Manigault) I am specially indebted for their prompt obedience to every order and cheerful co-operation in everything tending to promote the efficiency of the command and the good of the service. Their sympathy, counsel, and hearty co-operation lightened my burden of responsibility and contributed to the esprit de corps, discipline, and good feeling which happily pervaded the division, and without which the bravest troops in the world cannot be relied on.

On the night of the 25th of August our scouts reported a movement on the part of the enemy, the precise character of which was not fully understood, but which was indicated by the rumbling of artillery, wagons, &c. On the next morning it was ascertained that he had withdrawn from the front of a portion of the line occupied by Lieutenant-General Stewart's corps, which was on the right of Lee's corps. During the night of the 26th he withdrew from my front. As this movement was not unlooked for by us, preparations for it had been accordingly made. At about 9 p. m. each of our batteries delivered a few rounds for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a reply could be elicited. With the exception of one or perhaps two pieces on my extreme left, there was no response along my whole front. Before daylight on the morning of the 27th our skirmishers occupied a portion of the enemy's main works without opposition. By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding the corps, Deas' brigade, with Jackson's, of Bate's division, of Hardee's corps, Brig. Gen. H. R. Jackson commanding the whole, were sent forward in pursuit on the Lick Skillet road. They advanced cautiously a distance of six or seven miles to within a short distance of the Chattahoochee River, and, coming upon a force of the enemy deemed too strong to be assailed by the two brigades, the command was halted, and Brigadier-General Jackson reported the facts and awaited further instructions, whereupon the two brigades were directed, by order of the corps commander, to return to their positions in the line. They reached their places in the trenches at about — p. m., having captured a few stragglers, some sutler's stores, several wagons and mules with forage, broken-down horses, &c. On the 28th and 29th small parties were sent forward for the purpose of scouting my whole front thoroughly and of ascertaining, if possible, the precise route taken by the enemy, and for the purpose generally of getting all the information possible in regard to his movement. These scouts reported the enemy as having moved the larger portion of his forces in the direction of Sandtown and Blue Pond, but one corps at least they reported to have crossed the Chattahoochee River, and to have moved up that stream on or near its right bank in the direction of the railroad bridge or Marietta. Early in the night of the 29th I received orders from corps head-

quarters to hold the division in readiness to move to the left at 4 o'clock the following morning. At the appointed hour the command was withdrawn from the trenches, and, moving left in front, proceeded about two miles in the direction of East Point, when it was halted, by orders from corps headquarters, at the point where our line of march crossed the Campbellton road. We rested here till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were directed to proceed to East Point and relieve Cheatham's division, then in the trenches in front of that place, and on the left of the railroad running to West Point. The head of the column reached this position shortly before sundown and commenced relieving Cheatham's division as soon as the necessary information in regard to the lines, pickets, details, &c., could be obtained from Brigadier-General Maney, in command. About the time that the work of relieving General Maney's command had been completed, or nearly so (say at 9 p. m.), I received orders to withdraw the troops from the trenches and to follow Cheatham's division in the direction of Jonesborough. Repairing to General Maney's quarters to ascertain when he would be ready to move, I learned from him that he had received no orders to move to Jonesborough, but upon showing him mine he immediately made preparations to commence the movement. It was about 11 o'clock before his rear and the head of my column got in motion. Much delay was experienced because of the want of roads, and the absence of competent guides. The column was several times halted for an hour or more because the advance had taken the wrong road, or to remove some obstruction. Just before day on the morning of the 31st a halt occurred while I was about the center of my command, and riding forward to ascertain the cause, I met Brigadier-General Carter, now commanding Cheatham's division, who informed me that Major-General Cleburne, of Hardee's corps, who was in advance, had sent back to inform him that the enemy had taken possession of a bridge in his (Cleburne's) front, and that the troops must be halted until he (Cleburne) could reconnoiter the position and ascertain whether or not a passage of the stream could be effected. In the mean time, the better to be prepared against an attack, should the enemy feel disposed to make it, I ordered a strong line of skirmishers to be thrown out in our front, and a couple of batteries of artillery to be put in eligible positions for defense. Before these dispositions, however, could be completed, the lieutenant-general commanding the corps overtook me, and, approving my action, directed me to remain in my then position until he had ridden forward and obtained further information in regard to the exact situation. I had not remained long where he left me until a staff officer returned with orders for me to follow with the whole division. Very soon Cheatham's division began to move forward, and I followed with the commands well closed up. Before the column was all in motion, however, the sun had risen, and a clear, cloudless sky betokened fair weather—at least for the day's operations. The march during the night had been toilsome in the extreme to troops who had not been out of the trenches for thirty days, and daylight revealed a wearied and jaded column, with ranks considerably diminished by straggling during the night. Although the most diligent exertions were made by the officers of all grades to prevent this evil, their efforts were but partially successful. The darkness of night, the dense woods through which we frequently marched without roads, the want of shoes by many, and the lack of recent exercise

by all, contributed to induce a degree of straggling which I do not remember to have seen exceeded in any former march of the kind. In this plight the division, well closed up on Cheatham's rear, reached the vicinity of Jonesborough at about 11 a. m. on the 31st of August, and was halted on the railroad north of and about half a mile distant from the village. The enemy in apparently strong force was plainly visible on both sides of Flint River (an inconsiderable stream at this point), in a westerly direction from where we halted, and distant from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. The column was closed up, faced to the right, skirmishers were thrown forward, and hasty preparations made for commencing at the proper time

THE BATTLE OF JONESBOROUGH, GA.

The troops were advanced to a position parallel with and about 200 yards west of the railroad, and immediately began strengthening the line with logs, rails, and such other material as could be procured at hand, without tools of any kind. The skirmish line was about 150 yards in advance of the main line, and had already begun to exchange frequent shots with the enemy, who was in easy Enfield range of their position. A hasty reconnaissance revealed the fact that the enemy was strongly posted on the crest of an irregular ridge, and that his position was rendered still stronger by a line of breast-works which he had thrown up before our arrival, and upon which he was still at work. Our order of battle was in two lines. The first was a continuous line, and was composed of three brigades from each division; the second was composed of one brigade from each division, posted about 200 yards in rear of the first—at least this was the disposition in my own command—and shortly before going into action I was directed by the lieutenant-general commanding the corps to relinquish the command of my supporting line to Major-General Clayton and to devote myself exclusively to the three brigades in the first line. These were Sharp's, Deas', and Brantly's, from right to left, in the order named. At the same time it was explained to me by Lieutenant-General Lee that his corps (of which my division composed the right) was not to attack until Cleburne, commanding Hardee's corps on the left, had hotly engaged the enemy at close range in his front. Preparations for the attack having been completed throughout the corps, the division commanders assembled at the side of General Lee, awaiting the report of small-arms on Cleburne's line and the signal from the corps commander for the action to begin on our part. At about 2.20 p. m. the quick and heavy rattle of musketry on Cleburne's line, mingled with the rapid discharges of artillery in the same direction, indicated the time appointed for our advance. The order was given and the troops moved forward deliberately and with resolution. The enemy's line of skirmishers was pushed back upon his main line at the top of the ridge before alluded to, and our first line was soon under a heavy fire from his breast-works. There was but little cover for our assaulting lines, and the ascent in some places was moderately steep, but not rugged, affording the enemy great advantages in the ground in addition to those derived from his breast-works. The troops, however, moved forward with a spirit and determination that threatened, in spite of all odds, to crown the hill and drive the enemy from his place. Slowly but resolutely they advanced up the ascent to within pistol-shot of the enemy's works. At this point

under a deadly fire a few wavered and the rest lay down. The line was unbroken, and although the position was a trying one, every inch of ground gained was resolutely maintained. A staff officer was sent to request the reserve line to be pushed forward without delay. After waiting some time for the reserves to come up—perhaps not so long as it appeared to those exposed to this deadly fire at such close range—another staff officer was sent back with an urgent appeal for them to be brought up immediately. In the mean time both men and officers in the front line were suffering severely. Each moment brought death and wounds into their ranks. On every part of the line officers were constantly falling while engaged in encouraging and urging the men to remain firm until assistance should arrive, and by their conduct setting examples of heroism and courage seldom equaled and still more rarely surpassed. The second line came up in rear of Deas and Brantly, but the ranks of the latter had been so thinned by the fire to which they had been exposed that the two lines combined were unable to make any farther advance. Unwilling to abandon the attack while a reasonable hope of success remained, and believing that with the assistance of a couple of good brigades the enemy's left could be forced back, a staff officer was sent to General Lee to ascertain if the necessary assistance could be spared from other portions of the field. In the mean time every effort was made to hold the ground already gained. Stragglers were pushed up to the front and the slightly wounded were encouraged to remain there. While engaged in these efforts a color-bearer was discovered some short distance behind the front line, with a number of men scattered about through the pines near him. On inquiry he reported himself as color-bearer of the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment, and stated that he had tried to get the men to follow him to the front, but could not prevail on them to do so. The officers of the regiment were then called for, but none responded. The color-bearer expressed great desire to carry the colors forward, and upon my directing him to do so, he did advance them gallantly, calling upon his comrades to follow. I regret to say that but few responded. When the conduct of officers or troops justifies it, I deem it to be a duty no less imperative to censure than to praise, and it is under a sense of this duty that I relate this circumstance. I would not be understood as imputing reprehensible conduct to the whole regiment, whose color-bearer I have alluded to, for I know that on other fields that regiment has acquitted itself with the highest honors; but I do say that if the men in question did belong to the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment, as represented to me, they are unworthy comrades of a gallant color-bearer, and that they reflect discredit upon a gallant regiment from as gallant a State as shines in the Southern constellation.

Regarding the extreme right of my line as in great danger, and desiring to hold our position there until assistance might arrive, I now proceeded along the line from Brantly's right toward Sharp's position. At this time the troops of the front line were lying down within sixty yards of the enemy's breast-works, and at many points much nearer, keeping up a hot fire upon everything that appeared above the defenses. From these defenses the enemy, too, poured an unremitting fire upon the assailants. Though at a distance from them, Sharp's gallant Mississippians could be seen pushing their way in small parties up to the very slope of the enemy's breast-works. Officers could be plainly observed encouraging the men to this work.

One on horseback, whom I took to be General Sharp, was particularly conspicuous. After having ridden along the line from Brantly's right, urging the officers and men to stand a little longer, when I had reached a point near Sharp's left I received a wound, which compelled me to leave the field, and which has resulted in my absence up to the present time. This occurred about 4.30 p. m.

Not having access at present to the reports of brigade commanders or of their subordinates, it is not in my power to state accurately the casualties in the division on this day at Jonesborough, though I am confident they will be found to exceed 500 in killed, wounded, and missing. Some idea of the severity of the engagement may be formed by comparing this list with the number carried into action, which, I am confident, did not greatly exceed 2,000. The same want of official reports, which prevents me from giving accurately the list of casualties in the division, also precludes me from embracing in this report the names of the many gallant officers who fell on the occasion. For these I must refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, where doubtless the names, conduct, and example of the dead are recorded in befitting terms.

A deep sense of the obligation I am personally under to the four brigade commanders above named, renders it no less my duty than a pleasure to express my thanks for their cheerful and cordial cooperation and assistance on all occasions, whether in the trenches, on the march, or upon the battle-field. To them and their subordinate commanders is due whatever of spirit, discipline, and efficiency the division can boast. To the staff also, without exception, my thanks are due for that constant, intelligent, and efficient discharge of their respective duties which marked their conduct throughout the whole time of our official association. In the list of those who have thus performed well their parts are the names of Capt. William G. Barth, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. F. Travis, assistant adjutant-general and assistant inspector-general; Lieut. W. M. Davidson, aide-de-camp; Major Hill, acting division quartermaster; Capt. J. P. Eggleston, chief commissary of subsistence for the division; Private Simon Mayer, acting assistant adjutant-general, and D. A. Kinchloe, chief surgeon of the division. To the latter, as well as to Assistant Surgeon Lundy, I am personally much indebted for attentive and skillful treatment on the field and elsewhere.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Lee's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

No. 629.

Report of Lieut. Col. Harry T. Toulmin, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry, commanding Deas' brigade, of operations July 28.

HEADQUARTERS DEAS' BRIGADE,
In the Field, August 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of this brigade in the engagement of the 28th of July, near Atlanta, Ga.:

About 11 a. m. of that day the brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. George D. Johnston, took position on the south side of

the Lick Skillet road, the right resting on that road, forming an acute angle with it, and the left connecting with Sharp's brigade. As soon as the line was formed and guns loaded it advanced to attack the enemy, the guide being left. Moving forward some 200 yards through a thick undergrowth, the brigade emerged into an old field, where it was subjected to a severe fire from the enemy's skirmishers. Owing to the dense woods through which it had passed, and the several fences it had encountered in the advance, the line became much disorganized and scattered. Here it was ordered to move by the left flank some 250 yards, then halted, the line partly reformed, and the men made to lie down. After remaining in this position some ten minutes, and being all this time under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, the brigade was ordered to charge, which it did in a gallant style, driving the enemy from their skirmish line, and from another and stronger position protected by rails and earth-works, to his regular line of works, here capturing a few prisoners. It was in this first charge that General Johnston was wounded and retired from the field, and the command devolved upon Colonel Coltart. He was soon after wounded and retired, when the command of the brigade was turned over to me. Occupying the temporary works from which the enemy had been driven, the brigade engaged him behind his strongly fortified position some twenty-five or thirty minutes, when a reserve line, commanded by General Manigault, advanced to our support. As this line approached an order to charge was given, which was gallantly responded to, and a portion of the brigade, being parts of the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Fiftieth Alabama Regiments, succeeded in reaching the enemy's position, the first and last planting their colors on his works, and the third having its ensign killed in a few paces of them. The enemy's position being very strong, our lines much depleted, and our right flank exposed to his enfilading fire, which was pouring destruction into our ranks, forced us to fall back, with a loss of many killed and wounded and a few captured, some 250 yards to the road. Here the troops were halted and the line reformed, and, after a few minutes' work on a temporary breast-work of rails, again moved forward, and a second time occupied the enemy's first line of works. An engagement of fifteen or twenty minutes here ensued, in which the brigade was again forced to retire. I must do it the justice, however, to say that during this short engagement it fought nobly, and the right of it, which was at that time under my personal observation, did not give way until the enemy had moved around its flank and was marching in its rear. This created considerable disorder, and was the cause of much difficulty in rallying the men and reforming the line. The brigade now retired some sixty yards behind the crest of a hill, where it was at last rallied, and, under the fire of the enemy, which was still heavy and destructive, advanced to the crest of the hill, where ordered to lie down. Remaining at this point about an hour, a reserve line, under command of General Walthall, came up. This command was then relieved and ordered to retire beyond and near the road, and there await orders. Here it replenished ammunition; was soon after moved by the right flank about half a mile, halted, stacked arms, and ordered to be in readiness to support General Clayton whenever called on. It remained in this position until 1 o'clock that night, when moved by the left flank to a position on the present line of works.

We mourn the loss of many brave spirits who that day gave up their lives in defense of their country's cause. Prominent among these was Col. B. R. Hart, of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment. It was in the first charge on the enemy's main line of works that he lost his life while gallantly leading his men and cheering them on by his heroic example. Here, too, Lieut. J. T. Bruckner, of Fiftieth Alabama Regiment, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, fell while nobly doing his duty.

The thanks of the brigade commander are due Capts. Robert Donnell and R. H. Williams, of the staff, who throughout the entire engagement performed their duties with great gallantry and efficiency.

The following is a list of casualties, &c.:

Took into action—officers, 101; enlisted men, 1,042; aggregate, 1,143. Killed—officers, 8; enlisted men, 26. Wounded—officers, 16; enlisted men, 173. Missing—officer, 1; enlisted men, 45. Loss—officers, 25; enlisted men, 244; aggregate, 269.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. TOULMIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 630.

Report of Capt. Isaac M. Whitney, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry, of operations July 28.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND ALABAMA REGIMENT,
July 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the action of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment in the engagement of the 28th instant, near Atlanta, Ga.:

The regiment, by order of the brigadier-general commanding, took position on the south side of the road leading from Atlanta to Alabama. It was then moved forward, and, advancing through an open field under a heavy fire from a stubborn line of the enemy's skirmishers, encountered his advanced line in position and protected by rails and earth-works. After engaging him only a few minutes a charge was ordered, which the men gallantly responded to, and resulted in driving the enemy back to his regular and strongly intrenched line of earth-works. Occupying the temporary works from which the enemy had just been driven, the regiment engaged him in his strongly intrenched position some forty or forty-five minutes, when we were again ordered to charge them, the ranks in the meanwhile having been so much depleted in the killed and wounded as to leave only a very light line. This order was again cheerfully and gallantly obeyed. The right of the regiment advanced through a thick copse of woods to within eight or ten paces of the works of the enemy; but his position was so very strong and his line so heavy, and, he taking advantage of the entirely exposed condition of our right flank, we were forced to retire to the road some 200 yards. At this point we halted and rectified the alignment, and again moved forward to the first line of works and engaged them some fifteen minutes. Our right flank in the meanwhile being still ex-

posed, we were subjected to a very heavy, destructive, and enfilading fire. We were then retired some forty or fifty yards to the crest of a hill, and there remained engaging the enemy about an hour, when a reserve line came up and relieved us. We were then ordered to the reserve line to replenish ammunition. We remained upon the reserve line until 1 o'clock that night, when we were moved to our present position.

It was in the second and desperate charge that our noble and brave Col. B. R. Hart, while gallantly leading and cheering on his men, received the fatal missile that terminated his heroic life. Here, too, Ensign William R. Leary, who gallantly bore forward the colors of his regiment, fell with the folds covering his body. Here, too, Second Lieutenant Stackpoole fell at the head of his company.

The following are the casualties of the regiment:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Field and staff	2	1	.....
Company officers	1	2	.....
Enlisted men	2	32	14
Total	5	35	14

Grand total, 54.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. M. WHITNEY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. R. H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 631.

Report of Capt. Napoleon B. Rouse, Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 22 and 28.

IN THE FIELD, *August* 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the 22d [July] the regiment with the brigade upon the front line advanced to the attack, with orders to keep the left flank within twenty paces of the railroad (Augusta), but owing to buildings, impassable fences, and slight curves of the road, when the regiment arrived at the breast-works of the picket reserve of the enemy the left was about 150 yards from the railroad. The works were carried at a heavy loss to the left wing of the regiment, as there were no troops between our left and the railroad, and the fire received being both from the front and oblique. Two elegant stand of colors and a large number of prisoners captured. The regiment continued the advance some distance farther and halted, reformed, and [was] placed in the second line with the balance of the brigade. It then advanced again and assisted in carrying the second line of works.

Carried into the fight, 273 men. Killed, wounded, and missing, 113, including 2 color-bearers.

On the 28th the regiment with the brigade having commenced the advance, after passing the road in its front and getting into the field beyond the road, was halted, lines rectified, and again moved forward. With the exception of the two left companies, the regiment had to advance through dense woods and undergrowth—almost an abatis by nature. It succeeded in getting within about fifty or sixty yards of the enemy's works, when the left commenced giving way, and a general giving way of the lines commenced in some confusion. The regiment was reformed with the brigade as soon as could be done, and went forward with the brigade, taking part in all that the rest of the brigade was ordered to do.

Carried into the fight, 173 men. Killed, wounded, and missing, 23, including 2 color-bearers.

N. B. ROUSE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 632.

Report of Capt. Alexander J. Miller, Thirty-ninth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 22 and 28.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
August 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 22d of July this regiment withdrew from our outer line of intrenchments north of the Augusta railroad, and fell back to the works around Atlanta, immediately on the south side of the Augusta railroad, where we remained strengthening the works until about 3 o'clock, when we were ordered forward. This regiment was formed on the left of Walthall's old brigade (now Brantly's) and in rear of the brigade to which it properly belongs. On the advance we kept some 100 yards in rear of the first line, our left resting on the line of the railroad and dressing to the left. After the line in our front (Deas' brigade) had driven the pickets of the enemy, and had approached to within 350 or 400 yards of their main line of breastworks, they were halted, and we became the front line, and advanced rapidly up to forty or fifty yards of the works, when the enemy opened upon us with a most destructive fire of small-arms and artillery, which checked our farther progress. We remained here lying down for about ten minutes, when the order to retreat came down the lines from the right. After falling back some 400 yards the regiment separated from the brigade of General Brantly, and with eight officers and about fifty men rejoined our own brigade, when we were again ordered forward and some 300 yards farther to the right, and succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, which we held about fifteen minutes, until it was ascertained that the enemy were moving a heavy column by our right flank, which was entirely unprotected, for the purpose of cutting us off. The order was then given to retreat, when, after falling back some distance under a very heavy fire of artillery from the front and both flanks, further orders were received to form at our original position on the south of the railroad. During the engagement the regiment suffered severely in killed

and wounded, and among the number were 1 valuable officer killed and 6 severely wounded. Of those severely wounded was the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. W. C. Clifton, which devolved the command of the regiment upon Capt. T. J. Brannon, who led the regiment in the second charge.

On the evening of the 27th of July we evacuated our position on the Augusta railroad and marched out on the north side of the Macon and Western Railroad, where we camped for the night. On the morning of the 28th of July we proceeded some two miles and a half on the ——— dirt road, where we halted and formed in line of battle, our brigade being in the front line. The order was then given to forward, when, after going about 350 yards, we were halted and the lines reformed. We then charged forward through an old field, over a fence at the edge of the woods, and up to within eighty yards of the enemy's line, where we were checked and finally driven back, the line giving way from the right. After falling back to our original skirmish line, we were reformed and again went forward to the position which had been occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, where we remained some half hour, and then retired beyond the crest of the hill. After remaining here a long while, we moved out by the right flank to the rear, down the main road for about a mile and a half, where we finally stacked arms and camped until 1 o'clock that night.

The regiment in this engagement lost quite heavily, though the proportion of killed and wounded was not so great to the number engaged as on the 22d of July. Capt. T. J. Brannon, who has since become sick, was in command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. J. MILLER,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. R. H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 633.

Report of Capt. Archibald D. Ray, Fiftieth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 28.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the regiment in the engagement on the 28th, so far as came under my observation (I was not in command of the regiment at the commencement of the engagement, nor did not assume command until all my senior officers were wounded):

We left near Atlanta about 10 o'clock; marched three miles, when we came in front of the enemy's lines; formed line of battle and advanced on the enemy. Immediately after commencing the advance Colonel Coltart was wounded, but remained with us until we charged them in their breast-works, the officers and men acting most gallantly. The enemy being in strong force and intrenched, we were forced to fall back. During the time General Johnston was wounded, and Colonel Coltart was in command of the brigade and Captain

Arnold in command of the regiment. We then formed and advanced and charged their works the second time. A portion of the regiment came in possession of the ditches for a short time, but was forced to fall back. During the second advance Captain Arnold was severely wounded. We fell back to the rear and formed the regiment the second time, about 4 p. m., when I took command of the regiment. We then remained on the battle-field until 2 a. m., when we were ordered to fall back to the breast-works.

During the engagement the officers and men under my observation acted gallantly and did their duty.

Our loss 6 killed, 33 wounded, and 8 missing.*

A. D. RAY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 634.

Report of Brig. Gen. Arthur M. Manigault, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 28.

HEADQUARTERS MANIGAULT'S BRIGADE,
ANDERSON'S DIVISION, LEE'S CORPS,
Near Atlanta, August 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: This brigade, together with the others of the division, known as Hindman's, and at the time under the command of Brig. Gen. J. C. Brown, moved at about 12 m. on the 27th of July, from the position it had occupied for some time previous in the trenches around Atlanta, and bivouacked that night, after marching to several points just within the breast-works, on the Lick Skillet road. On the following morning, at about 10.30, we received orders to march left in front, and bringing up the rear of the division, moved out on said road. When within a short distance of the Poor-House the division was placed in line of battle on the left of the road and nearly perpendicular to it, this brigade being placed in reserve and formed in rear of the center of the line, with orders to be in readiness to move to any point where our services might be needed. At about 12.30 p. m. were ordered to move to the front to the assistance of General Sharp, whose brigade was heavily engaged. The advance was ordered. Dressing to the left on the Thirty-fourth Alabama, Major Slaughter, and on their right the following-named regiments, composing the brigade, in the order enumerated, completed the line: Twenty-eighth Alabama, Lieutenant-Colenel Butler; Twenty-fourth Alabama, Capt. S. H. Oliver; Nineteenth South Carolina, Captain Getzen; Tenth South Carolina, Lieut. Col. C. Irvin Walker. The brigade advanced through a dense wood, then through an open wood, and halted for a minute or two to correct the alignment, its front here covered by a skirt of wood, beyond which was another open field, on the edge of which was a deep ravine, and a steep and high wooded ridge rising beyond this. On the slope of the ridge the enemy were posted, but in what force I believe was not known at the time.

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* Nominal list shows 2 officers and 4 men killed, 4 officers and 29 men wounded, and 8 men missing.

I was now ordered to move forward and carry the heights. The brigade advanced in good order, passing through the first wood, and immediately on reaching the field, came under a heavy fire poured in from the height in its immediate front, and extending to the right and left for a space of more than 300 yards. In spite of this galling fire, the open field was crossed in fair order, though many fell killed and wounded. The wood was reached, ravine crossed, and ascent commenced. The enemy were now to be seen behind their breast-works, and from which they kept up a steady and well-directed fire. The regiments on the right and left here suffered from a heavy flank fire, and the enemy, seeing that our front was but a short one, brought troops upon the right of the brigade, forcing the men back. Many of the enemy's troops were driven back by our fire, but fresh troops being immediately thrust forward, the opposition could not be overcome, and the brigade was forced back along its entire front, leaving many of their dead and wounded within a few feet of the enemy's intrenchments. The brigade was again rallied and a second attempt made, but with like want of success. A third time they were ordered to make the effort; formed and moved forward some distance, when the order was countermanded, and they retired to a point along an old road immediately in rear of the position where they were halted to rectify the alignment before their first advance upon the enemy. While remaining here two efforts were made by other commands to carry the same point, resulting in each instance in failure. During the remainder of the day we were moved to several positions both in the front and rear line, but were not again actually engaged, although experiencing some loss from stray balls, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Tenth South Carolina, received a painful wound while urging his men forward. His conduct was, as usual, cool, brave, and unassuming.

Captain Getzen, commanding Nineteenth South Carolina, was severely wounded, as also Captain Horne, second in command of same regiment.

The loss in officers, as will be perceived by the accompanying lists of casualties, has been exceedingly severe, thus showing how faithfully they endeavored to discharge their duties.

Lieut. George A. Jennison, acting assistant-adjutant-general, and Lieut. W. E. Huger, aide-de-camp, of my staff, were both severely wounded and forced to leave the field, thus leaving me temporarily without any assistance. They were both conspicuous for their courage and energy, and even their temporary loss will be severely felt by this command.

For the failure of the command to carry the point that they were ordered against I can scarcely blame either officers or men. They fought as gallantly as I have ever seen them do, but were outnumbered to too great an extent, and the position of the enemy, naturally a strong one, and rendered doubly so by their engineering skill, caused their able and well-sustained efforts to fail in any satisfactory results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. MANIGAULT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in Manigault's brigade in the engagement at Ezra Church on July 28.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
24th Alabama	.....	2	2	12	1	3	20
28th Alabama	2	2	4	20	.....	2	30
34th Alabama	.....	14	3	43	.....	9	69
19th South Carolina	2	7	7	27	.....	8	51
Total	4	25	16	102	1	22	170

No. 635.

Report of Capt. Starke H. Oliver, Twenty-fourth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 28.

CAMP TWENTY-FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Near Atlanta, August 2, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular issued from brigade headquarters, July 30, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment in the action of the 28th instant:

Col. N. N. Davis having been appointed division officer of the day, the command of the regiment devolved upon me as senior captain. The position occupied by the regiment that morning was the center of the brigade, then bivouacked on the West Point railroad about two miles and a half from Atlanta. About 12 or 1 o'clock I received orders to move "left in front" on the Baker's Ferry road. The regiment moved with the brigade near the Poor-House on said road. When near the Poor-House the brigade moved to the left behind a skirt of woods and formed line of battle, as I understood, for the purpose of supporting Deas' brigade. In a short time the command was given to move forward, "guide left." After advancing some distance the brigade halted and corrected the alignment. The command was again given to forward, when the regiment moved forward with the brigade, moving through an open field, encountering the enemy on the opposite side of the field, strongly fortified upon the crest of a hill. The regiment charged within thirty or forty steps of the enemy's fortifications under a severe fire. At this point the regiment being under enfilade fire from the right, and being informed by the commander of regiment on my left that the left had fallen back, and seeing the enemy advancing upon my right flank, the regiment gave way and fell back about 200 or 300 yards in confusion. Here the regiment reformed, together with the brigade, when the command was again given to move forward and occupy the crest of a small eminence in front of the enemy's works and pile up rails as a temporary protection. Here we remained until relieved by another brigade, when we moved up the Baker's Ferry road by the right flank, moving

about three-quarters of a mile, when the command was given "about face," and moved back in the rear of the brigade that relieved us, forming the second line, as I understood, where we bivouacked for the night.

The officers and men acted very well, moving forward at the command.

The regiment went into action with an aggregate of ——— men. The loss was 2 killed, 14 wounded, and 4 missing.

Lieut. Andrew Young, of Company A, was wounded while leading his men to the charge. Lieutenant Barbour, of Company F, was wounded near the enemy's works, while leading his men to the charge, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Having given the general outlines of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. OLIVER,
Captain, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE B. ENHOLM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 636.

Report of Lieut. Col. William L. Butler, Twenty-eighth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 28.

LIEUTENANT: On the morning of July 28 the regiment marched to the front with the brigade and formed in line of battle, supporting Deas' brigade. About 11 a. m. we were ordered to advance to the attack of a hill in our immediate front, from which our men had just been repulsed. We moved forward steadily, preserving a good line under a heavy fire of musketry, until we arrived within some thirty yards of the breast-works of the enemy. Here the men lay down, sustaining the enemy's fire about five minutes, when, the right and left giving way, we were forced to retire some 300 yards and reformed under cover of a hill. The line was again ordered forward. This time we advanced only about 150 yards to the edge of a wood fronting the enemy's line. Here we met such a determined fire from them that we were again forced back, and retired to a road some 100 yards or more in the rear. Again rallying the regiment, we remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when we were ordered to deploy in the rear of the division for the purpose of arresting stragglers. This duty was performed, and about dark the regiment received orders to rejoin the brigade. The loss of the regiment in this action was: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 2; wounded, 20; missing, 2. Total—killed 4; wounded, 24; missing, 2.

Very respectfully,

W. L. BUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. G. B. ENHOLM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 637.

Report of Maj. John N. Slaughter, Thirty-fourth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 28.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.

I have the honor to report to you the part borne by the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment in the engagement of July 28 with the enemy near the Sandtown road, southwest of Atlanta.

At 10 a. m. we were ordered to move out of position, and took up line of march on Sandtown road; crossed both lines of intrenchments, and moved beyond some three-quarters of a mile, and filed to the left through a field into second line to support division. After several changes of position we were finally formed with left near the branch in field in rear of the hill, some half a mile from enemy's works. Very soon Tucker's brigade was engaged, and we were ordered forward to his support, with instructions to be governed by the movements of the regiment on our right. Moving through a very thick woods and over very uneven ground, we reached an old field; moved through that to the road near old house on road. Halting here a few minutes, we were ordered forward to the assault, and crossed a field in our front some 500 yards in width under heavy fire from the enemy. Reaching a boggy branch in front, the regiment advanced promptly across it into the woods. Though somewhat confused by the branch, the regiment quickly rallied and opened fire. They approached the works to within from [fifty] to sixty yards, the left resting a short distance to the left of the round top hill. At this juncture the regiment received a heavy and destructive enfilading fire from the left, being outflanked by the enemy on that side, and having no support. Notwithstanding these difficulties the regiment started forward for the enemy's works, but seeing the brigade falling back on the right, a retreat was ordered, and they retired from the field. It was the fifth general engagement in which the regiment had participated, but this was by far the most destructive fire they ever had been under. They behaved nobly, and did all that could be done under the circumstances to carry the position.

The regiment retired to the road and formed on the left of the brigade near the old house, but the men and officers were entirely exhausted by their efforts and the heat of the day. Many wandered to the water and shade, but soon returned to their places in ranks. We were ordered forward a second time, and advanced as far as the brow of the hill in the field, but the brigade closing to the right into the woods and leaving a portion of the regiment in the field, and our line being so thin that it was impracticable to advance farther, I ordered the men to seek protection behind stumps, logs, brow of the hill, and gullies, and open a fire on the enemy, which they kept up. We remained in this position until Walthall's second line had advanced over us. They then commenced falling back, and not knowing where the brigade was, and seeing no colors to my right, except the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, I ordered the regiment to fall back to the temporary breast-works and reformed.

Having rested the exhausted men a short time and learned that the brigade had moved to the right, I immediately moved up and joined the brigade. The rest of the day conformed to the movements of the brigade.

Our loss in this engagement was 69 killed, wounded, and missing.

The regiment behaved admirably, and advancing with promptness, and not falling back at any time without orders, and rallying readily at the command. We labored under great difficulties. The regiment was nearly without water, not having time to fill their canteens before going into action. They had marched two or three miles without resting. They marched at a rapid pace during the time of the whole of its movements previous to coming into action, and then the great sultriness of the day, all conspired against their strength and vigor for the last effort, and after their first charge the officers and men were entirely exhausted. In this, as in most other engagements, the regiment has suffered from rapid movements just before going under fire.

In this engagement but few failed to do their whole duty, and, as in previous engagements, it is hard to make distinctions where there was such universal good conduct on the part of both officers and men. Captain Welch behaved with his usual gallantry and coolness. Sergeant-Major Tinsley behaved with great gallantry, and, unfortunately, fell near the enemy's works. A young man of splendid mind, finished education, and heroic courage, his loss fills the regiment with gloom. The service has lost one of its bravest and most efficient non-commissioned officers, and society one of its brightest ornaments. Sergeant Wright, Company A, behaved with distinguished gallantry, advancing in front of his company cheering on the men to the charge. Lieutenants Bickerstaff and Craig distinguished themselves. The former lost an arm and the latter a leg. Captain Rix conducted himself with his usual decision and coolness, and though in quite feeble health, distinguished himself for his gallantry and good conduct.

The regiment has conducted itself so well on all occasions and under all emergencies that it has only to be known that it was engaged to know that it has done well. It has been my privilege to be in all its general engagements, and to lead it in four out of five of these as an inferior officer. By the force of law and circumstances beyond my control, it is possible I may never lead it again. Having shared all its dangers in the battle-field, and most of its privations in the camp and on the march, I respectfully ask to be indulged in this probably my last official report, in giving it its just meed of honor and do justice to its merits. It has been faithful in the discharge of every duty; never has broken and fallen back in single battle, except by order, or when its support right or left, has fallen back and left it to galling fire. On picket it has drawn forth the admiration of all for its coolness and determination and intelligent appreciation and use of circumstances to damage the enemy. On provost guard it made the highest character for the honesty, soberness, and steadiness of the men and officers. Captain Peden gave it the character of being the best he ever saw, and labored hard and faithfully to have it detailed for that purpose. It has been my distinguished privilege to be with it and to command most of the time when it was obtaining this enviable character in the field and on provost duty, and to share with it its well-merited and hard-earned honor and reputation. To whomsoever's lot it may fall to fill the

place it has been my high honor to occupy, I hope and pray that he may find them as faithful and gallant as they have been under my administration.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. SLAUGHTER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant ENHOLM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 638.

Reports of Capt. Elijah W. Horne, Nineteenth South Carolina Infantry, of operations July 22 and 28.

NINETEENTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
In the Field, July 31, 1864.

GENERAL: At about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 22, 1864, much firing having been heard for about two hours in the direction of General Hardee's corps, as if his troops were engaged, this regiment, simultaneously with your brigade, was ordered forward from the breast-works east of Atlanta at the Georgia Railroad. The Tenth South Carolina Regiment was on its right, the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiments on its left, the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment being then in front on picket. The regiment advanced over rough ground, hills, narrow swamps, and thick forest, about 1,200 or 1,400 yards, when it was halted and dressed with the brigade, which had become somewhat scattered by the distance marched over the impediments mentioned. There, within about 300 yards of the works of the enemy, it rested about five minutes and was ordered forward. It advanced up a gentle acclivity in good order under a fire becoming more severe, from infantry and artillery, as it advanced, until within about 100 yards of the works of the enemy, by which time the firing on its part became general and the advance slow. Soon it began to oblique to the left, and found partial protection behind a large building, near where the works cross the railroad, known as the white house. Captain Horne, who was acting second in command with the regiment, got some men over the balusters to fire from the windows of the house. Then getting in and passing to the front, he saw many of the enemy leaving their works. He informed the men in rear of the house of what the enemy were doing, and soon the men were leaping over the works and capturing prisoners. Then, mingling with men of other regiments, they passed about 150 yards left along the works, on the enemy's side of them, to the brick house, where they captured other prisoners. Maj. James L. White, who was in command of the regiment, acted well his part. Now the regiment, having been assembled on the right in front of the white house, is marched a short distance to the rear and thrown into line by the white house, the line being at a right angle with the works and facing to the left. About the time the brigade had formed on this line it was ordered to the rear. Marched back and halted near the line on which it was halted to dress and rest in advancing. Being ordered forward, the regiment now advanced, and under heavy enfilade fire from cannon on its left, and reoccupied

the works. Then it was moved to the left and occupied the trench left of the brick house, Major White still in command; and now a few yards left of the house, the enfilade still very severe. Here Major White was severely wounded and carried off the field, when the command devolved on Capt. E. W. Horne.

Soon he found that the brigade, except the portion with him, had moved to the rear, and being satisfied that it had been ordered to do so, ordered his men to retreat. At about 300 yards in the rear he joined General Manigault, who was assembling his brigade; halted the regiment there and rested; then moved back half a mile; halted and rested until nearly dark; then returned to breast-works, and the regiment occupied the position from which the advance was made.

A report of casualties was ordered, which resulted as follows: Officers—killed, 3; wounded, 2; missing, 1. Men—killed, 9; wounded, 58; missing, 24. Total—killed, 12; wounded, 60; missing, 25.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. HORNE,
Captain, Commanding.

General A. M. MANIGAULT,
Manigault's Brigade, Army of Tennessee.

NINETEENTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
In the Field, August 1, 1864.

GENERAL: On the 28th day of July, 1864, this regiment, with the brigade to which it belongs, was moved from a position near the inner works west of Atlanta along the ——— road to a point outside the second works and near the Poor-House, where it was filed to the left 200 or 300 yards, where it was halted, dressed, and rested for awhile. Some infantry firing was heard in front and our line was shelled occasionally while here. Soon being informed that General Tucker's line was in front of us, we were ordered forward, Capt. T. W. Getzen being in command of the regiment and Capt. E. W. Horne second in command. The regiment advanced (considerable firing being heard in front) through a piece of forest and into an old field, where it was halted; line rectified and advanced; then passed into a skirt of forest and soon began to engage the enemy, the line that was in our front having been previously repulsed. Advanced (firing becoming more severe) through a narrow, old field, and a short distance into a thick forest beyond, where the regiment remained engaged for considerable time, and, exposed to cross-fire (from the fact that the regiment on its right did not cross the last old field), it retired. Reformed the regiment, advanced again from the point where it was halted to dress in the first advance, but became engaged and did not again reach the point to which it at first advanced. Repulsed; it was again formed. Captain Getzen having retired with a wound, the command devolved on Captain Horne. Again it advanced with but little success, and retired a short distance. Here a fresh line came up, and it was ordered to the rear and formed with the brigade at the point where it was halted to dress in the first advance. While it was resting here Captain Horne was slightly wounded, and Adjt. James O. Ferrell, who, I should have stated, acted with much gallantry during the engagement, reported to General Manigault that all his captains were now wounded or killed, and the general ordered the adjutant himself to take command of the regiment.

Rested; moved back to the outer breast-works; moved back to a point near where the first advance commenced; moved a little to the left; advanced toward the enemy, and after other unimportant moves, rested and made a report of casualties. Rested about three hours and moved inside the outer breast-works by the road by which we went out. Moved left on the prolongation of that line; halted and commenced intrenching.

Report of casualties for the day: Officers—killed, 2; wounded, 7. Men—killed, 7; wounded, 27; missing, 8. Total—killed, 9; wounded, 34; missing, 8.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. HORNE,
Captain, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT,
Manigault's Brigade, Army of Tennessee.

No. 639.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Sharp, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 28.

HEADQUARTERS TUCKER'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, August 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as the action of this command during the engagement July 28 to the west of Atlanta:

On the 27th of July this brigade—consisting of the Ninth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first, and Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiments—was ordered to move from the position it had occupied in the trenches to the east of Atlanta, and bivouacked that night in the suburbs west of the town.

During the morning of the 28th we were hurried out along the ——— road a distance of three miles to check the enemy, who was attempting to cross that road. As we arrived near the position to be contested the enemy had already engaged our cavalry. The enemy being reported in possession of the road, the head of my column was obliqued into the woods on the left and my line formed with the right resting near the road. The battalion of sharpshooters being too much reduced by casualties during the campaign to cover the front of the brigade, one company from the Tenth and another from the Forty-first Regiments were detached to co-operate with them, and deployed 200 yards in advance of the lines. About 11 a. m. I was ordered to move forward and engage the enemy and drive him from his position. The brigade moved forward in handsome style, the skirmishers driving the enemy's skirmishers and forcing a section of artillery posted on the line to retire. After advancing a short distance we entered an open field, where the command was halted and reformed. Deas' brigade was on my right and Walthall's on the left. We moved forward across the field under fire and descended a hill, where we entered the woods and commenced the ascent of the hill upon which the enemy were posted. The distance we moved under fire was 800 yards. I soon found that my right was unable to carry the enemy's position. This was because the enemy's line was so formed that he had an oblique fire along my right. I hastened to

the left of the brigade to move the Forty-first Regiment around to the support of the right, but found it so scattered that it was impossible to handle it as an organization. The fire on the right was too severe to be withstood. The Forty-fourth, [which] was on the extreme right, had lost within two of half its entire numbers, while the gallant Tenth, on its left, had been almost as severely punished, besides losing 5 color-bearers. These two gallant regiments, never known to falter when the order was to forward, were forced to retire. The other regiments of the brigade were advancing steadily, when they were forced to retire because the right had been repulsed. The Forty-first and Ninth, on the left, had driven the enemy from his position with but little loss. The brigade was then retired and reformed, when we were again moved forward. This assault terminated as the first. The left advanced until it was fired into obliquely from the right, while the right was unable to advance even as far as in the first assault. Walthall's division was then advanced, and we were ordered to retire. We were not again moved against the enemy.

For further details I have the honor to refer to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders.

My entire loss during the engagement was 214 killed, wounded, and missing. The number engaged (officers and men) was 1,020. We have to report many of our most valuable officers killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. H. SHARP,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 640.

Report of Col. William H. Bishop, Seventh Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

MAJOR: On the 28th instant when we first moved on the enemy I met with little or no resistance on my front until after we crossed the Lick Skillet road and passed through the open field in front of it. Here, advancing rapidly along the lane running to the front and at right angles to the Lick Skillet road, we reached some houses nearly half a mile in advance of that road. At this point we were considerably in advance of the right of the line when it gave way and fell back. As the enemy had given rapidly back on my front, and all the firing this time came from the direction of the hill on my right, I formed my line along the lane so as to connect with that portion of the line on my immediate right, which had fallen back to the lane. Here I remained until the brigade was ordered to form on the Lick Skillet road.

The second time we advanced my left rested on the lane previously mentioned. We succeeded in passing through the field on the right of the lane nearly to the woods on the crest of the hill on our front under a heavy fire from the enemy on the hill on our right. The

enemy in our immediate front were formed behind a rail fence in the edge of the woods. We endeavored to drive them from their position, but the line had by this time become too much weakened to do so. As the enfilade fire from our right had now become too severe to remain in that exposed position, we were compelled to fall back toward the left, again changing front to the right along the lane. Here we remained until ordered to retire.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. BISHOP,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. W. C. RICHARDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 641.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Johns, Seventh Mississippi Infantry, commanding Ninth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 28th instant, about 12 m., my regiment was formed in its proper place in the line, and soon after advanced through a dense wood to an old field, where the line was halted for a few minutes to reform. I had received the order that when I moved to continue the advance until I should find the enemy, when I should engage and drive him. A few minutes thereafter the order was received to advance, when the regiment moved forward across a ridge through a corn-field, a distance of half a mile, where a dense undergrowth was encountered, through which the troops moved about 400 yards, where the enemy were found posted behind a small clearing about 150 yards across. The enemy occupied some temporary works and houses. The regiment immediately charged across this open space and drove the enemy, killing and wounding several, and capturing 5 prisoners. A few of the enemy held the ground stubbornly and fought hand to hand.

While pressing through the woods between the two fields before alluded to, the Seventh Mississippi Regiment, which was on my right, fell back, thus causing an opening in the line, which was never closed until the brigade retired. After the enemy was driven from his position in my front he took advantage of this opening and pressed forward, with the evident intention of cutting off that portion of the line to the left. At the same time I understood that there was an order to fall back. As the woods were so thick that it was impossible to see anything to my right, I retired to the corn-field, where the regiment was reformed. Here I received an order to retire across the field to the road, where we rested for a short time. Again, in obedience to orders, the regiment promptly advanced across the field as at first, but upon reaching the woods changed direction to the right, and soon met the enemy in the woods, but was forced to retire to the field, where the line was again reformed, and then fell back under orders to the road. Some marching and countermarching was done during the remainder of the evening, but the regiment did not again engage the enemy.

I regret to report the death of Capt. George W. Braden, Company I. He was a most valuable officer, and the loss to his company and regiment is irreparable. He was struck by a ball near the cheekbone and died almost instantly. Private Cyrus H. Johnson, Company C, well known in the commissary department, voluntarily shouldered his rifle and went into the fight. While bravely discharging his duty a ball struck the point of his shoulder and entered the body, causing death in a few minutes. Captain Holahan, of Company B; Lieutenant Cox, of Company F, and Lieutenant Barnes, of Company G, were painfully wounded. For the names of the other wounded I refer to the accompanying list of casualties.*

Respectfully,

B. F. JOHNS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Major RICHARDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 642.

Report of Col. J. Byrd Williams, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

FORTY-FIRST MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
July 30, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, requiring regimental commanders to make out a report of the part taken by their commands in the engagement of the 28th instant, I respectfully submit the following:

On the morning of the 28th of July, 1864, the Forty-first Mississippi Regiment, with the brigade, was formed in line of battle in front of the enemy near Atlanta, Ga. Orders were then given to move forward, engage and drive the enemy, which order was promptly obeyed. After having advanced about half a mile we found the enemy behind a work thrown up hastily of rails and logs. We charged and drove him in great confusion from his position, capturing 9 prisoners, 3 of whom were wounded. Seeing that the Forty-first Mississippi and Ninth Mississippi Regiments were some distance in advance, or that a gap between the Ninth and Seventh Mississippi Regiments had been made by some cause, entirely cutting my regiment and the Ninth Mississippi off from the balance of the brigade, I deemed it necessary to halt my regiment and reform, as the men had become scattered, owing to the dense wooded country through which they had advanced. We here reformed and engaged the enemy at short range for half an hour until the enemy had turned our right flank and poured an enfilading fire down our lines. Seeing, if we remained in that position any longer, we would certainly be captured, as the enemy had passed some 150 yards to our right and rear, I therefore about-faced my regiment and retired, swinging around to the right, keeping my left connected with Walthall's brigade. While in this position I received orders from Major Richards, of General Sharp's staff, to fall back to a road in our rear and reform, on the balance of the brigade. After having reformed we were again ordered to advance, which was

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*Not found.

promptly obeyed. Having advanced about 500 yards we again engaged the enemy, but failed to drive him, owing to the jaded condition of my men, but held our position and the enemy in check until we were ordered to retire to the road where we had first reformed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BYRD WILLIAMS,
Colonel Forty-first Mississippi Regiment.

[Maj. W. C. RICHARDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 643.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey, Forty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

FORTY-FOURTH (BLYTHE) MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Forty-fourth (Blythe) Mississippi Infantry Regiment on the 28th of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta, Ga.:

About 11 a. m., orders being received for the regiment to be placed under arms to advance against the enemy, the regiment was soon under arms, and moved off by the left flank on the Buck Head road some mile in advance of the breast-works. Line of battle being soon formed, the advance commenced about 11.30 a. m., my command having to advance through an open field for over a quarter of a mile before reaching the enemy's works, subject to an enfilading fire from the right. The works immediately in my front being some distance in the rear of the works on the right and in a large hollow, there being a large hill on the right and left, this destructive fire in my front and flanks thinned my ranks so much before I came in reach of their works that it was impossible to carry them, and was forced to fall back after the brigade on the right gave way.

The officers and men acted very gallantly, remaining on the field until half their number were shot down and ordered to retreat.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. KELSEY,
Lieut. Col. Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

Maj. W. C. RICHARDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 644.

Report of Lieut. J. B. Downing, Ninth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, of operations July 28.

BIVOUAC OF THE 9TH MISSISSIPPI BATTLN. SHARPSHOOTERS,
July 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the skirmishers of this brigade (composed of the Ninth

Mississippi Battalion; Company A, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, and Captain Nolan's company, of the Forty-first Mississippi) during the action of the 28th instant:

About 11.30 o'clock I was directed by General Sharp to take command of the skirmishers (Captain Nolan and Lieut. James G. McGowan, my superiors, having waived their rank), deploy them in front of the brigade, which rested south of and nearly parallel with the Taylor's Ferry road, move forward about 200 paces, and await orders. I had just succeeded in reaching the position designated and dressed the line, when I received an order to move forward and drive in the enemy's skirmishers, who were posted about 250 paces in our front behind rail piles, and protected by a section of artillery posted a short distance in their rear. I immediately ordered the line to advance and charge them, which was promptly obeyed by Company A, of the Tenth Mississippi, and the Sharpshooters, who moved through an open field in a most gallant style, drove the enemy from their rail piles back upon their line of battle, with a loss of 6 wounded (4 from the Sharpshooters and 2 from Company A, of the Tenth Mississippi), and held the position they had occupied until our line of battle advanced and charged their works. I was then ordered to remain in rear and keep up stragglers, which the command faithfully endeavored to obey, but with what success I leave it to General Sharp to determine.

Captain Nolan's company, for some reason not known to me, failed to advance from the position we occupied previous to the charge, and did not come up until our line of battle had passed the position from which we had driven the enemy.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallant conduct exhibited by Lieuts. James G. McGowan and Joseph J. Dean, of Company A, Tenth Mississippi, the men of their company, and the Sharpshooters.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOWNING,
Second Lieut., 9th Miss. Battln. S. S., Comdg. Skirmishers.

Maj. W. C. RICHARDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 645.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–20.

HDQRS. WALTHALL'S BRIGADE, HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
HOOD'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In line of battle, near New Hope Church, Ga., June 2, 1864.

Pursuant to a circular order from division headquarters I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my command from the time it was put in position at Alt's Gap, near Dalton, Ga., till it crossed the Etowah River:

On the morning of the 7th of May I was directed by the major-general commanding to move my command from its camp near Dalton through Alt's Gap and take position in the trenches north of the gap, on the left of Manigault's and right of Tucker's brigade, facing

to the east. About noon on the 8th, under his orders, I moved my command, following Tucker's brigade in the direction of Rocky Face Ridge, but was halted when I had gone about half a mile, and in two hours or so was ordered back to my position in the trenches and remained there till 2.30 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. I then moved through Dalton to a point on the Resaca road nearly opposite Tilton. After I had been there about two hours I was directed to move rapidly back on the Dalton road to the railroad crossing, about three miles distant, and to carry my command by a train of cars then in waiting back to the trenches near Alt's Gap, there to be under the orders of Lieutenant-General Hardee. During the night I received orders from that officer to relieve Govan's brigade at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. This I did at the hour appointed, and remained in Govan's position till the afternoon, when, by instructions from headquarters of the army, I reported to the major-general commanding, and with my command rejoined my proper division in the neighborhood of Dalton.

Early on the morning of the 12th I was directed to move with the division to the neighborhood of Varnell's Station, and by 12 m. we reached the point indicated, and formed line of battle on the left of the Cleveland railroad. Two hours later I was directed to move back, left in front, through Dalton on the Resaca road. About an hour after dark I was halted, and after resting several hours resumed the march in time to reach a point six miles north of Resaca, where my command had been on the 10th, about an hour before daylight. I remained here till about the middle of the day on the 13th, when I moved about two miles farther in the direction of Resaca, and formed line of battle facing northwest at a point indicated by the major-general commanding on the left of the road. At 6.30 o'clock in the evening I was directed by him to move to the left, and spent the night at a point where I was halted about dark by an order which he delivered to me in person.

Early on the morning of the 14th, as directed by him, I moved about a mile farther to the left and occupied a position from which a brigade of Major-General Bate's division had just withdrawn. As soon as my line was formed, and I had thrown forward a skirmish line connecting with that on the right and left already established, I employed all the tools at my disposal in strengthening the earthworks left by the troops which had preceded me, and in cutting out the undergrowth in front. The Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, Col. Samuel Benton, occupied the right of my line, connecting with the left of Deas' brigade; the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiments (consolidated), Col. R. P. McKelvaine, the center, and the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiments (consolidated), Col. W. F. Brantly, the left. Capt. G. W. Reynolds, with three companies of sharpshooters, previously selected from the several regiments of my command, and organized and drilled specially for such service, covered my front. Tucker's brigade was posted in my rear as support. My command was the left brigade of Lieutenant-General Hood's corps, and on my left was Lewis' brigade, the right of Lieutenant-General Hardee's. Between Brigadier-General Lewis' right and the left of my intrenched line was Hotchkiss' battalion of artillery, behind which, under cover of the hill it was posted on, Colonel Brantly's consolidated regiment was put in position, except the three right companies, which were put in the trenches, the major-general commanding

having notified me that on my command the protection of this artillery would devolve. It was posted on a bare knob, the highest to be seen on the ridge along which the army line extended, and from it the line in either wing was slightly refused, conforming in its general direction to the course of the ridge, and forming an obtuse angle, of which it was the point. Immediately in front of this elevation is an open field in a valley, about 300 yards in width, extending from the base of the ridge we occupied to that of a wooded hill beyond, and through it runs a small creek nearly parallel to the course of our trenches. This field extends some distance to the left of the high point the artillery was on, and on the right and opposite the position of my center and right regiments it is 600 or 800 yards wide, but between it and the position of those regiments there is a skirt of woods some 200 or 300 yards in width, very uneven, and thickly covered with undergrowth and timber. Beyond the field and running nearly parallel with that part of the battle line occupied by Bate's division, and about half a mile from it, is a thickly timbered ridge, as high as the point on which our batteries were posted. About 11 a. m. the enemy's skirmish line encountered my own, but the latter held its ground, as directed, till forced back by a line of battle which advanced about 12. The artillery poured upon it a rapid and well-directed fire from the time it came in view, but it moved steadily forward till within 300 yards of my line, when, from both small-arms and artillery, it was subjected to a fire so deadly and destructive that it soon wavered and then gave way in confusion. In half an hour another line appeared and advanced under a similar fire, nearer than before, and until that part of it confronting the batteries was sheltered by means of a depression in the hill-side, within 150 yards of the guns. It was promptly dislodged by Colonel Brantly, who moved upon it with that part of his command not in the trenches, and at the same time the remainder of the line, which was in the woods opposite my right and center, yielded to the constant and steady fire of the troops occupying those positions, and the whole line fell back. It crossed the field in the wildest disorder, under a damaging fire from the artillery, which was admirably served. As soon as the flying troops reached the hill beyond, a third line moved on us, but it was checked before advancing as far as either of the others had done, and fled before some parts of my command were able to discharge even a single volley. The enemy's sharpshooters, however, in large numbers secured themselves in the woods opposite my right and center, and so irregular and thickly wooded is the ground that it was found impossible to dislodge them. From these, and others posted in woods beyond the field in front of my left, a constant fire was kept up on my own line, as well as the batteries. The number of these sharpshooters in the woods nearest us was gradually increased by small bodies passing at irregular intervals rapidly across the open field to the cover of the woods. Many of them were enabled to shelter themselves behind some slight earth-works which had been constructed in front of the main intrenched line, before I occupied it, for skirmishers. By reason of the unevenness of the ground, these were without the range of our artillery. Others found cover in a small ravine, and by sundown the force in the woods was almost as strong as a line of battle and very well protected. When the enemy made his first advance he employed his artillery, posted directly in our front, but with little

effect; but soon after his third repulse he opened a furious fire from the ridge opposite Bate's division, which furnished him very fine positions for his guns, opposite my left and about three-quarters of a mile distant. The fire of both small-arms and artillery was kept up till 8.30 in the evening. During the afternoon a battery from Martin's battalion was sent to my line. After the firing ceased most of the night was spent in strengthening the works all along the line, for they had been materially damaged during the day.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th the firing was resumed, and was kept up incessantly during the entire day. In the night artillery had been concentrated on the point I occupied, and besides the small-arms, which were used without intermission, not less than thirty guns were vigorously employed against us, and with considerable effect. The guns on my left enfiladed the greater portion of my line of works, and the position would scarcely have been tenable but for the fact that its extreme left was its highest point, and in consequence furnished a partial protection for the remainder. The firing ceased about 8 p. m.

My loss in killed was disproportionate to the number wounded, because most of the casualties were caused by artillery, and those men struck by balls from small-arms were in most cases shot in the head or upper part of the body while in the act of firing over the breast-works. When the engagement opened I had in line 1,158 men. Of this number 48 were killed and 116 wounded, and 5 of them mortally.

I think the loss of the enemy in my front was very heavy. None who have looked upon the field estimate it at less than 1,000 in killed and wounded during both days.

Except Lieutenant Wiygle, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, who, when 6 men of his company were killed and 5 wounded by a single shell, abandoned his command and fled from the field, every member of my command did his whole duty during the entire engagement. My regimental commanders and the members of my staff gave me the full benefit of their efficient support and cordial cooperation, for which here I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness. Troops were never more severely tested than mine were in this battle, and none could have endured with more steadiness than they the furious and continuous fire to which they were subjected. To discriminate would be invidious when all did their duty so well.

Herewith I submit the reports of regimental commanders, to which I refer for many details of interest touching the engagement, and also full lists of casualties.

I regret to name among the killed Lieut. Col. A. J. Jones, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, who fell while discharging the duties of his position with that gallantry for which he had been distinguished on other fields.

From the artillery no reports have been received, and it is presumed that these will be sent up through the channel of communication pertaining to that arm. It is fitting, however, for me to attest the fearlessness and superior skill of both officers and men connected with the batteries along my line. They did their duty nobly and rendered most valuable service in a position of peculiar exposure, where unshaken they bore for two days a terriffic converging fire from the enemy's guns advantageously posted.

I cannot withhold my special commendation of Lieut. H. Shannon, the efficient officer commanding Swett's battery, of Hotchkiss' battalion, for his repeated acts of signal gallantry which came under my eye during the battle.

The fine brigade which was posted in my rear for support, though it had the shelter of the ridge, sustained considerable loss, mainly from the enemy's artillery. Its commander, Brig. Gen. W. F. Tucker, was severely wounded while observing the enemy's movements from my position during the first day's engagement, and was succeeded in command by Col. Jacob H. Sharp, of Blythe's (Mississippi) Regiment. To both these efficient officers I am indebted for valuable suggestions and repeated offers of assistance, for which their command was kept in a constant state of readiness.

About 10 o'clock the night of 15th, pursuant to orders from [the] major-general commanding, I withdrew my command from the intrenched line we had occupied for two days and crossed the Oostenaula River on the railroad bridge at Resaca. By way of Calhoun and Adairsville we moved to Cassville, reaching there on the 18th. The next day we took up a line east of Cassville on a ridge, when we were fired upon heavily by the enemy's artillery and anticipated an engagement, a battle order having been read to the troops from army headquarters. Pursuant to orders received that night we moved at an early hour the following morning toward Cartersville and crossed the Etowah River in the afternoon of 20th.

All the marches referred to in this report were orderly. There was no straggling and no loss of property in any department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
24th Mississippi	24	27	.....
27th Mississippi	6	27	1
29th Mississippi	5	24	.....
30th Mississippi	10	29	.....
34th Mississippi	4	11	.....
Total	49	118	1

Number of officers and enlisted men actually in the battle of Resaca, Walthall's brigade, Hindman's division.

Command.	Officers.	Men.
24th and 27th Mississippi Regiments, Col. R. P. McKelvaine	46	559
29th and 30th Mississippi Regiments, Col. W. F. Brantly	30	421
34th Mississippi Regiment, Col. Samuel Benton	20	178
Total	96	1,158

IN THE FIELD,
Near New Hope Church, Ga., May 31, 1864.

Return of casualties in Walthall's brigade at Resaca.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
24th Mississippi	*a*1	23	1	27	.....	.....	52
27th Mississippi	*b*2	4	1	26	.....	1	34
29th Mississippi	.....	5	1	*c*22	.....	.....	28
30th Mississippi	.....	*d*10	6	*d*23	.....	.....	39
34th Mississippi	*e*1	3	.....	11	.....	.....	15
Total	4	45	10	109	.....	1	169

a Lieut. M. Reid killed.
b Lieut. Col. A. J. Jones and Capt. J. R. Poole killed.
c Includes 1 man wounded, May 19, at Cassville.
d Includes 1 man killed and 1 wounded at Cassville.
e Capt. H. J. Bowen killed.

No. 646.

Report of Brig. Gen. William F. Brantly, C. S. Army, commanding brigade (formerly Walthall's), of operations July 28.

HDQRS. BRANTLY'S BRIGADE, HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
LEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement of the 28th instant:

We were in bivouac behind the fortifications around Atlanta until about 11.30 a. m. on the 28th, when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding division to move out, left in front, following General Sharp's brigade, on the Lick Skillet and Atlanta road. I moved in column on this road to a point about one mile distant from the fortifications, when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to file to the left of the road, pass in rear of General Sharp's brigade (which was then being formed diagonally to the road, with the right resting on it and the left pointing northwest) and form on his left, with my left a little retired, which order I obeyed, and at 12 m. found myself in position facing a little west of north. At a few moments before 12.30 o'clock I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to move forward, guiding right, and drive the enemy as far as I could, giving me directions at the same time to look well to my left flank. At 12.30 o'clock we moved upon the enemy and soon became engaged, driving him from the Lick Skillet and Atlanta road. Here I halted and rectified my line, and while doing this I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding that in advancing to swing my left around, thus putting my line at right angles with the balance of the division line, which order I obeyed, and again moved upon the enemy, some quarter or half a mile distant from the Lick Skillet and Atlanta road, where I found him posted behind temporary fortifications, and drove him from them; but being greatly weakened by the killed and wounded and the innumerable cases of utter exhaustion among the best men of my command, as well as by the absence

of a goodly number who had no legitimate excuse, I was unable to hold the works. I retired the command about fifty or sixty yards behind a fence, where I remained fighting the enemy until I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to retire my line to the Lick Skillet and Atlanta road and reform it. Very soon I again received orders to move forward and engage the enemy, which I did, but was unable to drive him. About 3.30 p. m. I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to hold my position until Major-General Walthall's division came up and relieved me, and then retire my line, which I did. This ended the fight for this command.

I forward herewith the reports of the regimental commanders, together with a list of casualties.

The extreme heat, the scarcity of water, and the hurried manner in which we went into the engagement, caused a great many to fall out of the ranks and afterward to straggle, which led me to believe and report my losses immediately after the fight much larger than they really were.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. F. BRANTLY,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Brantly's brigade, Hindman's division, &c., in the engagement on the 28th instant.

RECAPITULATION.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.				Missing.
		Mortally.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh	11	.....	6	34	16	10
Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth	4	2	1	13	5	6
Thirty-fourth	1	1	.....	6	3	7
Total	16	3	7	53	24	23

W. F. BRANTLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, *July* 29, 1864.

No. 647.

Report of Col. Robert P. McKelvaine, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, of operations May 12–18.

HEADQUARTERS 24TH AND 27TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENTS,
Camp near Etowah River, [*May* 19, 1864].

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to state that on returning from a temporary leave of absence I assumed command of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiments on the morning of the 12th instant.

Early on this morning (May 12) the command moved out in front of Dalton, on the Cleveland railroad, a distance of some six miles and a half, for the purpose of supporting General Wheeler in a reconnaissance of that portion of the enemy's line. Line of battle was formed in rear of where General Wheeler was skirmishing with the enemy, but the enemy retiring, the command returned to near Tilton, where we bivouacked during the night. At about 10 a. m. on the 13th the command resumed the march in the direction of Resaca, and at about 2 p. m. were formed into line of battle about three miles north of Resaca, where temporary works of defense were begun. Before their completion the command was moved by left flank for about one mile, when we halted and bivouacked during the night.

Early on the morning of the 14th we began to move, and took our position in battle line about 7.30 a. m. Colonel Benton, commanding Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, occupied the right, Colonel Brantly, commanding Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi, on the left, and my command the center. We began immediately to erect temporary works of defense, but at about 11 a. m., and before our defenses were complete, the enemy advanced to assault them. Our sharpshooters were forced in, and the enemy, with three lines of battle, came dashing across the open field in our front at a double-quick and arms port. On they came with wild yells until within easy range. A terrific volley was poured into their advancing columns, which caused them to break and retreat in confusion to the cover of a small hill in our front. Then moving by the left flank, they passed out of the field, still under a galling fire from our rifles, and gained the cover of a dense pine thicket to our left. They advanced to the edge of this, where they were partially protected by a fence, from two to three feet high, and from the cover of which they kept up during the day a brisk fire at a distance not exceeding 200 yards from our works. Our fire did not cease during the day, and from unmistakable evidence the execution was good and the enemy's loss heavy.

The loss of the two regiments under my command during this day was 20 killed and 29 wounded, among whom, I regret to say, was Lieut. Col. A. J. Jones and Capt. J. R. Poole, of the Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment. They were killed instantly. The firing ceased at about 8 p. m.

Having secured tools at a late hour, it was deemed expedient to strengthen our works, which up to this time were in a very imperfect condition. During the night the enemy intrenched themselves in the position occupied by them during the day, and also got into position some batteries on eminences commanding our line.

At about 6 a. m. on the 15th the engagement began again and raged during the entire day until after dark. At about 8 a. m. the batteries erected by the enemy began shelling our line without doing any execution whatever; but at about 11 o'clock they opened again with a range terribly accurate, and succeeded in silencing our guns and enfilading our entire works. The shelling continued at intervals during the evening and resulted in serious loss in killed and wounded, and in some places almost annihilating our frail defenses. The fighting continued until after dark, when it ceased, and it being impossible to obtain tools to repair and strengthen our works, the men were allowed to sleep in the trenches.

During the engagement of the 14th the conduct of both officers and men was gallant and commendable, every one doing his duty nobly.

In the engagement of the 15th our losses were 9 killed and 25 wounded.

In the action of this day all behaved with equal courage and gallantry, except Lieut. W. P. Wiygle, Company F, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

At about 10 p. m. on this day we moved out of our trenches and began our retreat from the blood-dyed hills of Resaca, and not a heart but heaved a sigh of regret at abandoning a spot where we had struggled so hard for thirty-six hours for our common country's cause—a spot consecrated by the life-blood of so many of the best and bravest of our comrades in arms; but as we looked for the last time upon their graves, and knew that the vandal foe would tread upon them on to-morrow, [we felt] that they had not fallen in vain.

At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th the command was halted and about two hours' sleep allowed the wearied troops; and again at about 5 a. m. the march was resumed, and at about 3 p. m. reached the vicinity of Cassville, where we halted, and rations were issued, and where we bivouacked during the night.

At about 9 a. m. of the 17th the command was put in motion, moving through Cassville and out to the northeast of town about a mile and a half, but soon returned, and passing to the east of town, went into line of battle on the heights immediately south of the village and began to erect defenses. The enemy attempted an advance, but were held in check by our sharpshooters until dark, when, pressing down two lines of battle, they forced our skirmishers back and took possession of the town. At about 2 a. m. we began to fall back, and at about 10 a. m. on the 18th halted near Cartersville, and began to move again at about 2 p. m., and crossed the Etowah River. The command proceeded about two miles after crossing, and went into bivouac at this place.

I forward with this report a correct list* of the killed and wounded of my command. Killed, 29; wounded, 56; missing, 1.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. McKELVAINE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Walthall's Brigade.

No. 648.

Report of Lieut. Col. William L. Lyles, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

IN THE FIELD, *Near Atlanta, Ga., July* 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In regard to the part taken by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiments in the action of July 28, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The line of battle of Hindman's division being formed at an acute angle with the Lick Skillet road and to the south of it, these two regiments, composing a portion of Walthall's brigade on the left of

* Not found.

this line, were in position about 300 yards from the ——— house. About 11 a. m. the command "forward, guide right," was given, when the regiments moved steadily forward, conforming to the right until within 200 yards of the ——— house, when we received the order to halt. Here we received the first fire from the enemy in silence. In a short time the command "forward" was given again, when the regiments advanced steadily and rapidly forward, driving the enemy before them and gaining the summit of a hill about half a mile beyond the ——— house, from the possession of which the enemy were handsomely beaten. Here the line halted, when the command "move by the right flank," passed along the line, the men obeying before the officers had time to attend to its proper execution. During the execution of this movement and while gallantly supervising it the gallant Col. R. P. McKelvaine received a severe, and perhaps a mortal, wound in the left shoulder, and the enemy charging at the same time created a temporary confusion in the line, causing it to retire some fifty or sixty yards, when it was speedily re-established and repulsed and checked the advance of the enemy. While thus engaged in a sharp contest the order passed down the line from the right to fall back, which we did to the ——— house, when the line was reformed.

Up to this point I have been compelled to report from the statements of company officers, as I, in command of a picket detail, which had only been relieved from the line on the right of the army at 10 a. m., had not reached the field until this moment, when I assumed command of the regiments. The command "forward" was again given, and the regiments obeyed with alacrity, moving forward in good order until within about sixty yards of the summit of the hill we had previously taken from the enemy, when we again engaged them. In about half an hour the order was given to fall back to the Lick Skillet road, which was done in comparative good order and the line there re-established, where we remained about half an hour, when we were moved to the right and occupied the remainder of the evening in intrenching.

From the time I took command of the regiments officers and men did their duty well; especially the officers, who displayed great coolness and energy in conducting their men. Where all did so well distinction would be invidious, but among the private soldiers I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the case of Eddie Evans, of Company L, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, a mere boy, who, when the color-bearer was wounded, asked to be permitted to carry the colors, and afterward bore them with such conspicuous coolness and gallantry as to elicit the admiration of all. At one time he took his stand in advance of the line without any protection in an open field, distant from the enemy's line not more than fifty yards, waving his colors defiantly, and called upon his comrades to rally to the flag.

The loss of the two regiments was 11 killed, 67 wounded and missing, out of an aggregate of about 430 with which we went into battle.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LYLES,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 24th and 27th Mississippi Regiments.

Capt. J. C. HARRISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 649.

Report of Col. William F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, of operations May 7–20.

HEADQUARTERS 29TH AND 30TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENTS,
In the Field, May 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the command in the different actions that have occurred, commencing at Dalton, Ga., May 7, and ending May 20, 1864:

On the morning of the 7th instant I was ordered to place my command in position on the ridge to the left of Alt's Gap and to the right of Potato Hill, facing east, which was obeyed. The command remained in this position during the balance of the day and night, and until 2 o'clock on the evening of the 8th, when the brigade was ordered to move, right in front, to the left of my original position through the gap dividing Potato Hill and the ridge through which Alt's Gap is, to a church in front of Brigadier-General Brown's position, of Major-General Stevenson's division, and there to await orders. I remained in this position about two hours, when, information being received that the enemy were advancing down the Cleveland railroad in heavy force, and would soon reach the front of our original position, dispositions were immediately made to meet them by placing our brigade again on the ridge to the left of Alt's Gap. The enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers, passing to my left, but did not engage my pickets; nor was my command engaged during the evening or night of the 9th.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th I received orders from Brigadier-General Walthall to put my command under arms and be ready to move at a moment's notice. At 2.30 o'clock I was ordered to move by the right flank, following the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi in the direction of Dalton and Resaca, and at about 6 a. m. passed through Dalton, taking the Resaca road, which we traveled for about seven or eight miles, to where the Sugar Valley road intersects the Resaca road, where we halted. After remaining at this position about two hours I received orders from Brigadier-General Walthall to move my command, with the balance of the brigade, to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and there take the cars for Dalton, which order was obeyed, and at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day I placed my command in position at Alt's Gap.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 11th I received orders to move, with the balance of the brigade, through Alt's Gap to the position originally occupied by Brigadier-General Brown, but at that time occupied by Brigadier-General Govan's brigade, of Major-General Cleburne's division. Our brigade relieved Brigadier-General Govan's brigade, taking position on the right of Stevenson's division and facing north, in which position we remained until about 3 o'clock, attracting no attention from the enemy further than receiving a few shell from his artillery, posted to our left on the ridge called Rocky Face. That evening we moved to Dalton and bivouacked there for the night.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th we received orders to move with the brigade up the railroad leading from Dalton to Cleveland, which order was obeyed. At 12 m. that day we formed line of battle about eight miles from Dalton, facing north. A sharp cavalry skirmish occurred in our front, which resulted in the enemy being driven off. We were then ordered to return to Dalton and bivouac about one mile from where we camped the previous night.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th we received orders to move with the brigade in the direction of Resaca about nine miles, forming line of battle running parallel with the road, facing west, where we rested during the night.

On the morning of the 14th we moved to the left about a mile, and about half a mile in advance of the position we previously occupied, where we formed line of battle facing to the west, the left of my regiment connecting with the right of Brigadier-General Lewis' brigade, Bate's division, the right reaching the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi, the regiment covering a ridge and supporting Hotchkiss' battalion of artillery. The ridge made an obtuse angle, in front of which the enemy held a strong position, controlling our line with their artillery, which consisted of three batteries—one to the southwest, strongly posted on a hill, controlling and enfilading the right of my regiment; one to the northwest, which easily controlled the position occupied by the left of my command, and one in front, not more than 1,000 yards, which played upon the front of my breast-works, frequently tearing the works so much as to cause me to reconstruct them. The battery to the southwest, which did the most damage to my line, was in such a position that it could not be replied to by our batteries, and its fire was directed with such accuracy as to prevent us from silencing the battery in our front. Frequently during the day the enemy attempted to fire by battery on our position, when the interval between the firing was sufficient to count the number of pieces used, which was ascertained to be about eight guns to the battery, making twenty-four guns playing on the position occupied by the brigade. During this mode of firing the enemy set my works, composed of rails and earth, on fire, and came near destroying the portion of the works occupied by the right of my regiment. We took our position in line about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. About 11 o'clock the enemy's skirmishers were seen approaching, and were met and successfully checked by our skirmishers, and very soon he was seen to be advancing in three lines; and after some little hesitation in a skirt of woods in front of our position he attempted to charge our lines, and approached so near to my position as to get under our artillery and destroy the effect of the fire upon it, when, under the immediate eye of General Walthall, I ordered my regiment to charge the enemy, which was done, dislodging and scattering him with considerable loss, when the artillery opened upon his confused and retreating columns, inflicting severe loss upon him. My object having been accomplished, I was ordered to reoccupy my original position in order that the artillery might be used more effectually upon the retreating columns of the enemy. This attempt was repeated three times, and the last time the enemy hastily retreated upon the appearance of our infantry. After being thus repulsed they advanced a heavy line of skirmishers and kept up a constant fire until night closed the engagement.

During the day I lost in killed 12 men and wounded 50 men.

About daylight on the 15th again opened on us from a position they had gained during the night, and fortified and kept up a heavy fire of musketry during the entire day. The artillery firing during the day was the heaviest that I have known during the war.

During the engagement of the first day Lieut. Col. J. M. Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi, was slightly wounded in the head and side, and Capt. R. W. Williamson, Twenty-ninth Mississippi, severely wounded; also on the second day Maj. J. K. Allen was severely wounded in the face, which caused me to lose the services of these officers during a part of the engagement.

On the second day my losses were 4 killed and 8 wounded, making in all during the engagement 16 killed and 58 wounded.

During this engagement too much cannot be said for the men and officers of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiments. All behaved well, and as their conduct came under the immediate eye of the brigadier-general commanding, I leave for him to say how they performed their part; but to Adjutant Powell I feel that my personal thanks are due for the prompt and gallant manner in which he executed my orders and performed every duty.

On the night of the 15th, at 10.15 o'clock, I was ordered to move from my position with the brigade across the Oostenaula, which was accomplished, and at daylight the next morning we were resting about three miles south of Resaca, and after remaining there about two hours were ordered by easy marches to Calhoun, and on the morning of the 17th the march was continued to Adairsville.

On the morning of the 18th we continued our march to Cassville, and on the evening of the 19th we formed line of battle at Cassville, facing northwest, where we threw up breast-works. Toward evening the enemy made his appearance and commenced a most furious artillery fire upon our position, during which we lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

About 1 o'clock that night I received orders to move, and about 2 o'clock on the evening of the 20th of May my command crossed the Etowah.

I submit the list of casualties, marked A.* I would further state that during the whole march the best spirits prevailed in my command. There was no instance of straggling among the men.

On the morning of May 8 the division provost guard, commanded by Lieut. J. R. Porter, Twenty-ninth Mississippi, was assigned to duty with my regiment.

Both officers and men behaved with great coolness and bravery during the engagement at Resaca, and with becoming spirits during the marches from Dalton until it was relieved, about the 24th of May.

I forward the list of casualties, appended to the report of my regiment.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BRANTLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found, but see brigade table, p. 798.

No. 650.

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular of this date from brigade headquarters, I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following report of the part this command took in the engagement of the 28th instant:

On the morning of the 28th instant this command, with balance of brigade, was in line of battle in rear of the works at Atlanta on the left of the West Point and Atlanta Railroad. About 9 a. m. I received orders to put my command under arms and be ready to move, and in a few moments moved out of the fortifications, left in front, with balance of brigade on the Baker's Ferry road to a point about two miles and a half down that road, when I received orders to file left off the road and form line of battle, which I did, my right resting about 600 yards from the road. Agreeably to instructions of the brigadier-general commanding, I threw out as flankers upon my left flank twenty men, and then threw forward as skirmishers a company and part of another, in all forty men and three officers, under command of Captain McCulloch, Company F, Thirtieth Mississippi. This line of battle faced northwest. Immediately after I threw forward as skirmishers the command to move forward in line, guiding right, was given, and my command, with balance of brigade, moved forward till we reached the field upon this side of the Baker's Ferry road, where the command halted a moment and rectified its alignment, and then moved forward until we encountered the enemy's line, which was about 300 yards distant. We forced the enemy back near 800 yards upon his first line of fortifications, which we carried and held for a short time; but being much weakened in the advance and having no support, and the enemy being re-enforced and charging us immediately, we were forced to retire a short distance, where we formed and repulsed the charge and held them in check, engaging the enemy at close quarters. The command remained in this position, when the troops upon the right of us were forced back, leaving our flank exposed, when we retired, and with the balance of the brigade reformed and advanced again upon the enemy, forcing him a second time, and engaged his main line at a very short distance, but were held in check by his superior numbers nearly an hour, when, under orders from the brigadier-general commanding, I withdrew my command to a position near the road, leaving skirmishers upon the line until new troops could be moved up to occupy it. The line of battle during the greater part of the engagement faced a little east of north. The command, with balance of brigade, remained in this position about an hour, when it was withdrawn to a position about a mile on the road to Atlanta, where it constructed temporary works of rails. It remained in this position about an hour, when, with balance of brigade, it moved by the right flank and took position in a line on the right of the Baker's Ferry road, and there constructed temporary works, remaining there until after night, when, with balance of brigade, it was withdrawn to the line it now occupies.

The total effective was 277 on the 28th instant, but owing to the fact that those thrown forward as flankers and skirmishers were not in the heat of the action, passing to my left flank when the direction to the right was taken, only 207 muskets were actually engaged. My skirmishers did good service in watching the movements of the enemy on my left flank, which but for their presence would have been uncovered.

My losses were 5 killed, 3 mortally wounded, 20 severely and slightly wounded, and 1 missing. Of those heretofore reported missing, 1 was killed, 1 wounded, and 1 has returned. The command captured about 20 prisoners in its advances upon the enemy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. C. HARRISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 651.

Report of Col. Samuel Benton, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, of operations May 11–18.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
Trenches, near New Hope Church, Ga., May 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular calling for a report of operations from the time of entering the works at Alt's Gap, near Dalton, Ga., to the crossing of the Etowah River, I respectfully submit the following details from the time I resumed command of my regiment:

As stated in a former report, we were relieved in our occupation of the center of the fortifications on the afternoon of the 11th. I then relinquished the command of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiments to Colonel McKelvaine, of the Twenty-fourth, and took charge of my own regiment. We moved out just this side of Dalton, where we halted for the night. The provost guard of the brigade was here attached to my regiment.

A little after daylight next morning we were in line again, and marched six miles northward of Dalton, to support Major-General Wheeler in a reconnaissance near Varnell's Station. This accomplished, we returned in the afternoon, halting about 8 p. m. two miles this side of Dalton, on the Resaca road. After resting four hours we continued our march until within six miles of Resaca, where we again halted a little before day. About 10 o'clock we moved forward, going some two miles, and late in the afternoon we formed in line of battle on the right of the road, fronting in a northwestern direction. Subsequently we moved a mile or more to the left and rested for the night.

Early next morning (the 14th) we moved farther to the left and took position along a ridge about a mile and a half northward of Resaca. Here we at once commenced breast-works, and soon the enemy were visible on a high ridge some distance in front of us. We had scarcely finished our works before our skirmishers were attacked,

and a little before noon we got under arms in the trench. The enemy pushed forward their skirmishers, supported by a line of battle, and drove in our skirmish lines. My command was on the right of the brigade, which was near the center of the general line. In front of me was a hill (the termination of a ridge from the right), the top of which was about 250 yards from our works. The enemy occupied this with their sharpshooters, protected by the timber, a house, and the fences of small inclosures. From midday until near 8 o'clock at night they kept up an unceasing fire. We replied to it at intervals when they showed themselves or attempted to advance their position over the brow of the hill. They also moved up to the hill in line of battle, and there were indications of efforts to urge the men farther forward, but they did not come to the top of the hill. The ground behind our intrenchment gradually rose in elevation for a short distance, and minie-balls frequently grazed the breast-work and struck close to the inner bank of the trench, rendering it impossible to stand or lie in rear of it without imminent peril. In addition to this, the portion of the ridge occupied by our brigade protruded forward, while both on the right and left the line receded. The high ground in front ran round us in semicircular form. We were, therefore, exposed from the outset to a severe enfilading fire from a heavy battery on the left of the brigade. Shell frequently passed along the trench just above the heads of my men. In one instance a tree in the breast-work was struck, killing 1 man and wounding another.

The casualties during the day were 1 man killed and 8 wounded in my regiment at the intrenchments, and a litter-bearer killed in the rear. Of the provost guard on duty with me, Lieut. P. Dever was severely wounded, 1 man killed and another dangerously wounded.

Sunday morning, the 15th, the enemy renewed their fire about daylight, and continued it without intermission until after 8 o'clock at night. A battery had been erected on the hill in front of us during the night, and toward noon a heavy fire from it opened on us, in addition to the enfilading shots from the left.

Among the casualties of the day I regret to say that Capt. H. J. Bowen, Company I, was mortally wounded and died next day. He had done his duty during the action and gave his life to his country. Four men were wounded at the breast-works, and an ambulance driver was killed in the rear, all belonging to the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

The men and officers of the entire command behaved throughout the engagement in a manner highly satisfactory. For nearly two days and nights they were constantly confined to the trench, watching or firing most of the time, and, cheerful and confident, they were ever anxious to see the foe come on. Though exposed whenever they returned the enemy's fire, they rose and executed it with deliberation, and I am satisfied that no small execution was done.

On Sunday night, in consequence of a flank movement of the enemy, we withdrew from our works and crossed the Oostenaula at Resaca. Leaving the railroad to our right, we marched two or three miles and halted before day until after sunrise. The march was then resumed, and continued, with intermissions, until we reached Cassville on the afternoon of the 18th.

The following morning we moved out upon information that the enemy was advancing, and after some maneuvering formed in line

of battle on a ridge immediately east of the town. Breast-works were commenced late in the afternoon and completed after night. Before day, however, we withdrew from the position and took the route to Cartersville.

In the afternoon (20th) we crossed the Etowah, and camped near Allatoona Station.

During the series of marches from Dalton to this point the men, though daily much fatigued, kept well together, and there was little or no straggling.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BENTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 652.

Report of Capt. T. S. Hubbard, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 28.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part my command took in the engagement of the 28th instant:

The line was ordered forward about 12 m. I was ordered at the same time to conform my movements to the troops on my right, which I did. The command advanced about 300 yards, when we were halted. We remained there about fifteen minutes, when we were ordered forward again. Soon afterward we engaged the enemy and drove them about half a mile, when we came up to some temporary works built by the enemy. There the fighting was desperate for about ten or fifteen minutes, after which the troops were drawn off on the right. I then drew my regiment off about 300 yards in good order, after which the line was reformed and ordered forward again. We engaged the enemy, holding our position until ordered to the right in rear of General Walthall's division.

That the meritorious may receive just praise, I deem it proper to mention an instance of gallantry displayed by Sergt. Andrew J. Hamilton, Company D, of this regiment. When the enemy's temporary works were taken, it was ascertained that the enemy were only about fifty yards beyond. Sergeant Hamilton advanced some distance in front of the line, until he found himself in a few steps of the enemy's line. He halted and fired several shots into their ranks, killing an officer, who was in advance trying to rally his men.

In advancing on the enemy both officers and men behaved very gallantly, showing that calmness which they have so often displayed on many other hotly-contested battle-fields.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. HUBBARD,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. J. C. HARRISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 653.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 1–30 and June 22.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
In the Field, May 30, 1864.

MAJOR: * * * During the latter part of last month I received orders to break up my winter camp on the Sugar Valley road and move my division to the position assigned it in front of Dalton. I went into bivouac in Crow's Valley and immediately went to work to complete the defense of the portion of the line allotted me, from the signal station upon Rocky Face Mountain, on my left, to Alt's Creek, on my right. General Pettus was placed upon the left, General Reynolds on the left center, General Cumming on the right center, and General Brown on the right. General Pettus was ordered to hold the mountain with a regiment of rifles. The movements of the enemy very soon showed that his greatest efforts would be against the mountain, which was, in fact, the key to my position, and accordingly on the —— instant General Pettus was ordered to occupy the mountain with his brigade, and the vacancy in the trenches created by his removal filled by extending intervals to the left.

On the 8th instant the enemy pushed forward his skirmishers vigorously, supported by a line of battle against the angle in Pettus' line at the crest of the mountain. This attack was quickly and handsomely repulsed by that portion of his line which occupied the angle. In compliance with instructions from the lieutenant-general, Brown's brigade was then moved from its position on my right to the left of Pettus, on the crest of the mountain, who was thus enabled to contract his lines and strengthen his weak point—the angle referred to. Brown's place in the works was first supplied by Mercer's, then by Walthall's, and then by Govan's brigade. General Brown, as senior officer, was directed to take charge of the defense of that portion of the mountain occupied by my troops.

On the 9th instant the enemy, formed in column of divisions, made a heavy assault upon the angle in Pettus' line. The fight was obstinate and bloody, but resulted in a complete success to us. For details I would refer you to the reports of Generals Brown and Pettus. In the mean time the enemy had advanced his sharpshooters close upon the line of Brown's brigade on the mountain, and Reynolds' and Cumming's in the valley. Soon after the assault upon Pettus the enemy maneuvered considerably in the valley, and seemed at one time disposed to assault the position of Generals Cumming and Reynolds. In front of General Cumming he appeared several times in line of battle, but was checked by the fire of skirmishers and of those guns of Maj. J. W. Johnston's battalion of artillery that could be brought to bear upon him. From this time until we retired from the position there was constant skirmishing, first along my whole line, and later mainly in front of Brown's and Pettus' brigades.

On the night of the 13th instant, agreeably to orders, I vacated my position and took up the line of march for Resaca.

On the morning after my arrival near this place I took up position in two lines north of Resaca, and immediately upon the right of the Resaca and Dalton road. I was soon afterward ordered to connect

with Major-General Hindman, on the left of the Resaca road, and for this purpose moved two regiments across the road. Cumming and Brown were in my front line, Pettus being the second line to the former and Reynolds to the latter. During the morning there were several attacks upon General Hindman, and in my front the sharpshooters of the enemy obtained positions which entirely enfiladed portions of Cumming's line. The men were sheltered as well as possible by such defenses as they could construct of logs and rails, but still suffered severely. The fire of these sharpshooters upon the artillery, some pieces of which were advanced in front of the line of General Cumming, was particularly destructive, and among the wounded was the brave Maj. J. W. Johnston, the battalion commander. About 5 o'clock that evening, agreeably to orders, I commenced a movement to dislodge the enemy from the high point of the ridge some distance in front of General Cumming. Brown and his support (Reynolds) were directed to move out in front of their trenches and then swing around to the left. After the movement commenced General Cumming was also directed to wheel all of his brigade, which was to the right of the backbone of the ridge, to the left in front of his works, the regiment upon the crest being the pivot. I was much gratified by the gallantry with which the movement was made, and by the success which attended it. Too much praise cannot be awarded Brown's gallant brigade. For particulars I refer you to his report. Late that night I received orders to retire from the position which I had taken, which was done.

The next morning I was ordered to retake it, which was accomplished without difficulty, the enemy not having reoccupied it. My command immediately went to work to construct defenses of logs and rails, and in a short time were quite well intrenched. During the course of the morning I received orders to place the artillery of my division in such a position as would enable it to drive off a battery that was annoying General Hindman's line. Before the necessary measures for the protection of the artillery could be taken, I received repeated and peremptory orders to open it upon the battery before alluded to. Corput's battery was accordingly placed in position at the only available point, about eighty yards in front of General Brown's line. It had hardly gotten into position when the enemy hotly engaged my skirmishers, driving them in and pushing on to the assault with great impetuosity. So quickly was all this done that it was impossible to remove the artillery before the enemy had effected a lodgment in the ravine in front of it, thus placing it in such a position that while the enemy were entirely unable to remove it, we were equally so, without driving off the enemy massed in the ravine beyond it, which would have been attended with great loss of life. The assaults of the enemy were in heavy force and made with the utmost impetuosity, but were met with a cool, steady fire, which each time mowed down their ranks and drove them back, leaving the ground thickly covered in places with their dead. When Brown's brigade had nearly exhausted their ammunition I caused it to be relieved by Reynolds' brigade, upon which assaults were also made and repulsed with the same success. During the attack I ordered General Pettus up with three of his regiments, which had remained in our position of the day previous. My intention was to employ his force in attacking the enemy in front of the battery and remove it. A portion of Gibson's brigade, of Stewart's division, was also sent me, but was soon recalled. The troops engaged, it will thus be

seen, were Brown's and Reynolds' brigades, and also the two right regiments of Cumming's. During the day Fenner's battery reported to me and rendered good service.

In the evening I received orders to move that portion of my force which was on the right of General Cumming out of the trenches, and co-operating with General Stewart, to swing around upon the enemy. At the moment that I received the order the enemy were making a heavy assault upon General Reynolds, and [General] Brown had not yet replenished his ammunition. The orders, however, were peremptory, and the movement was attempted. The Fifty-fourth Virginia, on the right, leaped the trenches and rushed bravely upon the enemy, but found that there was no connection with General Stewart's left, and being thus unsupported were compelled to fall back before the rest of the brigade moved out. In this attempt the gallant Capt. George D. Wise, of my staff, was dangerously wounded, and the regiment in less than fifteen minutes lost above 100 officers and men. That night I received orders to withdraw, which was effected, owing to the coolness of the troops, without serious loss. My last brigade had not marched 300 yards from the trenches before the enemy made an assault. Especial credit is due the skirmishers of Brown's brigade for their conduct in this affair, and I ask attention to his report.

As I have stated I covered the disputed battery with my fire in such a manner that it was utterly impossible for the enemy to remove it, and I knew that I could retake it at any time, but thought that it could be done with less loss of life at night, and, therefore, postponed my attack. When ordered to retire I represented the state of things to the general commanding, who decided to abandon the guns.

Upon my arrival at New Hope Church I put my command in position on the right of General Stewart, and very soon thereafter the enemy assaulted him in force. A small portion of my left brigade (Brown's) was engaged, and the men behaved with their usual spirit until relieved. The enemy kept up a heavy fire of skirmishers and artillery upon my front line (Brown and Pettus), and inflicted considerable loss, but my skirmishers behaved well, and were only driven back upon portions of the line.

On the 28th I was informed by General Baker that the enemy had succeeded in planting a battery a short distance in front of his works, and that having no long-range guns he could not drive them off. I sent him a regiment of rifles from Cumming's brigade, which soon dislodged the enemy.

The following statement will show my losses during the whole movement:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Brown's brigade	39	173	10
Cumming's brigade	19	89	270
Reynolds' brigade	33	126	190
Pettus' brigade	30	177	61
Total	121	565	531

It affords me pleasure to bear witness to the uniform gallantry with which my division has acted, and to acknowledge my indebted-

ness to my brigade commanders, their officers and men, as well as to the officers and men of Johnston's battalion of artillery, commanded since Major Johnston was wounded by Capt. M. V. D. Corput.

While in position near New Hope Church I regret to state that I lost the services of Brigadier-General Reynolds, who there received a painful, but I hope not dangerous, wound. The limits of this imperfect report will not permit me to make mention of particular individuals.

We have been called upon to mourn the loss of many gallant spirits, among them Major Barber, Third Tennessee, and Major Francis, Thirtieth Alabama.

I desire to express my renewed obligations to my staff—Majs. John J. Reeve, George L. Gillespie (wounded at Resaca), H. M. Mathews, Richard Orme, Capts. G. D. Wise (wounded at Resaca), W. H. Sykes, and Lieutenants Shane and Botts, and Chief Surgeon Henry M. Compton.

The above is a copy of the rough draft of a report made to Maj. J. W. Ratchford, assistant adjutant-general of Hood's corps.

CARTER L. STEVENSON.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
August 19, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the engagement of the 22d of June last on the Powder Springs road. A brief account of that affair, taken in connection with the report heretofore furnished, will embrace all the more important fights in which my division has up to this time participated.

My division had for one or two days previous to the 22d of June been lying in reserve on the extreme left of the infantry of the army, about three miles from Marietta, on the Powder Springs road. About 12 m. I moved the command farther from Marietta and halted it at Mount Zion Church. The enemy, as I moved forward, were driving in the cavalry. About 2.30 p. m. I was directed to take position on the left of General Hindman's division, about half a mile in advance of the church. I at once advanced my skirmishers, and, driving those of the enemy, established my line under fire of his artillery. Brown's and Cumming's brigades formed the first line, Reynolds' and Pettus' the second. The men hastily constructed breast-works of logs and rails. Soon afterwards I received orders to advance from my position and drive the enemy on the road toward Manning's Mill. The division of General Hindman was also directed to advance on my right. I placed General Cumming in charge of the first line—Brown's and Cumming's brigades, commanded by Cols. Ed. C. Cook (Thirty-second Tennessee) and E. P. Watkins (Fifty-sixth Georgia), respectively, and General Pettus in charge of the second line—Reynolds' and Pettus' brigades, commanded by Cols. R. C. Trigg (Fifty-fourth Virginia) and C. M. Shelley (Thirtieth Alabama), respectively. A good deal of time was occupied in getting and giving instructions and making the necessary preparations. About 5 p. m. we advanced and soon struck the enemy, driving him quickly before us from his advanced works, which consisted of one

line of logs and rail works complete, and one partially constructed. The fire under which this was done was exceedingly heavy, and the artillery of the enemy, which was massed in large force and admirably posted, was served with a rapidity and fatal precision which could not be surpassed. The nature of the ground over which we passed was most unfavorable to such a movement—the two right brigades moved for much of the way over open fields, the two left through dense undergrowth. The line thus became more irregular and broken every moment, and when the two right brigades had driven the enemy into their main works the line was so much broken and mixed up that, although the men were in good spirits and perfectly willing to make the attempt, it was not deemed practicable to carry the works by assault. The commands were halted and the best possible line, under the circumstances, formed. Brown's and Trigg's (Reynolds') brigades lay in a swampy ravine within pistol-shot of the enemy's works; the other two brigades held the road on their left. The dead and wounded were all removed to the rear, and after holding our position for several hours, in compliance with the orders of General Hood, the division returned to its old position. With perhaps some few exceptions the conduct of the troops was highly creditable.

My loss was heavy—807 killed and wounded. Among the killed were Cols. Ed. C. Cook, Thirty-second Tennessee, and C. H. Walker, Third Tennessee, both models of the Southern soldier and gentleman.

My thanks are due to Generals Cumming and Pettus, to the brigade commanders, and to my staff. Maj. J. P. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Coleman, engineer officer of the staff of Lieutenant-General Hood, were with the command, and I am under obligations to them for the assistance which they rendered.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

[Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

Casualties in Stevenson's division from May 7 to July 20, 1864.

Effective total:	
May 10	6,589
May 12	6,429
Killed, wounded, and missing—	
To May 12	138
At Resaca, Ga.	575
Powder Springs road, June 22	870
In skirmishing, &c., to July 20	689
Total losses	2,272

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD, *September* 13, 1864.

No. 654.

Report of Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 7–27.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
HOOD'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Paulding County, Ga., June 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the present campaign:

On the morning of Saturday, May 7, the enemy being reported advancing from Ringgold on Dalton, my command was placed under arms, and with Eldridge's battalion of artillery took position on the ridges in front of Mill Creek Gap and on the right of the railroad, Bate's division prolonging the line on left of the railroad. The cavalry fell back and the enemy appeared on Tunnel Hill Ridge in heavy force. After night-fall, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Hood, the division retired to the line we had intrenched on the south or Dalton side of the gap. On Monday, the 9th, the troops were disposed as follows: Clayton's brigade on the main mountain (Rocky Face) on the right, Baker's and Stovall's on the ridge to the right of the creek and railroad, Gibson's on the advanced ridge on left of the railroad, Bate's division on left of Gibson's, occupying the main mountain to Trail Gap. Sunday evening (8th) the enemy's skirmishers occupied the line we abandoned Saturday night—the front line of the gap—and from that time until Thursday night (12th) a constant and heavy skirmishing continued. In fortifying the gap I had caused lines of breast-heights for skirmishers to be constructed in front of the main lines of battle, artillery proof. The enemy repeatedly charged them and were as often repulsed with severe loss. It is believed the skirmishers occupying these advanced works could have held them successfully against any force that could have been brought against them. During these affairs my own loss was not* trifling. Gibson's line was occasionally enfiladed by the enemy's artillery, from which he suffered, though not heavily.

It is proper here to say that the defenses of the gap were constructed by my division, Lieut. John W. Glenn being the engineer officer superintending. I desire to bear testimony to his zeal, skill, and energy. Mill Creek had been dammed at the two railroad bridges by the division pioneer company, aided by the pioneers of Stevenson's division.

Capt. J. R. Oliver, Forty-fourth Tennessee Volunteers, commanding my pioneers, deserves special mention as a most capable and efficient officer. His company is not surpassed by any in the army. Capt. John A. Avirett, also, of Fifty-eighth Alabama, is entitled to the same distinction for the energy and skill displayed by him in fortifying Rocky Face on north side of the gap and constructing practicable roads to the top of the mountain and along its summit.

Thursday night (12th) we brought up the rear of the corps in retiring to Tilton. Friday night (13th) bivouacked along the railroad some three miles in advance of Resaca, and on Saturday morning (14th) took position in a line crossing the railroad, forming the right of the army, my right resting on the Connesauga. About 5 p. m.,

*The word "not" probably mis-copied in original for the word but.

in compliance with the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding corps, I moved out along the railroad, formed in two lines parallel to the road, and advanced to attack the enemy's left. We moved forward a distance of one and a half to two miles, getting sight of the enemy's line near Union Church, which, however, hastily retired. By this time, owing to the eagerness of the men, the lines had become somewhat separated, and I halted to reform. In the mean time we were subjected to a heavy fire of artillery, which, however, caused but little or no loss. By the time the lines were reformed night had come on, and I deemed it imprudent to advance farther. Toward midnight, under orders, we retired to our position in line.

On Sunday morning (15th) my line was advanced, the right of it half a mile and passing in front of Mr. Green's house, the left only a few hundred yards, and the new position was soon intrenched. About 3 p. m. I received directions to advance and attack the enemy in my front at 4 o'clock, provided I had not myself been attacked by that time. Shortly previous to 4, information came to me of a heavy movement of the enemy to my front, which information was transmitted to the lieutenant-general commanding corps. My instructions were in advancing to gradually wheel toward the left, and I was notified that Stevenson, on my left, would also advance. At 4 precisely Clayton on the left and Stovall on the right of the front line, were caused each to make a half wheel to the left to place them in the proper direction, and were also instructed to continue inclining by a slight wheel to the left in advancing. This, it will be perceived, placed them in echelon, the object being to prevent my right, toward the river, from being turned. Maney's brigade, which had reported to me, and a small body of cavalry under Colonel Holman, were directed to move out on the right, outflanking and covering Stovall's right. Gibson and Baker were brought forward and placed in position as supports to Clayton and Stovall, and the order to advance given. The men moved forward with great spirit and determination and soon engaged the enemy. At this moment an order came by Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham not to make the attack, which, however, had already commenced. We encountered the enemy in heavy force and protected by breast-works of logs. The ground over which a portion of Stovall's brigade passed was covered with a dense undergrowth and brush. Regiments in consequence became separated, and the brigade soon began to fall back. Hastening to it, and finding it impossible to reform it on the ground it occupied, it was suffered to fall back to its intrenched position, Baker's brigade retiring with it. Clayton being thus unsupported on the right, and Stevenson's division, on his left, not having advanced, also retired, and Gibson fell back by my order, as did Maney also. The attack would have been renewed but for the order received at the last moment countermanding it. During the advance Stanford's battery, on the left, was of material assistance, and I deeply regret the loss of that skillful and brave officer, Capt. T. J. Stanford, with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated with little interruption since March, 1862. Attention is called to the statement of Brigadier-General Clayton as to the praiseworthy conduct of Private John S. McMath, of the same battery, and also to his report of the conduct of his several regiments, and of Colonel Lankford, Thirty-eighth Alabama,

and others. Also to General Baker's statements in regard to the color-bearer, Sergeant Gilder, Fortieth Alabama; the aged missionary, Rev. J. P. McMullen, and others. General Baker had his horse severely wounded.

During the retreat of the army at night the division remained in line of battle, crossing the railroad and Dalton and Resaca road, until the entire army had passed the bridges. The situation was perilous, and calculated to try the endurance of the men, as the enemy threatened an attack. They stood firm, however, and remained in position until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when we retired, in obedience to the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding corps.

On the skirmish line in front of Cassville on Thursday, May 19, I regret to say that a number of men belonging to the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment unnecessarily and disgracefully surrendered. Reference is made to the report of Major Austin, commanding at the time the skirmishers of Gibson's brigade, for the facts.

On Wednesday evening, May 25, being in line of battle near New Hope Church—Baker's brigade on the right, Clayton's in the center, Stovall's on the left, Gibson's in reserve, except Austin's battalion, and the Sixteenth [Louisiana], under Colonel Lewis, who were in front as skirmishers—the enemy, after firing a few shells, advanced and attacked along my entire front. Baker's and Clayton's men had piled up a few logs, Stovall's Georgians were without any defense. The entire line received the attack with great steadiness and firmness, every man standing at his post. The fight began toward 5 o'clock and continued with great fury until after night. The enemy were repulsed at all points, and it is believed with heavy loss. The force opposed to us was reported by prisoners taken to be Hooker's corps, of three divisions, and their loss was stated at from 3,000 to 5,000.

Eldridge's battalion of artillery, consisting of Stanford's, Oliver's, and Fenner's batteries, was admirably posted, well served, and did great execution. They had 43 men and 44 horses killed and wounded. Our position was such that the enemy's fire, which was very heavy, passed over the line to a great extent, which accounts for the fact that while so heavy a punishment was inflicted on the enemy, our own loss, between 300 and 400, was not greater. The calm determination of the men during this engagement of two and a half or three hours was beyond all praise. The enemy's advance seemed to be in three lines of division front without artillery. No more persistent attack or determined resistance has anywhere been made. Not being allowed to advance and charge the enemy, we did not get possession of the ground occupied by the enemy, who intrenched, and during the two following days kept up a severe and galling skirmish fire, from which we suffered considerably, especially losing a number of valuable officers.

During the 27th the Thirty-seventh Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene commanding, suffered severely from the fire of a battery, and with the Fifty-fourth [Alabama], who re-enforced it (both of Baker's brigade), is entitled to special mention for the fortitude with which they endured the ordeal.

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Major-General.

Major RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hood's Corps.

No. 655.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Henry D. Clayton, C. S. Army, commanding division (formerly Stewart's) of operations July 22, 28, and August 31.

HEADQUARTERS CLAYTON'S DIVISION,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 27, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the 22d July, 1864:

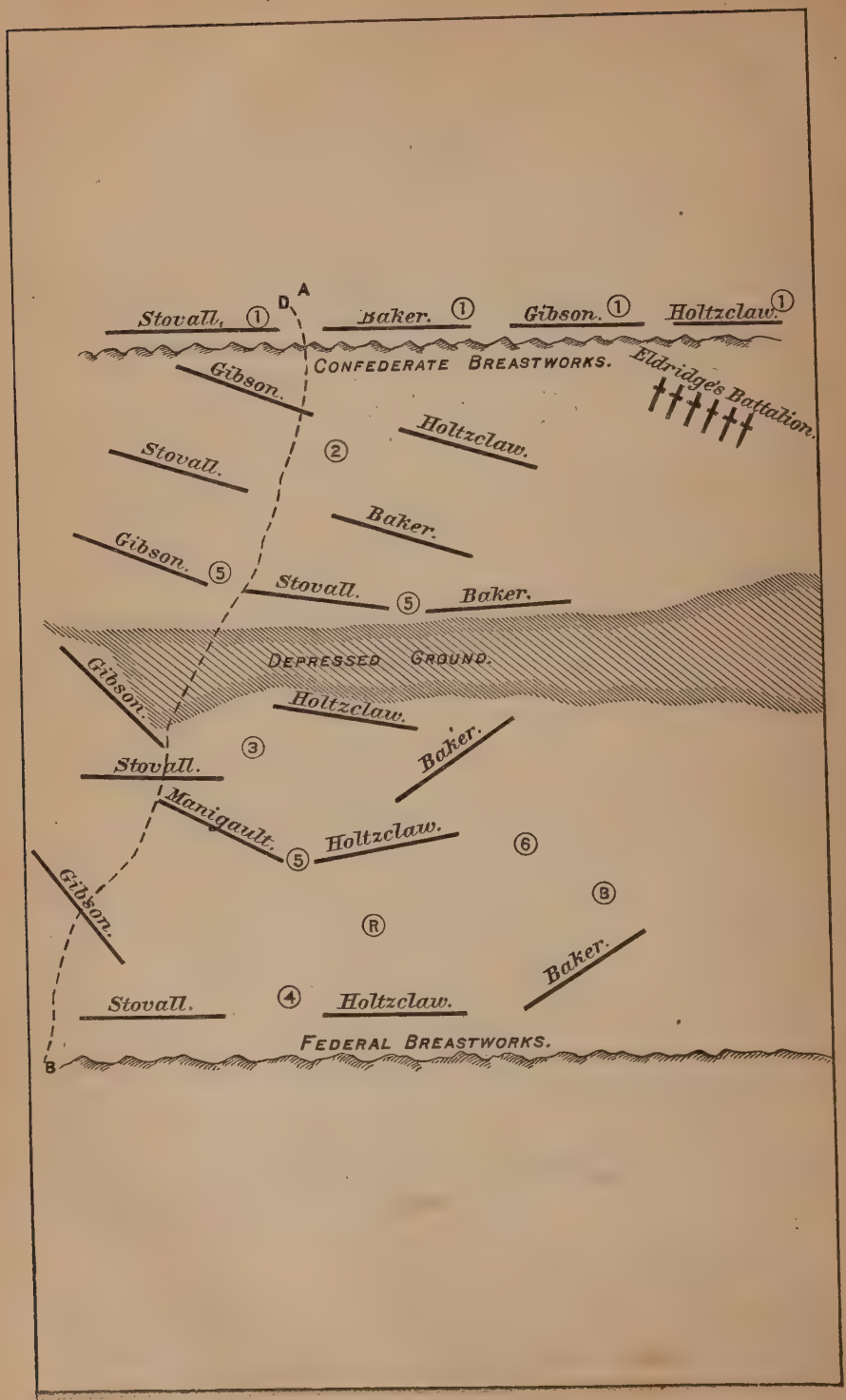
This division, composed of Stovall's brigade (Col. A. Johnson commanding), Baker's brigade (Col. J. H. Higley commanding), Gibson's brigade (General R. L. Gibson commanding), and Holtzclaw's brigade (Col. Bush. Jones commanding), being in the trenches on the northeast of Atlanta, about 4 p. m. I was ordered to close to the right, my extreme right remaining fixed, and forming in two lines to begin the attack upon the enemy in my front and upon the left of Hindman's division, already engaged. I placed Baker's and Stovall's brigades in the front line, and Gibson's and Holtzclaw's in the rear. I then ordered Colonel Johnson to move forward and make the attack, forming a connection with Hindman's division upon his right, and that Colonel Jones should follow at a given interval. Observing a considerable force of the enemy moving down his lines from my left to the right, I ordered Major Eldridge, commanding the artillery battalion attached to the division, to move out and open fire. This was done, but with what effect I was unable to judge. At the same time I ordered Colonel Higley to move his brigade forward, but deeming it important to meet this movement of the enemy and at least check it, I ordered him to change his front obliquely to the left and attack. This he did in good style, and, together with the artillery, checked the movement from that direction. General Gibson's brigade was moved to the right in support of Hindman's division, which had now been repulsed, but the enemy failing to pursue, it did not become engaged. Stovall's and Holtzclaw's brigades, after having made gallant assaults and driven the enemy from their works, were also in turn driven back with considerable loss, the enemy moving from the front of Hindman's division upon their right. Colonel Jones still held his brigade together, when, riding out upon his right, I discovered the enemy moving upon that flank. I ordered him to change his direction and move back about 100 yards to an advantageous position, where I also found General Manigault and a portion of his brigade, whom I ordered to form upon Colonel Jones' left. All the other troops having left the field except Colonel Higley, who was a few hundred yards to my left and still skirmishing with the enemy, I ordered him to withdraw, retaining General Manigault and Colonel Jones in position until night, when I received orders to withdraw them also.

In this engagement I lost many brave men and officers. Conspicuous among the latter were Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of First Georgia State Line, Stovall's brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, Thirty-seventh Alabama, Baker's brigade; and Maj. Shep. Ruffin, of the Eighteenth Alabama, then commanding the Thirty-eighth Alabama, Holtzclaw's brigade.

I conclude this report by tendering my thanks to Maj. R. A. Hatcher, assistant adjutant-general, and Cadet M. H. Jones, acting aide-de-camp, for their zealous and fearless discharge of duty. Herewith I submit the reports of several brigade commanders.

H. D. CLAYTON.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*


A
D
Stovall. 1
Baker. 1
Gibson. 1
Holtzclaw. 1
CONFEDERATE BREASTWORKS.
Eldridge's Battalion.
Gibson.
Holtzclaw.
2
Stovall.
Baker.
Gibson. 5
Stovall. 5
Baker.
DEPRESSED GROUND.
Gibson.
Holtzclaw.
3
Baker.
Stovall.
Manigault. 5
Holtzclaw.
6
Gibson.
B
R
Baker.
Stovall.
4
Holtzclaw.
FEDERAL BREASTWORKS.
B

HEADQUARTERS CLAYTON'S DIVISION,
In the Field, September 16, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report as follows:

Early on the morning of the 28th of July this division, with the exception of Stovall's brigade, was ordered to move from its position in the trenches on the northeast of Atlanta through the city to the west. Here it was halted until near the middle of the day, when, having been preceded by Brown's division, it moved out upon the Lick Skillet road about a mile and went into line of battle on the right of the road, facing to the north. I had placed Gibson's brigade on the left, and was superintending the formation of Holtzclaw's brigade upon the right—having directed Brigadier-General Baker to form his brigade in rear as a reserve—when I learned that without the knowledge of Brigadier-General Gibson or myself, his brigade had been ordered forward by Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, assistant inspector-general of the corps. This brigade soon struck the enemy, whose skirmishers, with the line supporting them, were promptly driven back on the main line. Moving Holtzclaw's brigade forward, with instructions to look well to the right (my formation having been from the left on Brown's division), I hastened to where Gibson's brigade was engaged. This brigade had struck the salient in the enemy's works and had suffered severely. I was informed by Brigadier-General Gibson that he needed support. The troops on his left had been driven back in confusion. I immediately ordered up Baker's brigade, which renewed the attack with spirit, but was in time driven back with great loss. I then ordered Holtzclaw's brigade to move by the left flank and take a position out of view of the enemy, but near their works, and covering the ground over which the other two brigades had passed, in order to meet an advance of the enemy should one be made. Hastily forming Gibson's and Baker's brigades (both of which had fought with gallantry and lost one-half of their original numbers) in rear, the firing upon my left having ceased, I notified Lieutenant-General Lee, commanding corps, of my position, and awaited orders. I had found the enemy in strong works and upon ground well chosen. Had my right brigade advanced to the attack it would have done so by changing direction to the left and moved through an extensive open field. I had also been instructed not to make the attack beyond the branch in my front, and which this brigade had then crossed. Soon after dark the troops were moved back through the breast-works near the city, and to a new position on the left of the army.

H. D. CLAYTON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTER'S CLAYTON'S DIVISION,
In the Field, ———, ———.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report:

This division was moved from East Point on the night of the 30th of August, and after an exceedingly fatiguing march reached Jonesborough about the middle of the day of the 31st. Here resting about two hours I received orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to send a brigade to report to General Stevenson, and to move out for

battle. I was directed to form my two remaining brigades, Gibson's and Holtzclaw's (Brigadier-General Stovall having been sent to report to General Stevenson), in the second line and on the right of General Manigault's brigade, which was also placed under my command. Between 3 and 4 p. m. the front line moved out of the breast-works to make the attack. Having a considerable quantity of brush-wood to go through, and to pass the breast-works, both of which I knew would create confusion in the line, I ordered that it should halt so soon as it should reach the open field beyond, and gave the order to move forward so soon as the front line moved. A portion of the line in front seemed to move forward with great reluctance, and when I had reached the point where I had directed the alignment to be rectified, I found that many of the troops in front, who had then scarcely engaged the enemy, were coming back, and some of them were endeavoring to conceal themselves in the gullies of the old field. Fearing the effect of this upon my own men, and seeing, now that the attack had fairly begun, the importance of pressing it at once, I rode forward and ordered the whole command to move on. Brigadier-General Gibson seizing the colors of one of his regiments dashed to the front and up to the very works of the enemy. This conduct created the greatest enthusiasm throughout his command, which again, as in the engagement of the 28th of July, previously mentioned, moved against a salient in the enemy's works. Unfortunately a large portion of the whole command stopped in the rifle-pits of the enemy, behind piles of rails and a fence running nearly parallel to his breast-works, and to this circumstance I attribute the failure to carry the works. Never was a charge begun with such enthusiasm terminated with accomplishing so little. This gallant brigade lost one-half its numbers, and was finally driven back, as also Manigault's, upon the left. Holtzclaw's brigade, Col. Bush. Jones commanding, which, except its left, had not been so warmly engaged, was subsequently withdrawn.

H. D. CLAYTON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 656.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Marcellus A. Stovall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–15 and August 31.

HEADQUARTERS STOVALL'S BRIGADE,
June 2, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular order of date, headquarters Stewart's division, May 31, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade during that part of the preceding campaign which has already passed:

On the 7th of May last, in compliance with verbal orders from division headquarters, my command was ordered out of camp; moved up the Dalton and Tunnel Hill road about one mile and a half, halting after crossing the third and last crossing of Mill Creek. From this position I was ordered to form a line of battle on Buzzard Roost Ridge in order that the enemy's line might be developed. That night, however, I was ordered to change my position again and

retire to Rocky Face Ridge, about half a mile in the rear. Until the night of the 12th I occupied this line, a part of my command occasionally engaged skirmishing, but beyond this nothing of interest occurred.

On the night of the 12th I was ordered to take up the line of march on the Tilton road. At 9 p. m. my brigade was in motion.

Arriving at Tilton on the morning of the 13th, I received orders from Major-General Stewart detaching me temporarily from the division, and ordering me to support the cavalry under command of Major-General Wheeler. After some movements of inconsiderable importance I finally went into line in the town, where I remained until I received orders to rejoin the division, which had moved on and bivouacked somewhere in the vicinity of Resaca, and which I succeeded in doing on the same night (the 13th).

On the morning of the 14th I went into line of battle, forming the right of the second line and the extreme right of the army, it resting upon the Oostenaula [Connesauga] River, and my left connecting with the brigade of Brigadier-General Gibson. In the afternoon of the 14th I was ordered to advance. I moved up the banks of the river by the right flank until I could get into the designated position, when I changed the direction from right to left and advanced in line of battle. During this charge, notwithstanding the fire of grape and canister to which my command was subjected was terrific, still none faltered and halted only in obedience to orders, not, however, until they had come up with the first line to which I was acting as a support. Shortly afterward, about 9 p. m., instructions were received requiring me to withdraw my brigade to the position occupied before the advance movement commenced. This was done, and in that position remained until the morning of the 15th. The front line having been advanced about 10 a. m., I occupied the position vacated by the line advanced, only, however, for a short while, as I advanced also and became the right of the front line and right of the army. Here, after deploying skirmishers and making the necessary precautionary dispositions, I again remained quiet until the afternoon. At about 5 o'clock a charge was ordered. The order of advance was echelons by brigades, formed from the left. My brigade moved out in good order, but encountering as they did a thicket almost impenetrable, beyond which was the enemy in heavy force strongly intrenched, they were at first thrown into confusion and unable to enter the fight with that order so desirable; in fact, from the nature of the movement and the developed line of the enemy, my left had been engaged some minutes before the right had an opportunity of firing. The brigade was repulsed—no sooner, however, than the one on my left—and halted at the breast-works they had left in good order and without any straggling.

The casualties in this engagement alone amounted to 270 in killed and wounded. Since the 7th of May they comprise an aggregate of 440, among whom are 6 out of the 8 field officers with whom I commenced the campaign.

The night of the 15th found me in such a feeble condition that I was obliged to turn over the command to Colonel Johnson, and not being able to return until the 1st instant I beg leave to forward his report* of the operations of the brigade since that time, and ask that it be taken as supplemental to this.

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*See p. 825.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency and gallantry displayed by the field officers of this brigade, 6 of the 8 present having been wounded in the various engagements.

To Capt. John P. C. Whitehead, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. T. H. Cahal, assistant inspector-general, and William P. Dearing, aide-de-camp, all three of whom had their horses shot under them, I am greatly indebted for valuable services rendered, all of whom were conspicuous for their coolness under fire, and assisted the few field officers present in the management of the men.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. STOVALL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
September 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular order of this date I respectfully submit the following brief report of the part taken by my brigade in the action at Jonesborough on the 31st of August last:

After a long and fatiguing march from near East Point, which occupied the entire night of the 30th instant, I reached Jonesborough about 11 o'clock the following day, and halted on the east side of the railroad about half a mile from the station. At 1 o'clock I received orders to report with my brigade to Major-General Stevenson, who had already gone into position on the left of General Anderson's division. General Stevenson instructed me to form my brigade on the left of General Cumming (he being in the second line), with General Pettus' Alabama brigade in my front. Soon after taking the position assigned me General Stevenson directed me to be in readiness to move forward upon the enemy, dressing upon Cumming's brigade. I had scarcely given the necessary orders before that brigade commenced the movement, which was immediately taken up by myself, although no order to do so had reached me. The alignment was very well preserved until reaching the works of the front line, which I found still occupied by troops, who, being urged to move forward, replied "they had no orders to do so." I then ordered my brigade forward and over the works (at which they had halted for a moment), and which was promptly obeyed, with a few individual exceptions. Being now in full view of the enemy, a heavy fire of musketry and artillery was directed at my line, which continued to advance until within forty paces of the enemy's works, when the firing became general on both sides, and which was particularly galling on the left and subjected to a cross-fire from that portion of the enemy's line extending beyond my left, and which was not directly engaged. After half an hour thus occupied, and being satisfied that the effort to dislodge the enemy, both on my right and left, had failed, the firing having almost entirely ceased, I withdrew my brigade to the first line of intrenchments, which I found still occupied. Ascertaining that Cumming's brigade had resumed its position in the second line, I fell back and occupied my original ground.

I regret to report the loss of several valuable officers in this engagement. The only field officer present, Maj. M. S. Nall, of the Forty-first Georgia, fell gallantly leading his regiment. One-fourth of my entire brigade present in this action are of the killed and wounded, a list of which has already been forwarded.

Respectfully submitted.

M. A. STOVALL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. M. MACON.
Assistant Adjutant-General,

No. 657.

Report of Col. Abda Johnson, Fortieth Georgia Infantry, commanding Stovall's brigade, of operations May 15–June 1.

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
June 2, 1864.

MAJOR: On the evening of the 15th of May the illness of Brigadier-General Stovall devolved the command of his brigade upon me. Circumstances will not allow more than a very brief report of the operations of the brigade till his return on the 1st instant.

In the evacuation of Resaca on the 15th ultimo, Stewart's division brought up the rear, and in withdrawing from our extreme front to take position and await the movement of our army there was some confusion in the brigade. This arose from the fact that the command had passed over ground unfavorable for marching, and could not be properly closed up; that we were double-quicking to get into position; that the road across which we had to move out from the line of battle was covered with troops, and that when a few companies at the head of the column had crossed the railroad a train went by, cutting the column. The troops in advance went promptly into position. The other troops mistook those passing for their own command and passed by. As we crossed the road but a short distance from the point at which the column was cut before forming line of battle, the mistake of the troops was not immediately discovered. As soon, however, as they could be reached the troops returned promptly to their places. It may be added that these movements were made after dark.

While at Cassville the skirmishers of the brigade retired without orders. This was caused by the driving in or retiring of the line to our left. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible for Captain Maxwell, commanding the skirmishers, to know what occurred on his left. After retiring a short distance he withdrew by the right and returned to the brigade. Major Austin, of Gibson's brigade, who was in command of the skirmishers of the brigade, knew the circumstances, and, I learn, says the course of Captain Maxwell was proper.

Of the conduct of the brigade in the affair of the 25th ultimo at New Hope Church it is unnecessary for me to speak at length, as General Stewart was present and saw how officers and men behaved. So far as fell under my notice they conducted themselves well. I may add that on that day Captain Summers, of the Forty-second Georgia, handled his skirmishers admirably. He was ordered to

hold the ridge in front against any force less than a line of battle. The enemy's skirmishers were closely followed by one or more lines of battle, but Captain Summers held his ground till the skirmishers on his right had been driven to the rear; in fact, he held a portion of his ground (on the left) during the action and rendered important service in protecting the left flank of the brigade.

My thanks are due to Captain Whitehead, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Dearing and Cahal for the prompt, faithful, and efficient discharge of duty while the brigade was under my command. Each of them was conspicuous for gallantry in the affair of New Hope Church.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

A. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 658.

Report of Capt. J. N. Dobbs, Fortieth Georgia Infantry, of operations May 7–29.

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
May 29, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 7th instant:

On the 7th the command moved from camp near Dalton to position in Mill Creek Gap. It remained there until the night of the 12th, when the movement southward commenced. On the 13th the command reached Tilton, and was thrown forward toward Dalton to meet the enemy, but the enemy did not come. On the night of the 13th we moved from Tilton to Resaca. On the 14th we were thrown into line, and participated in the advance against the enemy on the 14th and 15th instant. The regiment was unable to preserve a good line in the advance of both days, on account of the thick woodland through which it had to pass. On the night of the 15th the command left Resaca, reaching Calhoun on the 16th. On the 17th we moved to Adairsville, and were again thrown into line of battle. On the 18th we moved from Adairsville to Manassas [Cassville], where, on the 19th, we were again placed in line. On the 20th the command crossed the Etowah River, and was posted about half a mile below the railroad bridge, to support a section of battery. On the 21st we were relieved, and moved to camp among the Etowah hills. On the 24th we again commenced the southward move. On the 25th we reached New Hope Church, where, from 5.30 p. m. until dark, we had a sharp engagement with the enemy. Since then we have been in the vicinity of the church.

Our loss during these operations has been as follows: Killed, 7; wounded, 36; missing, 43. Total, 86.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. DOBBS,
Captain, Commanding Fortieth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. JOHN P. C. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 659.

Report of Maj. Mark S. Nall, Forty-first Georgia Infantry, of operations May 7–25.

FORTY-FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT,
In the Field, May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order from brigade headquarters today, I have the honor to make the following report:

My regiment was ordered on the line at Mill Creek Gap, near Dalton, 7th instant, where it remained until Thursday night (12th); was not engaged with the enemy, except slight skirmishing. Had 1 officer and 1 private wounded on the 10th; 1 man missing since date of the 12th. At Resaca, on the 14th instant, was in a successful charge against the lines of the enemy, and assisted in driving him back one mile and a half or two miles with no loss. Sunday evening (15th) made a charge against the enemy's lines and was repulsed, with a loss of 4 men killed and 29 wounded; 8 missing. Three of the companies from the extreme right wing of the regiment were, under Captain Stallings, skirmishing at the time of this charge. The remainder of the right wing, arriving in the field before the remainder of the regiment, was repulsed by a heavy fire from behind the enemy's works. The left of the regiment was also repulsed on its appearance in the field. At this time General Baker's brigade was ordered forward, and I rallied my regiment in the field near the railroad, and took position at once behind the breast-works at the position from which we advanced. The night of the 15th instant I left Resaca, and was not engaged with the enemy again until Wednesday, the 25th instant, at New Hope Church, where the enemy attempted to carry our lines by charging them, and was handsomely repulsed.

My loss in this engagement was 1 officer and 4 privates killed; wounded, 55 men, most of them slightly.

In this engagement the company officers and men behaved with considerable gallantry, being exposed to the fire of the enemy for two hours, many of them without any protection whatever, and the others with very inefficient breast-works.

M. S. NALL,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN P. C. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 660.

Report of Capt. Lovick P. Thomas, Forty-second Georgia Infantry, of operations May 14–25.

CAMP FORTY-SECOND GEORGIA,
May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders of this date from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the following:

This regiment was engaged in battle at Resaca on the 15th [14th] and 16th [15th] of May in conjunction with other regiments composing Stovall's brigade, and was led in a charge on the 16th [15th]

on the enemy's works very gallantly by our colonel (R. J. Henderson), who was wounded, and commanded the regiment at the time. Major Hulsey, who was conspicuous for his good demeanor on the occasion, being also wounded, the command devolved upon myself. In this affair the officers and men behaved, without an exception, with becoming bravery, an evidence of which is to be found in the number of killed, wounded, and missing in one charge, amounting to over 100 men. After being rallied again in our works the men showed a determination and eagerness for the contest seldom evinced by veterans after suffering so greatly. Acting Adjutant Griffin is deserving of mention in this connection for his fearless discharge of duty in assisting in rallying the men.

On the 25th instant we were again engaged at New Hope Church. In this engagement our loss was not so great, amounting to only 2 killed, 20 wounded, and 3 missing. In this fight, as on all other occasions, whether in battle or skirmish, the entire command behaved well. Captain Summers, who was actively engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, and who stubbornly contested every inch of ground, was spoken of in high terms of praise, as was also every officer and man under him. This fight lasted over two hours in an open woods without the slightest protection of breast-works of any kind, and although confronted by overwhelming numbers, not a man was seen to waver. Our comparatively small loss can only be accounted for in the fact of the great surprise of the enemy in meeting this force there and the stubborn resistance of our men, causing, when our first volley was given, great confusion among them, and was followed on their part by very wild shooting. But in the justice of our cause and in the protection of an overruling Providence, in meeting this assault and driving them back discomfited, is the greater reason.

Adjutant Wylie on this occasion assisted me greatly in discharge of duties, exposing himself constantly on different portions of the line; and before closing this report I must return my thanks to Captain Whitehead, Lieutenants Cahal and Dearing, of General Stovall's staff, who were constantly moving among us in the different engagements and on the march, going where duty called them and often where the fighting was severe, amid showers of bullets and shell, encouraging to deeds of daring and glory.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. THOMAS,
Captain, Comdg. Forty-second Georgia Regiment.

Capt. J. P. C. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 661.

Report of Maj. William C. Lester, Forty-third Georgia Infantry, of operations May 1–30.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
May 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following particulars of the operations of this regiment since its quitting winter quarters and entering upon active field duty on the 1st instant:

On the morning of the 1st of May we left camp two miles above Dalton to enter upon post duty at Dalton, Ga. We remained there un-

molested on duty until the afternoon of the 8th instant, when the enemy attempted to force a passage through Dug Hollow Gap, some four miles west of Dalton. This regiment, with the Eighth Mississippi Infantry, was immediately placed under command of Col. B. J. Hill (provost-marshal-general) as brigade commander, and moved rapidly to Dug Hollow Gap, arriving at the gap near night-fall. We took position on the extreme left of the line, being there placed under command of Brigadier-General Granbury, of Major-General Cleburne's division, Hardee's corps. The regiment remained there in position until 9 a. m. 9th instant, during the night erecting a line of strong stone fortifications.

On the morning of the 9th instant we returned to Dalton, and on the afternoon of the same day moved out on the Resaca road one mile from Dalton, and took position in battle line to protect Dalton from an attack from the enemy's cavalry. Remained there until 12 m. 10th instant, when we returned to Dalton and resumed our duties at the post, where we remained until the morning of the 13th instant.

On the night of the 12th instant this regiment assisted in removing the Government stores from Dalton, and at daylight on the morning of the 13th instant we took up the line of march for Resaca, where we arrived in the afternoon of the same day. On the night of the 13th instant we moved two miles up the State road, toward Tilton, joined the brigade, from which we had been separated since the 1st instant, and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 14th we took up position on the right of the State railroad in the second line. About 4 o'clock on the same day Hood's corps was put in motion, Stovall's brigade, of which this regiment formed the left center, occupying the extreme right of the second line. The movements of Stovall's brigade were rapid, and just after sunset we took position on the extreme right of the second line under a vigorous fire of shell and canister from the enemy's artillery, only a few hundred yards in front. Night very soon closed the scene, the enemy rapidly retiring. The movement of Hood's corps had been a left wheel, the left remaining fixed, and right advancing two or three miles. At night the entire line occupied a position on the left and parallel to the railroad. This regiment conducted itself with gallantry under the enemy's fire, losing 1 killed and 4 wounded. During the night we retired to our original position on the right of the railroad. We remained in our original position until 4 p. m. the 15th instant, when our position was advanced some 500 or 600 yards, and three companies (A, F, and D) of this regiment were deployed in front as skirmishers, under the command of Captain Stallings, of the Forty-first Georgia. Very soon after 4 p. m. the line all advanced by a left wheel and engaged the enemy in a strongly intrenched position, this brigade occupying the right of the first line. The attack was vigorous, but we failed to carry enemy's works, and retired to the works in good order and under proper command. The men acquitted themselves with gallantry, and the regiment sustained a loss of 3 killed, 23 wounded, and 7 missing. The three companies deployed as skirmishers were not engaged. We remained in position until near 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th instant, when the line gave way on the left of our position, and we were forced to retire some 500 or 600 yards, when a new line was established, which we held until near 3 a. m. 16th instant, when we retired in perfect order, crossing the Resaca bridge

near daylight. The three companies deployed as skirmishers were left exposed, but perceiving that the line had given way, they retired in good order and succeeded in crossing the bridge in safety.

On the 16th we marched to near Calhoun; on the 17th we marched to Adairsville; on the 18th we marched to Cassville, and on the 19th we marched to Etowah bridge and crossed over to the east side, where we remained until the afternoon of the 24th, when we marched in the direction of Dallas, arriving at New Hope Church, four miles southeast of Dallas, at 12 m. 25th instant. We immediately formed line of battle, and at 5 p. m. the enemy advanced in heavy force and the battle at once commenced. Time after time the enemy advanced to the assault, but each time to meet defeat. Night closed the scene, with the complete repulse of the enemy.

This regiment did its duty gallantly, every man standing to his post firmly. Both officers and men acquitted themselves nobly. We expended forty rounds of cartridges, and lost in killed 1, in wounded 22, and missing none.

We threw up fortifications at night, and remained in our position on the front line until the morning of the 28th, when we retired to the line of reserve.

During our stay in the works, from the 25th to the 28th, we lost in wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters our gallant lieutenant-colonel, H. C. Kellogg, and 6 men.

Since the 28th nothing of importance has transpired with the regiment.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. C. LESTER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. P. C. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 662.

Report of Capt. Rufus R. Asbury, Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, of operations May 15–25.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLS.,
In the Field, near New Hope Church,
Paulding County, Ga., May 29, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the late actions in which this command has been engaged:

Detachments from the regiment were engaged in the skirmishing at Rocky Face. One man wounded slightly by a piece of shell.

In the fight at Resaca Sunday evening, May 15, we were in the front line and were actively engaged in the fight. Aided in making the assault upon the enemy, driving them to their fortifications, when, finding them in strong force, we were compelled to retire.

Our loss was 2 killed, 23 wounded, 3 missing. Officers and men all performed their duty nobly, advancing to within sixty yards of their fortifications, which position they held for some time.

I cannot omit to make special mention of the coolness and bravery displayed by Sergt. William M. Murray, the color-bearer. He could always be seen in advance leading the charge. The action continued about one hour.

May 25, in the fight at New Hope Church, Paulding County, Ga., we were actively engaged with the enemy for about two hours, fighting upon the open ground, holding our position during the day, repulsing every assault upon our lines. All, both officers and men, never performed their duty better. They exhibited by their coolness and bravery that they were determined to teach the invader that they were fighting freemen, who knew their rights and would dare maintain them.

Our loss was 17 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

R. R. ASBURY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. P. C. WHITEHEAD, Jr., *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 663.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Clayton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–27.

HEADQUARTERS CLAYTON'S BRIGADE,
Near New Hope Church, May 29, 1864.

MAJOR: The following report of the part taken by this brigade in the several engagements from the 7th to the 25th [27th] of May, 1864, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

Being in winter quarters in Crow's Valley, near Dalton, Ga., early in the day on the 7th of May I received orders to hold my brigade in readiness for action. At 9 a. m. I took position with two regiments on Rocky Face Mountain, placing the other two in the railroad (or Mill Creek) gap, on the left. At 11 a. m. this brigade, with the balance of the division, was ordered to take position in front of the gap for the purpose of developing the enemy. The enemy, now appearing on Tunnel Hill Ridge, opened upon my line with artillery, which was continued at irregular intervals until night. At 10 p. m. the brigade was withdrawn to its original position on the mountain and in the gap.

On the evening of the 8th Colonel Lankford, commanding Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, occupying the rifle-pits on the south side of the mountain, extending toward the railroad, was repeatedly and vigorously assaulted by the enemy. The Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment (Colonel Gwynne), of Wright's brigade, having been sent to his support, the enemy was handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. In these repeated and protracted engagements both regiments behaved well.

Near the close of these engagements, learning that the ammunition of the two regiments named was nearly exhausted, I ordered Colonel Woodruff to take his regiment (the Thirty-sixth Alabama) to their support. This he did promptly, though events showed it was unnecessary. The enemy made frequent demonstrations at various points along my line, but were promptly repulsed, each time with a loss far greater than that inflicted upon my command.

With various but immaterial changes the brigade retained its position until 8.20 p. m. on the 12th, when it was withdrawn, leaving a line of pickets, and took up the march toward Resaca.

Early on the morning of the 14th the brigade went into line of battle near Resaca on the left of the division and connecting with Stevenson's division. At 6 p. m. the brigade, moving by the right

flank and by file left, with position at right angles to that previously occupied, advanced upon the left flank of the enemy, who were quickly routed, in their haste leaving their knapsacks, &c., upon the field. The pursuit was continued about one mile, when, night coming on, the whole command was halted. Subsequently the division was withdrawn to its original position.

On the morning of the 15th the line was advanced about half a mile to conform to the new line of General Stevenson's division on the left. At 4 p. m., having received very particular instructions from the major-general commanding as to a movement about to take place, I communicated them to my regimental commanders with the same particularity. I ordered the regiments to move out successively, beginning on the right, and advance with a left half-wheel, guiding to the left. To make the matter doubly sure, I moved out the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel Holtzclaw, on the right, and then the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiments, Colonel Jones, and executing a left half-wheel, halted them in that position, with the left overlapping the next regiment by 100 yards or more. I then sent a staff officer to direct the two regiments still behind the breast-works to move out promptly on the new line, took my position near the center of the brigade to superintend its movements, and gave the command to forward. Although a portion of the line was subjected to a heavy fire so soon as it left the breast-works, overlapping Reynolds' brigade upon the left, it moved promptly forward between 200 and 300 yards, when the fire became very heavy and destructive, as my thinned ranks attest. Being at the moment with the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiments, their unexceptional conduct came under my immediate observation. The line becoming somewhat confused, I directed that the alignment should be corrected about fifty yards in rear of the most advanced position and hastened forward; but General Stovall's brigade having abandoned my right, and Reynolds' brigade, upon my left, having failed to advance altogether, I saw no alternative but to fall back to my position behind the breast-works, which was deliberately done, and the dead and wounded, as far as practicable, removed to the rear.

In this affair I think my officers and men entitled to the very highest commendation, whether regarding the impetuous advance of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiments through the open field under a heavy fire from the moment of leaving the breast-works, or the more steady step of the Eighteenth and Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiments, all of whom pushed up to within a few paces of the enemy's works without hesitation, though they knew what was before them and the fate they would certainly encounter.

After having 2 color-bearers killed, Colonel Lankford, of the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, was last seen with his colors in his hand. Whether he was killed or wounded I have been unable to learn, as he fell into the hands of the enemy.

Without doing injustice to others, I feel that I ought particularly to mention the names of Lieut. John R. Hall, of Company F, Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment, and Lieut. J. M. Walker, of Company D, and Lieut. J. T. Jackson, Company A, same regiment, and Lieut. Joseph Flant, Company K, and Lieut. L. F. Irwin, Company G, Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, the first of whom was killed on the field, and the others wounded and have since died, except Lieu-

tenant Irwin. Nor must I omit to mention the gallant T. J. Stanford, whose battery was posted along my line, and who fell during the charge of my brigade. This battery rendered valuable assistance in enabling me to regain my position, and it was under these circumstances I learned, with the deepest grief, that its brave captain had yielded up his life.

In this connection I take pleasure in mentioning a circumstance which attracted my attention. The gunners of the gun at which Captain Stanford fell having been ordered to bear his body to the rear, Private John S. McMath, of Stanford's battery, continued to serve the gun alone until the infantry began to retire to the breastworks, when at his solicitation they aided him, and I am informed by officers who witnessed the firing that it was done with fine effect.

Soon after night the brigade was withdrawn from its position, and with the balance of the division took up a line about one mile in rear, covering the movement of the army in crossing the Oostenaula River. Later in the night the march was resumed in the direction of Cassville, where on the 17th the line of battle was again formed, but nothing of interest transpired beyond the capture of a portion of my line of skirmishers by a sudden dash of the enemy's cavalry through the line.

About 10 a. m. on the 25th the command was halted near New Hope Church and rapidly placed in position. I was informed that the enemy was near by and advancing from the right, and a regiment [was] called for by the lieutenant-general commanding to advance up the road in the direction from which the enemy was said to be approaching. I accordingly ordered Col. Bush. Jones, commanding Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiments, who moved forward promptly and soon engaged the enemy. For further particulars I refer to his report,* accompanying this. My remaining three regiments hastily threw up log breast-works and awaited the approach of the enemy. Gibson's brigade, which had been subsequently ordered forward, and Colonel Jones' regiments having both been withdrawn, I ordered Captain Darby, of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment, a gallant and zealous officer, to move forward with a line of skirmishers. A little before 5 p. m. my skirmish line was driven in, and the enemy soon made his appearance in force, engaging my whole line. Three lines of battle of the enemy came forward successively and in turn were successively repulsed. Men could not have fought better or exhibited more cool and resolute courage. Not a man except the wounded left his position. The engagement lasted uninterruptedly until night, or more than two hours, and when the enemy finally withdrew many of my men had their last cartridges in their guns.

For its conduct in this engagement too much praise cannot be awarded to Fenner's battery, which occupied a position along my line. Although the enemy came to within fifty or sixty yards of their guns, every officer and man stood bravely at his post.

On the 27th the enemy again attacked my brigade in the same position, but were again promptly repulsed.

On the morning of the 28th the brigade, with the balance of the division, was withdrawn and moved to another part of the field.

In concluding this report it is in no formal manner that I desire to allude to the valuable services of my staff. I regretted deeply

*See p. 841.

that I was deprived of the assistance of Capt. John Vidmer, assistant inspector-general, who was severely wounded at Rocky Face Mountain early in the beginning of these movements.

I feel that my thanks are due in an especial manner to Captain Macon, assistant adjutant-general, who was wounded on the 25th instant, and to Lieut. E. Q. Thornton, aide-de-camp, for their services, invaluable to me at all times and in all places.

I regret that that zealous and faithful officer, Col. L. T. Woodruff, Thirty-sixth Alabama, was dangerously wounded on the 25th instant.

Hereto is appended a list of casualties of the brigade from the 7th to the 27th of May, inclusive. Of the large number reported missing nearly all, except those captured at Cassville, as above stated, I fear, are either killed or mortally wounded. It has been the fortune of this brigade to be among the foremost in nearly every engagement since the beginning of the campaign, and hence its casualties are perhaps greater than those of any other brigade in the army. Consolation, however, is found in the settled belief that it has inflicted far greater damage upon the enemy.

Profoundly thanking God that, under the circumstances, "it is as well with us as it is;" that the brigade has lost nothing of its fair name won on other fields; renewing to the gallant dead our solemn pledges that the future shall prove they have not died in vain, we await its record with becoming trust and confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
A. A. G., Stewart's Div., Hood's Corps, Army of Tenn.

Report of casualties in Clayton's brigade from May 7 to 25 [27], 1864.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
18th Alabama	.....	2	.....	4	.....	7	13
36th Alabama	.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	8
38th Alabama	.....	2	1	14	.....	3	20
32d Alabama / 58th Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	5	1	23	.....	12	41
18th Alabama	1	5	.....	41	.....	27	74
36th Alabama	1	13	8	62	.....	8	92
38th Alabama	.....	7	6	47	1	29	90
32d Alabama / 58th Alabama	.....	15	2	52	5	27	101
Total	2	40	16	202	6	91	357
18th Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33
18th Alabama	.....	4	5	43	.....	2	54
36th Alabama	1	4	.....	27	.....	.....	32
38th Alabama	.....	3	2	18	.....	1	24
32d Alabama / 58th Alabama	.....	3	5	31	.....	22	61
Total	1	14	12	119	.....	25	171
Grand total	3	59	29	344	6	161	602

H. D. CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

No. 664.

Report of Col. Bushrod Jones, Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, commanding Holtzclaw's (formerly Clayton's) brigade, of operations August 31.

HEADQUARTERS HOLTZCLAW'S BRIGADE,
September 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of Holtzclaw's brigade in the battle of Jonesborough, August 31:

About 3 p. m. the brigade was in line of battle in the edge of the woods, being the right brigade of the second line, and overlapping the front line nearly the entire brigade front. The right wing of the brigade and its right flank were protected by a line of skirmishers. At the appointed signal for the advance, the order of the major-general, the men and officers generally moved forward with spirit and enthusiasm and in very good order. After advancing about 200 yards I met the first line, repulsed with disorder and confusion after a very short contest, and then an open space of about 300 yards intervened between the brigade and the works of the enemy. The line continued to advance with good order and much enthusiasm. Unfortunately, just as the line arrived at a line of rail piles, about forty yards in front of the enemy's line, the line halted without orders, and the men sought shelter behind these piles, throwing the line in disorder. In a few minutes I saw the line on my left give way and retire in disorder. The men were in the regiment immediately on my left. I hastened to the left, fearing the example would cause the left regiment of the brigade to retire also, but soon saw they maintained their position without any encouragement from me. I then used every effort in my power to reform the line and to urge the men forward to take the works in front, but without effect. I held this advanced position until all the troops within sight on my left had been repulsed, and until I saw that it was useless to make any more efforts to carry the position—probably about a half hour. I then ordered the brigade to retire in order, and reformed the line at the first line of works from which we advanced at the beginning of the battle.

I regret to say that the conduct of the brigade after halting at the picket-line of the enemy was not satisfactory. The men seemed possessed of some great horror of charging breast-works, which no power, persuasion, or example could dispel, yet I must say that the officers generally did their duty.

My own personal obligations are especially due to the staff officers—Lieuts. R. P. Baker and John Holtzclaw and Capt. J. H. Pickens—each of whom had his horse shot in the action.

The brigade went into action with 58 officers, 645 guns. Casualties—11 killed, 67 wounded, 30 missing.

BUSH. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Officers included in casualties—1 killed, 4 wounded, 2 missing.

No. 665.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley, Eighteenth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–27.

BIVOUAC EIGHTEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
June 2, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to order from brigade headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment in the several engagements since the 7th of May, 1864:

On Rocky Face Mountain the regiment was engaged from the 7th to the 12th, inclusive. Regiment's loss was 2 killed, 4 wounded, and 7 missing. Regiment left Rocky Face Mountain the night of the 12th and arrived at Resaca the evening of the 13th. On the 14th we commenced intrenching. Regiment was engaged a part of the 14th and 15th in advancing our lines. Regiment's loss, 1 officer and 5 men killed, 41 wounded, and 27 missing. Regiment left the night of the 15th and arrived at Cassville the evening of the 17th. On the 18th three companies were sent out as skirmishers. They were engaged about one hour, when they retired. Loss, 33 men missing. Regiment left Cassville the night of the 18th and arrived at New Hope Church the evening of the 25th, and was engaged for two hours and a half. Loss, 4 officers wounded, 4 men killed, 43 wounded, and 2 missing. Regiment was under fire from sharpshooters and artillery during the 27th. Loss, 1 officer wounded, 2 men killed, and 4 wounded.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. F. HUNLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighteenth Alabama Regiment.

Lieut. E. Q. THORNTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Clayton's Brigade.

No. 666.

Report of Capt. James A. Wemyss, Thirty-sixth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–28.

BIVOUAC, *June* —, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and casualties of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Alabama Infantry at Rocky Face Mountain, Resaca, and New Hope Church:

May 7, being in winter quarters in Crow's Valley, received marching orders at 7 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock went into position behind breast-works on Mill Creek Gap ridge; thence forward a mile into line of battle, which at 4 p. m. was changed to the right. At 12 o'clock at night retired to Rocky Face Mountain, strengthened our breast-works, and remained under fire during the day of the 9th of May until 6 p. m., when we received orders to relieve the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, then hotly engaged in the rifle-pits in front; moved under a raking fire; relieved the Thirty-eighth Ala-

bama Regiment, and after an hour's heavy musketry repulsed the enemy, silencing his fire with considerable but unknown loss to him. Was relieved at daylight; returned to Rocky Face Mountain as reserve to the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, then in the breast-works. The fire of shell and canister was annoying all day.

At 5 p. m. on the 10th of May was ordered to support the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment in repulsing a persistent charge of the enemy on our position, part of the regiment occupying the flank rifle-pits on our left.

Our casualties were: Enlisted men—killed, 1; wounded slightly, 5; missing, 2; total, 8.

May 12, received orders to retire from our position, which was quietly done at 12 o'clock at night, retiring through Dalton and by a road down the Oostenaula [Connesauga] River by easy marches, reaching Resaca at sundown on the 13th.

Went into line of battle at 8 a. m. on May 14; spent most of the day in erecting good breast-works. At 4 p. m. received orders to go forward, which was promptly done, to the skirmish line, from which we charged the enemy's heavy line behind breast-works; easily routed them and vigorously pursued until dark. The castaway guns, knapsacks, and blankets told too plainly of the terror and demoralization of the enemy, and what might have resulted in decisive advantages but for the approaching darkness. Resting quietly in distinct hearing of the enemy's orders and movements until 12 o'clock, we returned to our position behind the breast-works, sleeping until 7 o'clock on the 15th of May, when our orders were to move forward, which advanced our lines a few hundred yards, when we threw up breast-works and were soon under fire of the enemy's heavy line of skirmishers. At 5 p. m. received orders to move forward, swinging around to the left and dressing to the right. This order was promptly obeyed, though under a deadly fire. After moving forward with the regiments of the brigade on our right a few paces were ordered to lie down. When again ordered to move forward the command promptly arose and moved under a tremendous volley, which mowed its ranks right and left until ordered the second time to lie down. The second command to move forward was alike promptly obeyed by the thinned ranks, and persisted in, though without any support on our left, which was enfiladed by a murderous fire from the enemy in front of the brigade on our left. The wheel to the left by our regiment and brigade brought our left companies in front of the right of the brigade on our left, in this position confronting the heavy line of the enemy behind strong works, in easy range, and under a fatal and scathing fire from our front and left flank. We were ordered to retire to our works, which was done in good order, some of the men on the left coming in over the breast-works of the brigade on our left. This charge of but twenty-five minutes' duration resulted in heavy loss, our casualties being: Officers—killed, 1; wounded mortally, 2; severely, 3; slightly, 3; total, 9. Enlisted men—killed, 13; wounded mortally, 9; severely, 26; slightly, 27; missing, 8; total, 83. Aggregate, 92.

May 15, at 12 o'clock at night, received orders to retire quietly; passing through Resaca at 1 o'clock, formed line of battle, protecting our rear and the bridge. Resuming our march at 2 a. m., crossing the bridge, by easy marches toward New Hope Church, passing and forming in line of battle at Adairsville and Cassville, reaching

the bridge over the Etowah, crossing and burning it, resting, and recruiting two days, moving thence to the railroad; thence toward New Hope Church, where we went into line of battle from the march on the 25th of May, at 11 o'clock. Stacking arms, hastily threw up log breast-works; were charged by heavy lines of the enemy at 3 o'clock, and were hotly engaged until after dark, repulsing three heavy lines in as many assaults with heavy loss to the enemy. At night strengthened our works under a desultory fire of the enemy; our works were closely watched, our vedettes in front thirty to fifty paces, capturing prisoners and horses.

At daylight on the 26th of May our whole front swarmed with the enemy's sharpshooters, and confronted by a heavy line of skirmishers, whose fire was a great annoyance, preventing our regiment from being relieved; too much danger, consequently eighty men were kept with the Sixteenth Louisiana Regiment, who came to relieve us to defend the works, thus doing ten hours constant duty.

Our casualties were important. Our colonel (L. T. Woodruff) was seriously wounded on the 25th of May, at 4 o'clock, the ball entering his thigh near the leading artery. He was carried from the field, believed to be mortally wounded.

Officers—killed 1; wounded seriously (Col. L. T. Woodruff), field 1, line 1; total, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 4; wounded mortally, 3; severely, 11; slightly, 13; total, 31.

Was relieved from this line and position May 28, at 3 a. m.

Casualties—aggregate: Field officer, 1; line officers, 10; enlisted men, 122.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. WEMYSS,

Capt., Comdg. 36th Regt. Alabama Infty., Clayton's Brig.

[General H. D. CLAYTON.]

No. 667.

Report of Capt. George W. Welch, Thirty-eighth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–27.

LINE OF BATTLE 38TH REGT. ALABAMA VOL. INFTY.,
Near New Hope Church, May 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action taken by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry in the engagement at Rocky Face, Resaca, and New Hope Church:

The Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, Col. A. R. Lankford commanding, left its winter quarters and was formed into line of battle on Saturday, the 7th of May, and, with the brigade, was marched through Mill Creek Gap, in front of Rocky Face Mountain, to a point near and fronting toward Tunnel Hill, where the enemy had made his appearance in heavy force, and there received the first fire from the enemy. The regiment and brigade were then moved to the right and formed in line on the side of Rocky Face, fronting Tunnel Hill. Two companies from the Thirty-eighth Alabama (Companies B and I) were thrown forward as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade. The Thirty-eighth Alabama, with the brigade, re-

mained in line of battle until about 8 p. m. of the 7th, when they were ordered to withdraw and return to the intrenchments. The Thirty-eighth Alabama was put into position in the rifle-pits at the foot of Rocky Face and the right of Mill Creek Gap.

About 2 p. m. of the 8th the two companies of skirmishers were relieved and rejoined the regiment in the rifle-pits, and about 5 o'clock that evening the enemy advanced in heavy force, driving in our pickets before them, commencing a heavy skirmish with the Thirty-eighth Alabama, which was kept up almost continually until 5 p. m. of the 9th, when the enemy advanced in very heavy force and made a desperate effort to drive us from the pits, which was handsomely and signally repulsed, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. About 12 o'clock that night the Thirty-eighth Alabama was relieved and was marched to General Clayton's winter head-quarters, where we rested until daylight Tuesday morning, the 10th, when it was moved on Rocky Face and rejoined the brigade, where we remained, skirmishing almost continually with the enemy until about 11 o'clock Thursday night, the 12th, when we were ordered to withdraw from Rocky Face, and took up line of march in the direction of Resaca.

The Thirty-eighth Alabama lost in the engagement at Rocky Face and vicinity 1 officer wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer killed and 4 wounded, 1 private killed, 10 wounded, and three missing; total, 2 killed, 15 wounded, and 3 missing. Total 20.

After leaving Rocky Face the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, Col. A. R. Lankford commanding, with the brigade, was marched through Dalton and via Tilton to Resaca, where it arrived about 6 p. m. Friday, the 13th.

Early Saturday morning, the 14th, line of battle was formed on the left and near the railroad in front of Resaca. Two companies (B and I) from the Thirty-eighth were thrown forward as skirmishers. As soon as the line was established the troops commenced throwing up rude breast-works of logs, rails, and such things as could be picked up in the woods near them, remaining there until about 5 p. m., when the command was ordered to move forward and charge the enemy's lines, which was handsomely and successfully done, driving the enemy in confusion before us until our advance was checked by darkness. During the night we were ordered to fall back to our original position behind our breast-works.

Early next morning (Sunday, the 15th) we were moved forward several hundred yards and formed a new line, where we hastily threw up rude but secure breast-works. The portion of the line occupied by the Thirty-eighth Alabama was in an open field, which continued open in our front beyond the lines of the enemy, who had advanced in very heavy force, being in three heavy lines of battle and about 500 yards in front of us. About 5 p. m. of the 15th we were ordered to leave our works and charge the enemy's lines. Notwithstanding the almost utter impossibility of success, apparent to every one, the order was promptly obeyed, and the Thirty-eighth Alabama moved gallantly forward for about 300 yards under a very heavy fire of both musketry and artillery, when it became exposed to a very heavy enfilading fire from both flanks in addition to the heavy fire from the front, when the regiment fell back to its position behind our works. During this charge the color-bearer (Sergeant Pate) of Company I was wounded, when color-corporal of Company A took the colors. Soon he was

wounded, when Sergeant Sheffield, of Company B, took them up, and had hardly done so when he, too, was wounded, when our gallant and brave colonel (A. R. Lankford) took them up and bore them forward until he was captured by the enemy, they deeming him too brave to be shot, as has been stated by some prisoners that we have since captured.

The Thirty-eighth Alabama lost in the engagements at Resaca as follows: 6 officers wounded, 1 officer (Colonel Lankford) captured, 10 non-commissioned officers wounded, 2 non-commissioned officers missing, 7 privates killed, 37 privates wounded, and 27 privates missing; total, 7 killed, 53 wounded, and 30 missing. Total loss, 90.

About 9 p. m. of the 15th the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, Capt. G. W. Welch commanding (he being the senior captain present), with the brigade, was ordered to withdraw, and was marched in the direction of Adairsville, arriving there about 12 m. of the 17th, where we rested a few hours, when heavy skirmishing was heard in front, when the regiment and brigade was formed into line of battle a little to the east of Adairsville, where it remained until about 1 a. m. of the 18th, when we resumed line of march in the direction of Cassville, arriving there about 12 m. that day, and bivouacked to the west of that place, where we remained until Thursday morning, the 19th, when we moved into several positions during the day and night until about 1 a. m. of Friday, the 20th, when we again resumed line of march in the direction of Cartersville and Etowah Station, passing through Cartersville and arriving at Etowah Station about 11 a. m. of the 20th Crossed over the river on the railroad bridge and camped near there that night.

At daylight next morning, the 21st, we resumed march, and halted about 10 o'clock that day near Allatoona Station, remaining there until the morning of the 23d, when the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered on picket near Etowah bridge, where we remained until about 9 o'clock of the 24th, when we were relieved and ordered to join our division that night at or near the dwelling of Mr. Nichols, on the Dallas road, where we arrived about 6 p. m. of the 24th.

Early on the morning of the 25th resumed march in the direction of Dallas, and about 1 p. m. that day, when near New Hope Church, heavy skirmishing was heard on our right. The Thirty-eighth Alabama, with the brigade and division, was immediately formed into line of battle and hastily threw up some rude breast-works of logs, &c. About 5 p. m. the enemy advanced to within about 100 yards of our works in very heavy force, when we opened our fire on them, and a heavy engagement was kept up until about 1 a. m. Friday, the 27th, when the Thirty-eighth Alabama was relieved. During this engagement several fresh lines of the enemy were brought forward, but all were repulsed, as the first had been, evidently sustaining heavy loss.

The Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment lost in the engagement at New Hope Church as follows: 2 officers wounded, 3 non-commissioned officers wounded, 3 privates killed, 15 privates wounded, 1 private missing; total, 3 killed, 20 wounded, 1 missing. Total loss, 24.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. WELCH,

Captain Co. B, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regt. Alabama Vols.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 668.

Report of Col. Bushrod Jones, Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, commanding Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–28.

HDQRS. 32D AND 58TH ALABAMA REGIMENTS,
May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the engagements at Rocky Face Mountain, Resaca, and New Hope Church from the 7th to the 28th instant in so far as my command was engaged:

I was ordered into line of battle on Rocky Face Mountain on the right of Clayton's brigade about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant. I was ordered to hold the gap above Jefferson's house, connecting with Colonel Holtzclaw on my left and connecting with Pettus' brigade on my right, at the signal station. The movements of the enemy were in full view in the valley below, but they made no demonstration against my position Saturday or Sunday until late in the evening of Sunday, a little before sunset, when their skirmishers advanced within 200 yards of the crest of the mountain and began a picket-firing, which was continued with little variation during the whole time we remained on the mountain.

On Sunday, the 8th, General Lewis, with his Kentucky brigade, took position on my right, occupying the mountain from the right of the gap to the signal station and a little beyond. In the evening he was relieved by General Maney's brigade. I afterward held only the gap, with my entire command concentrated in one entire line of battle. On the evening of the 9th, at 3 p. m., I was relieved by the Eighth Tennessee Regiment, of Wright's brigade, and was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Clayton near the battery, the farthest north on Rocky Face Mountain, where I was assigned a position on the left of the brigade, and remained until daylight next morning, when I relieved the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment, then on the right of the brigade. In the afternoon of the 11th I was again relieved by the Eighteenth Alabama and resumed my position first taken, relieving Eighth Tennessee. On the evening of the 12th General Gibson took position on my right. During the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th the enemy shelled our position heavily at irregular intervals.

At 8.20 p. m. on the 12th, by orders, I withdrew my command directly to the rear, leaving one company as pickets under Major Thornton, which withdrew and rejoined the command on the march to Resaca early the next morning. Arriving at Resaca, my command was assigned its regular position in line and constructed breast-works of logs along the whole front. Captain Avirett's company was detached as one of the skirmishing companies in front of the brigade, under charge of Major Thornton. In the evening of the 14th, about 6 o'clock, I went with the division to the right, and turning the enemy's flank, advanced a mile or more in a charge; but as the enemy fled before our skirmishers almost without resistance, the regiment did not fire a gun or sustain any loss. During the day a few men were wounded by stray balls. We captured a few prisoners and many knapsacks left by the fleeing enemy. We returned to our position at the breast-works a little after 12 o'clock that night. On the morning of the 15th we were moved about half a mile to the front and constructed a new line of breast-works. About 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening I received orders from General Clayton to get ready to advance to the front and attack the enemy. He explained to me in

person that the movement would begin on the right, and that before making the charge that his brigade would make a change of direction to the left, so that each regiment would attack the force left obliquely to its front. In accordance with this plan the Eighteenth Alabama, which was on my right, advanced first, making a change of direction to the left, to which my regiment conformed; so when the right of my line was 200 yards in front of the breast-works the left was about half the distance. After a halt of a few moments to rectify the alignment by the left, the order was given by General Clayton, who was near the right of my regiment, and repeated along the line, "Forward, guide left, march." The enemy began a heavy fire of shell, grape, and canister from the time we began to advance. We first encountered the heavy line of skirmishers, which was driven rapidly back on the line of battle. Although exposed to a very heavy fire of canister and musketry, I never saw my regiment move on drill with better order than they did in this charge. They did not begin to fire until within seventy or eighty yards of the lines of the enemy, and they continued to press forward until within twenty yards of the line of the enemy under a most galling fire. The line and position of the enemy could be only imperfectly seen, on account of the small pines and other dense undergrowth. We held our advanced position for several minutes; fired four or five rounds, when the men began to give way and a retreat was inevitable.

I refer to the appended list to show better than I can describe in language the gallantry with which my men obeyed the order to forward.

I did not retire until the regiments on my right and left had been repulsed and I saw that further efforts would only involve a useless sacrifice of life.

While in the most advanced position Lieutenant Stewart, who commands a company in the Eighteenth Alabama, reported to me on the right of my regiment that his regiment had gone back, and he wished to report with a part of his company to me. His men, six or eight in number, fought very gallantly and retired only with my regiment. I think it due to Lieutenant Stewart to commend especially his gallantry, but I wish to do so without making any reflection on the remainder of his regiment.

I claim only for my regiment that, with a full knowledge of the superior forces massed in their front, they advanced with cool and deliberate gallantry, and that they endured all that brave men can be expected to do; that they retired only after it was apparent that it were vain to struggle longer, and that if I had persisted longer in the charge it could have resulted only in a failure and the entire destruction of my command; but as the conduct of my regiment was under the immediate observation of the brigade commander, who shared their dangers, I will leave it to him to make such a report thereon as he thinks their conduct deserves. In this charge I believe every officer of my command did his duty, and if there was any shirking on the part of a single man it escaped my observation.

I regret to state that Maj. Harry Thornton is among the number of the wounded, but his wound, though disabling for several weeks, perhaps, is not dangerous. He endeavored to remain with the regiment, but after a trial of several days he was compelled to go to the rear.

We were unable to bring off many of our dead and wounded, on account of the nearness of their bodies to the enemy's lines; but under the circumstances this was unavoidable.

Lieutenants Pace and Stalker were wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieut. John H. Jones was unhurt in the fight, but was captured subsequently while endeavoring to have our wounded brought off the field.

On the morning of the 25th instant, while the brigade was halted near New Hope Church, my regiment was detached from the brigade, and I received orders to advance westwardly along a road which was indicated to me by Lieutenant Mathes of General Stewart's staff. After advancing a short distance, while halting to have a company of skirmishers deployed in my front, I was notified that my flanks would be protected by cavalry. Colonel Cunningham, of General Hood's staff, told me that General Hood wished me to advance along that road and drive the enemy back; that they were only mounted infantry and in small force. I am not positive whether this information was given by Lieutenant Mathes or Colonel Cunningham, but it was stated to me by one of them as from General Hood. In obedience to this order from General Hood I moved steadily forward, under a very light skirmish fire, for nearly a mile. Arrived at this point, the skirmishers of the enemy made a stubborn resistance. I halted my regiment, as the cavalry were driven back, uncovering my left flank, until Austin's battalion was deployed on my left. I received during this time several messages from Colonel Jones, commanding cavalry, that the enemy were advancing in line of battle and flanking me on the left. I requested Lieutenant Mathes to inform General Stewart that the enemy were in heavy force in my front, and that I had [advanced] as far as practicable with my force, then only 250 men. An officer of General Hood's staff (a major) then rode up and read to me the written instructions of General Hood to the officers in front to press vigorously forward, make the enemy develop their strength, and then to hold the position. I was satisfied that the force advancing on me in line of battle was largely disproportionate to my own, and that I could make but a feeble resistance. My skirmishers were driven slowly back, they contesting the ground bravely. Austin's skirmishers were driven back from my left, when I ordered my regiment to charge the advancing line of the enemy. The charge was made with spirit and vigor, and broke the regiment in my front. As I ordered the charge Austin's skirmishers, who had been driven back about fifty yards, rallied and returned to the charge, but they were again soon repulsed. My regiment held a good position on the crest of a small hill, and poured a very heavy fire into the enemy for ten or fifteen minutes; but one regiment of the enemy that overlapped my right pressed forward, enfilading my right, as did also the line of battle extending several hundred yards beyond my left. I ordered a retreat, barely in time to escape the capture of the entire regiment; but the losses in killed, wounded, and missing were again very heavy, being equal to the average losses of a heavy battle. Retreating in the best order practicable, I had most of my wounded brought off the field, and kept my command intact.

Lieut. J. G. Goldthwait was wounded in the wrist, and Capt. G. W. Cox had his left thigh broken. Both behaved with distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant Mills was slightly wounded in the leg. I did not observe his bearing.

I had advanced as far as I deemed practicable, and would have retired without engaging the enemy's line of battle if I had not re-

ceived written and positive orders to hold my position. I thought the best means of holding it was to meet an attack by a counter attack.

As upon all former occasions, I report that my command behaved with rare and exemplary gallantry; that they charged with the courage of a forlorn hope and held their ground until ordered to retreat, and I believe that if I had resisted a few minutes longer my entire regiment would have been captured.

I reported in person to General Stewart immediately afterward my opinion as to the force and position of the enemy. I was ordered to report temporarily to General Gibson, and made a second advance over a part of the same ground without an engagement. Subsequently, about 4 p. m., I was ordered to report back to General Clayton, and was placed in reserve in rear of his line of breastworks. The engagement of my regiment with the enemy occurred between 11 and 12 a. m.

Lieutenant Curry and Captain Avirett were wounded by stray balls while in reserve late in the evening.

At daylight on the morning of the 26th I relieved the Eighteenth Alabama at the trenches, and was relieved in turn by the same regiment at daylight the next morning. I lost 3 killed and 5 wounded during the time by sharpshooters.

I herewith append the estimate of the strength of my command at the beginning and end of these engagements, and of the losses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BUSH. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. M. MACON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Casualties.

Date.	Effective strength.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
May 15	345	15	54	32
May 25	225	3	36	22
Total		18	90	54

Of these in the battle of Resaca and the preceding skirmishes the casualties in officers were as follows, to wit: 2 wounded, 5 missing; at New Hope Church and the skirmishes since the 15th—officers, 5 wounded; but they are included in the above report.

BUSH. JONES,
Colonel.

No. 669.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alpheus Baker, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–June 2.

HEADQUARTERS BAKER'S BRIGADE,
Near New Hope Church, Paulding County, Ga., June 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations of this army since the appearance of the enemy before us at Dalton on the 7th ultimo:

On 7th ultimo took possession in the breast-works on Rocky Face Mountain, south of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and skir-

mished with the enemy on the 9th ultimo; moved thence to a position in the breast-works at Mill Creek Gap, north of the railroad, and threw out into some advanced rifle-pits as skirmishers the Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiment and a company of the Thirty-seventh Alabama Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Minter, of the Fifty-fourth Alabama. At 4 p. m. the enemy made a determined assault upon the rifle-pits occupied by these skirmishers, but was thrice repulsed with an estimated loss of 50 killed and wounded, our own loss being 1 killed and 3 wounded.

At 3 a. m. on the 10th ultimo upon relieving these skirmishers Capt. E. Marsh, Company E, Fortieth Alabama Regiment, a valued officer, was killed. At 10 p. m. the army falling back from Dalton toward Resaca, this brigade brought up the rear.

On the 14th ultimo at Resaca formed line of battle, being on the right of the army and my right resting on the Oostenaula River. At 5 p. m., an advance being ordered upon the enemy's left, the brigade moved forward in fine order, driving the enemy, who made but feeble resistance, rapidly before it for a mile and a half, when, being ordered to halt, I held this advanced position until 12 p. m., when I returned to the original position on the Oostenaula.

The conduct of the officers and men in this affair, in which a few prisoners were captured, was excellent. We lost but 1 man killed and a few wounded. Captain Loughborough, assistant adjutant-general, had his horse shot under him during the charge, and the horse of one of my couriers was killed.

On the 15th ultimo, at 4.30 p. m., again charged the enemy, being in support of Brigadier-General Stovall, who was about 250 yards in advance. The movement was made through a very dense thicket of undergrowth, in which it was impossible to see more than ten paces ahead, and almost equally impossible to hear. For these reasons the advance was not made in good order. It was impossible to see more than a few paces of the line, or to discover who went forward or who lagged behind. Very soon the brigade passed through General Stovall's line, which had been repulsed and was retreating. Pressing forward it was soon under a severe fire, which was returned with not equal effect I think. I found the enemy strongly intrenched, and after advancing on the left within thirty yards of his breast-works was forced to fall back, with a loss in a few minutes of 176 killed, wounded, and missing.

The standard-bearer of the Fortieth Alabama Regiment (Sergt. Preston S. Gilder) acted with the highest gallantry, and when the advance of his regiment was checked, promptly bore his colors forward under a dreadful fire, and fell in front of his comrades pierced by the bullets of the foe.

We have to mourn the loss in this sanguinary conflict of many brave men, among whom was First Lieut. Garrett L. Young, commanding Company C, Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiment, who fell within a short distance of the enemy's intrenchments gallantly leading his command. Nor can I forbear to allude to the heroic death of the Rev. J. P. McMullen, a missionary to this brigade, an aged Presbyterian clergyman of spotless and exalted character, who, having been to our soldiers the preceptor and the example of all that is admirable in the Christian, won upon this bloody field that crowning honor with which the martyr patriot alone is worthy to be wreathed.

On the night of the 15th, at 11 p. m., this division forming the rear guard of the army and covering its retreat, this brigade moved with it across the Oostenaula at the railroad bridge. The period from this to the 25th ultimo was occupied by marches by day and by night in the direction of the Etowah River at Cartersville. Stands were made and the line of battle formed at Adairsville and Cassville, but this brigade was not engaged. Its skirmishers were closely pressed at Cassville, and narrowly escaped being cut off by the cavalry of the enemy.

Crossed the Etowah River at the railroad bridge on the [20th] ultimo.

Wednesday morning, 25th ultimo, formed line of battle at New Hope Church, Paulding County. At 5 p. m., after a heavy cannonade, the right regiment (Colonel Higley) and two companies of the left regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Greene) became engaged in the action caused by an assault of the enemy upon this division, the brunt of which was borne by Clayton's, Gibson's, and Stovall's brigades. He was handsomely repulsed at the points where he showed himself to us, with a loss to us of 24 men.

On the 26th ultimo Lieutenant-Colonel Lanier, the gallant commander of the Forty-second Alabama Regiment, was severely wounded in the leg, and the brigade, for the time being, loses his services.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo the enemy made a feeble assault upon the right of my line, held by the Fortieth Alabama, Colonel Higley, which was easily repulsed by that regiment, two of the enemy having been killed within thirty yards of our breast-works. Immediately after this repulse the enemy opened a heavy and destructive fire of artillery upon the left of my line, held by the Thirty-seventh Alabama Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene. With heroic fortitude did these men for an hour and a half sustain this fire, returning it deliberately with their Austrian rifles, with which they endeavored without effect to silence the enemy's batteries. I sent to their relief the Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiment and a small detachment armed with Enfield rifles, whose longer range disturbed the aim of the enemy's guns and greatly diminished the effect of their fire. The Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment (Cumming's brigade), also armed with Enfield rifles, afterward gallantly came up, and at length the battery was silenced and driven off. Having received information from an officer of the Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment that their ammunition was nearly exhausted, it was relieved about sundown by the Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment.

In this action the Thirty-seventh Alabama Regiment lost 50 men killed and wounded, among the latter their brave and skillful commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene.

The conduct of officers and men in this trying ordeal, and especially of the Thirty-seventh Alabama Regiment, who bore the fire so long, is worthy of all honor, and demonstrates how confidently they may be relied upon in any emergency.

At daylight on the morning of the 28th ultimo I left the breast-works at New Hope Church and occupied a position on the right of the army, during which time we have been engaged in throwing up breast-works and in skirmishing with the enemy.

During these operations my staff officers, Capt. James M. Loughborough, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Hugh M. Poliard, assistant inspector-general, and Joseph F. Dennis, acting volunteer

aide-de-camp, have rendered me the most valuable assistance, and in the heat of engagement displayed the highest qualities of coolness and gallantry.

Subjoined is a list of my losses in these engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALPHEUS BAKER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Losses of the brigade from May 7 to June 2, inclusive.

Killed	47
Wounded	230
Missing	34
Total	311

No. 670.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene, Thirty-seventh Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–June 2.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. ALABAMA INFTY.,
June 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Alabama Infantry from 7th of May to the present date:

On the 7th ultimo the regiment took position to the left of Mill Creek Gap in front of Dalton, Ga., on top of Chattoogata Ridge, between Mill Creek Gap and Trail Gap. The extent of the line running along the crest of the ridge was about one mile and three-quarters. My men set to work here with great alacrity, and constructed a path along the top of the ridge from one gap to the other, and also prized up huge stones and poised them, so that one man could easily set them off.

On the 9th of May the regiment was relieved by General Finley's brigade, Bate's division, and ordered to join Baker's brigade, on the ridge in the gap on the right of the railroad. Here it remained in line of battle until Tuesday morning (10th), when it took position in the advanced rifle-pits to the right of the railroad at the entrance of the gap. It was relieved by the Fortieth Alabama Infantry at 6 a. m. 11th of May and returned to the line on the ridge. Remained here until 10 p. m. Wednesday, 11th, when the march to Resaca was begun. Arrived at Resaca, took position on the extreme right in front of Resaca on Friday, 13th of May. Remained here until Saturday evening near 4 p. m., when Stewart's division was ordered forward. After changing front forward on the left the division swung around on the enemy's left. After proceeding about one-quarter of a mile the enemy's skirmishers were encountered. They retired very rapidly. Proceeding 200 or 300 paces farther, the command came in range of the enemy's artillery, which commenced a furious fire immediately at my regiment, but the missiles passed a few feet too high to do injury. This march was continued to the distance of about a mile and a half through fields and dense woods, and most

of the way under fire of the enemy's skirmishers and artillery. Throughout the advance the regiment kept a remarkably good and steady line, and my greatest difficulty was to restrain the eagerness of the men to rush on.

The command was halted about dark, and lay in line until about 3 a. m. Sunday, 15th, when orders were received to return to the former position on the right of the line. Remained in old position on the right until 3 p. m. Sunday, 15th, when ordered to attack the enemy's left. The regiment moved forward under fire of artillery through an open field (meeting numerous stragglers from a line in front) in remarkable order. After advancing a quarter of a mile the regiment met the line in front in full retreat. This was within 100 paces of the enemy's position, and under heavy fire of small-arms and the fire of a battery of artillery. The regiment did not falter, but moved forward through the retreating mass to within thirty paces of the enemy's position. The men were here exposed to a destructive fire. Seeing that the troops on the right had halted and were firing at long range, and being informed that those on the left were giving way, I went to the left of my command to see if this report was true. I soon discovered that it was. Seeing no superior officer, there being no hope of effecting anything by a farther advance nor by remaining where I was, I immediately gave orders to retreat in rear of the railroad, which was done. Arrived at the railroad, my men halted, but seeing that it was untenable, from the fact that it was nearly perpendicular across the line of the enemy's position, and seeing no organized support at hand, I ordered them to retire to their position in the line. In this charge I had 37 officers and men killed and wounded. That night the command retired across the Oostenaula, and subsequently fell back to New Hope Church, but offered battle near Adairsville and Cassville.

The command arrived at New Hope Church on the 25th day of May about noon, and was soon called into line of battle. The men threw up hasty works of old logs and fence rails. The enemy advanced about 4 p. m. and assaulted the position of General Clayton, whose right regiment was the next on my left. The enemy did not approach nearer immediately in my front than 150 paces, at which distance there was an eminence rather superior to the one on which my command was in line. This hill was densely covered with underbrush. Here the enemy halted and remained until dark, firing above my line, which I am satisfied they did not see. The fire of my command was held during the entire engagement in order to get a fair aim at short range. My men were very eager to fire at the enemy to the left and in front of General Clayton, from which direction I had 6 men wounded, but promptly obeyed the order not to fire. My men spent the night in improving their works as much as could be done with a few dull axes.

The 26th passed off quietly. I discovered early in the night of the 26th of May that the enemy were placing a battery in position in front of my left wing, of which fact I immediately informed Brigadier-General Baker and Major-General Stewart, and proceeded to strengthen my works; but having only two picks and four shovels, much could not be done. The men, however, worked all night.

Early on the morning of the 27th of May the enemy's battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns opened a furious fire of solid shot, shell, grape, and canister, but fired too high. This was continued until 11 a. m. About 4 p. m. the fire was again commenced and with terrible effect.

One shell struck the top of my works and fell over and exploded, killing and wounding 4 men. Finding that the enemy had gotten range of my line, I ordered my men to sharpshoot the battery, which was about 300 paces distant. After considerable firing I discovered that the aim of the enemy was not disturbed, although my men fired with a great deal of deliberation. Having only Austrian rifles in my command, I went to General Baker and asked for twenty men with Enfield rifles. These were sent me. In a few minutes the fire of the enemy was evidently agitated, as his missiles struck large trees immediately in front of his guns or passed high above our heads. The fight lasted until nearly night, when the enemy ceased to fire. Although my men were subjected to a most terrible fire, had their works riddled by solid shot and shell, and had grape and canister poured through the breaches they had made, while many of them fell dead or frightfully wounded, and this at the hands of the enemy whom they could not reach, yet they gave no signs of wavering, and only two left their post unhurt. Almost all the suffering was sustained by four small companies, which did not number in the aggregate more than 100 men. My loss in this unequal contest was 56 men killed and wounded. Three men had their heads carried away, 1 had his right shoulder torn off, 1 had both hands carried away, and many had painful wounds in the head, and scarcely any man in the left wing of my regiment escaped unhurt.

My losses have been since the 7th of May 109 officers and men killed and wounded and missing; at Resaca, 4 killed, 33 wounded, and 6 missing, some of the latter known to be captured. The other 2 were lost on the march from Resaca and were not able to march.

My loss at New Hope Church, 25th and 27th of May, was 9 killed and 53 wounded. I have had 2 and 3 men killed and wounded at a time in different skirmishes since the 7th of May.

My total loss is as follows: Killed, 15; wounded, 86; missing, 8.

The conduct of all my officers and almost all my men has been admirable in battle and on the weary march since the 7th of May.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

ALEX. A. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. JAMES M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 671.

Report of Col. John H. Higley, Fortieth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–27.

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH ALABAMA,
May 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late actions, commencing with May 7 and ending May 27, inclusive:

May 7, formed line of battle at 9 a. m. left of Mill Creek Gap. May 8, skirmished with the enemy (50 men under command of Capt. E. Marsh; 100 under command of Capt. E. D. Willett) until compelled to fall back by the giving way of the right. One man killed. May 9, moved to position on the right of railroad adjacent

to Rocky Face Mountain. May 11, skirmished with enemy in front of Rocky Face Mountain from 3 a. m. till 7 p. m. He made an assault on my regiment at 6 p. m., which was easily repulsed. Loss—Captain Marsh and 2 privates killed; Lieut. J. C. Moore and 4 privates wounded. Total loss up to May 12, 4 killed and 5 wounded.

May 12, at 10 p. m., took up line of march for Resaca. May 14, formed line of battle at Resaca about 10 a. m., right of regiment resting near Oostenaula River. At 5 p. m. moved forward one mile and a half, drove the enemy back, and held the position till 12 m., at which time I returned to my position in line. Loss during the day, 3 enlisted men wounded, 3 missing (1 missing supposed to be killed).

May 15, at 8 a. m. moved forward, formed a line of battle parallel and near to railroad, then retired and built breast-works on the ridge 150 yards in front of former position. At 4.30 p. m. moved to the support of Stovall's brigade, charged the enemy, and retained our position in a strip of thinly timbered woods beyond the railroad, but ordered to retire. From misapprehension of this order this movement was executed in some confusion, but with the help of my officers I succeeded in rallying the majority of my command, which I reformed on the railroad. There I remained until General Maney retired, when I received orders to fall back to the breast-works. During the heaviest firing my color bearer, Sergt. P. S. Gilder, was killed several paces in front of the command. When the first order to retire was received the colors were left on the field. Adjutant Ellerbee, Lieutenant Knighton, Company F, and acting Lieutenant Peteet, Company A, volunteered to return to the battle-field and regain the colors, which they did under a heavy fire. I beg leave to call attention to the conduct of Sergt. William M. Murray, color-bearer Fifty-second Georgia Regiment, who remained on the field with his colors striving to rally any troops that might have become disorganized, irrespective of command, acting with the utmost coolness and gallantry after his brigade had retired. His conduct was such as to elicit praise from all, and his name and command were inquired for and taken down by many officers and men of my regiment. Loss in this charge 5 killed, 34 wounded; total, 39.

May 25 (Wednesday), formed line at noon two miles and a half from Dallas. At 5.30 p. m. charge attempted by enemy and repulsed. Loss, 5 killed and 9 wounded; total, 14. May 26 and 27, skirmishing with the enemy. Loss, 3 killed and 9 wounded.

I commenced the campaign, May 7, with 416 effective men. This number on the 12th had been reduced to 398, on May 25 to 346, and at present I number 326 effective men.

My total loss has been—killed, 17; wounded, 60; missing, 3; aggregate, 80.

The conduct of men and officers on all occasions was cool, brave, and praiseworthy, and all seemed to emulate each other in the prompt and cheerful discharge of their onerous duties.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. HIGLEY,
Colonel Fortieth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. JAMES M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 672.

Report of Capt. William D. McNeill, Forty-second Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–31.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SECOND ALABAMA REGIMENT,
May 31, 1864.

The following report of the part taken by the Forty-second Alabama Regiment since 7th of May is respectfully submitted:

The regiment, in obedience to orders, was drawn up in line in Mill Creek Gap on the 7th day of May. In this position it remained without engaging the enemy and without any casualties until the night of the 12th of May, when our position was evacuated, and we took up the line of march for Resaca, where the command arrived on the evening of the 13th. We were immediately placed in position about one mile and a half north of the town on the right of the railroad.

About 4.30 o'clock on the evening of the 14th of May the command moved forward and a line of battle formed on the railroad preparatory to a charge on the enemy. The line being formed, the brigade was ordered to advance, and the command was third to the battalion of direction. The undergrowth through which the regiment marched in line of battle was so thick that it was utterly impossible to keep a perfect line. The regiment on our right, it seemed, obliqued somewhat to the right. This necessarily compelled us to do the same, although the guide was to the left. We soon emerged into an open field, at which place we were exposed to light fire from sharpshooters. Crossing this field and going up a hill the line was again formed, and after a short rest we again moved forward. Through another field we passed, and a battery of the enemy on the opposite hill opened upon our column advancing; but pressing forward again with vigor, the enemy was forced to retire and the hill was gained. We pushed on some distance farther, when a halt was ordered, and here again we were exposed to tolerably heavy fire. Night coming on, the men rested on their arms until about 12 o'clock, when we again returned to our position near the railroad. In this charge only 3 were missing and 2 slightly wounded.

On the 15th, about 4 o'clock in the evening, we advanced across an old field under fire in a tolerably good line. Reaching the edge of the woods the line seemed to be a little broken or confused, caused no doubt by the woods through which we were passing. The command pressed forward until they got within fifty yards of the enemy, who were in position in a peach orchard. Here we were exposed to a tremendous fire of musketry. We were fighting at a great disadvantage, and this soon becoming evident to the men they fell back without greater confusion than could be expected under such circumstances. It is deemed necessary to state that in this engagement Sergeant Richey, of Company G, saved the colors of a Georgia regiment of Stovall's brigade. In this engagement the loss out of 300 officers and men amounted to 5 officers wounded, 2 men killed, 32 wounded, and 14 missing. Rev. J. P. McMullen, a missionary for Baker's brigade, was also among the killed.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th we left the breast-works and commenced retreating. The regiment was not engaged any on the retreat, but was in line of battle near Adairsville to check the advance of the enemy. The command arrived at New Hope Church on the 25th of May and formed in line of battle. The men soon

erected breast-works out of logs, which protected them from the fire of sharpshooters. On the 26th Lieutenant-Colonel Lanier was severely wounded in the leg and disabled. I then assumed command of the regiment. On the 27th the enemy commenced a very heavy fire upon the part of the line occupied by the Thirty-seventh Alabama. Two companies of my regiment were sent to re-enforce Colonel Greene. Only 2 men were disabled out of Company D. On the 28th about daylight we were relieved in the ditches and sent farther to the right. On the 29th we went into line and erected very strong works on the crest of a hill. On the 30th Capt. G. H. Gray, of Company H, and Capt. T. C. Mitchell, of Company D, were severely wounded.

The loss of the regiment since 7th of May is as follows: 8 officers wounded, 2 men killed, 35 wounded, and 14 missing; total, 59.

W. D. McNEILL,
Captain, Comdg. Forty-second Alabama Regiment.

[Capt. JAMES M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 673.

Report of Lieut. Col. John A. Minter, Fifty-fourth Alabama Infantry, of operations May 7–June 2.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
June 2, 1864.

In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiment in the several engagements from May 7 up to the present date:

Ordered in line of battle May 7. Remained in line of battle with the brigade until Monday, the 9th, then ordered to the rifle-pits in front of our works. About 4 p. m. of the same day the enemy commenced an attack on the works we were ordered to hold. Three charges made by the enemy before dark; each repulsed with a loss, in my opinion, to the enemy of not less than 50 killed and wounded. The loss in my command was, 1 killed in detached company of the Thirty-seventh Alabama Regiment, 1 severely and 2 slightly wounded in my regiment. Relieved at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. Ordered to occupy the ditches again on the morning of the 11th. Slight skirmishing during the day and no casualties in my regiment. Relieved again on the morning of the 12th.

About 8 o'clock on the night of the 12th orders received to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Marched the remainder of the night; all next day, arriving at or near Resaca on the evening of the 13th at 6 o'clock, distance being about seventeen miles. Remained in line of battle during the night. Next morning moved down the railroad about two miles; threw up temporary works. About 5 p. m. on the 14th ordered in front of the breast-works. After marching about half a mile encountered the enemy's skirmishers. A charge was ordered immediately. We drove the enemy back nearly two miles, with a loss of 1 man wounded and 1 missing. Made a halt and remained in line of battle until 10 o'clock at night, then ordered to reoccupy our former position at the works. Next morning ordered to the front again; threw up temporary breast-

works on the railroad half a mile in front of the old ones. About 4 p. m. on the 15th our skirmishers were driven in by the enemy. We were then ordered in front of the works. Ordered to advance upon the enemy, which we did, driving them back a short distance, with a loss in my regiment of 4 killed, 1 missing (supposed to be killed), and 20 wounded. The engagement lasted about fifteen minutes, when we were ordered to reoccupy our works. At 9 o'clock at night ordered to move. Marched the remainder of the night, and next day (the 16th) marched about twelve miles and encamped. Next morning ordered to move. Arrived at Adairsville about 12 o'clock. Halted there for three hours. Ordered to take our position in line of battle in a field; threw up temporary breast-works, and moved about 12 o'clock at night. Marched the remainder of the night, arriving at Cassville at 12 o'clock on the 18th. Encamped at Cassville until the 19th. Ordered to the front about 1 a. m.; threw up breast-works. Left there about 1 o'clock at night [20th]; moved about five miles and halted for a few hours, then continued to march to the Etowah River, arriving at the Etowah about 10 o'clock of the 20th. Crossed the river and camped during the night until about 9 a. m. of the 21st. Ordered to move about two miles; camped and remained the 21st, 22d, and 23d. Left camp on the 23d and marched to New Hope Church; camped near the church.

About 2 o'clock on the evening of the 24th the regiment was ordered to the front of the brigade as skirmishers. Driven in by the enemy about 6 p. m. [with] the loss of 1 man wounded and 1 missing. There being no position for the regiment to occupy in the trenches, were held in reserve in rear of the Forty-second Alabama Regiment. During the day (25th) the enemy made an attack on the Thirty-seventh Alabama Regiment, when my regiment was ordered to its support, the engagement lasting about two hours under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. My loss was 3 killed and 18 wounded. Relieved by Lieutenant-General Polk's command about 4 a. m. on the morning of the 26th. Ordered to the right in reserve; remained in camp during the night. We were then ordered to the right of New Hope Church about three miles, on the 27th. On the evening of the 28th threw up breast-works. One man killed in working on the 29th. Remained in the trenches during the night. On the evening of the 30th, about 4 o'clock, ordered in front of the works with my regiment to ascertain the position of the enemy if possible. After throwing out skirmishers, advancing about 400 yards in front of the works, encountered the enemy's skirmishers. Drove them from their position about 300 yards, enemy losing 3 killed and, in my opinion, not less than 10 wounded. Finding that we were under an enfilading fire right and left, retired about 100 yards; there remained until sundown, with a loss of 1 killed, 1 missing, 1 wounded and brought in. Relieved in the trenches next morning (31st of May) by General Clayton. Ordered behind the hill in reserve; remained one day and night; ordered to reoccupy the trenches again at dark on the evening of June 1—position we now hold.

In the fatiguing marches and the different engagements the men have borne up with cheerful fortitude, like men who are determined to defend their rights and their country.

In every engagement Private Joseph Powell, of Company H, and Private James F. Flevin, of Company C, highly distinguished themselves for their daring bravery and coolness. With much regret I have to report Joseph Powell wounded and captured while recon-

noitering the enemy's position on the evening of the 31st, and Private James F. Flevin severely wounded in the shoulder in the same engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MINTER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-fourth Alabama Regt., Baker's Brig.

[Capt. JAMES M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 674.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 7–25, July 28, and August 31.

HEADQUARTERS GIBSON'S BRIGADE,
June 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my command has been engaged with the enemy in a way to speak of at three points during the recent operations. While in position on the left in Mill Creek Gap, my right resting at Redoubt Fisk, very near the railroad, and my left on Redoubt Winans, in which was posted Fenner's battery, and which position was assigned to me on the 7th of May, the enemy attacked us with strong lines of skirmishers, and shelled the line three or four times, but accomplished nothing.

The day before quitting Dalton my command was moved to the right of Stewart's division upon Rocky Face Ridge, from which elevated point we soon discovered the enemy moving from our front to the left. After taking position at Resaca my command, with the balance of the division, charged the enemy's left flank. In the first charge I could not get up with the enemy, who was at a considerable distance from us when we started, and retired hastily before us as we advanced, shelling the woods through which we were approaching. In the second charge mine was the supporting line, and just as we discovered that the first line had already retired through the thick chaparral, and as we were about to charge the enemy—whose fire we were receiving but not returning, as I had been instructed that Clayton's brigade was ahead of me—I received orders to retire to the ravine from which we had moved.

On the movement from Resaca my own and Stovall's brigade (Colonel Johnson commanding) were assigned the duty of protecting the rear of our army. I had not yet formed my own line of battle when the enemy attacked our pickets and began to throw shot at our position. I was ordered to take command of both brigades, and throwing forward a very heavy line of skirmishers, was soon prepared to drive back the enemy should he attempt to make a night attack. This disposition continued until long after midnight, when Major-General Stewart directed me to cross the bridge and move with the army, holding the command in readiness to repel any attack. The steadiness of both commands on this occasion I was especially pleased with. There was a confident tone pervading both officers and men that was an earnest of their resolution to perform the responsible duty devolving upon them to the fullest extent. The shelling had no effect, and every man seemed determined to drive back any line that might show itself.

At New Hope Church I was ordered while on the march (by Col. E. H. Cunningham, of Lieutenant-General Hood's staff) to send out two regiments on the Pumpkin [Vine] Creek road to hold the enemy in check, who was reported to be advancing. I was soon ordered out with the brigade to develop him. I increased my skirmishers very heavily and advanced about a mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers with ease. My skirmishers were ordered to charge, which they did, chasing the enemy to his barricades and developing a strong position occupied by two lines of battle. A prisoner captured reported that he belonged to Geary's division, Hooker's corps, and that three divisions of that corps were close by. I was ordered to retire to the division and to place my command in reserve. We had hardly taken post when the enemy advanced in great force, driving in my skirmishers and assailing with vigor our main lines. The battle lasted two hours, hotly and stubbornly contested, and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points. I have not witnessed a more gallant fight. He continues skirmishing since, but shows no disposition to charge.

During those and some slighter operations from the 7th of May I have lost in killed, wounded, and missing, out of 889 enlisted men, 34 killed, 150 wounded, and 19 missing; out of 85 officers, 4 killed and 13 wounded.

Throughout the campaign I have invariably found both officers and men prompt, energetic, intelligent, and devoted to duty. Capt. E. J. Blasco, Company B, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, was killed in the charge at Resaca. He was a modest, skillful, and brave young officer, who had served under me from the beginning of the war, and to whom I had become greatly attached. Capt. M. G. Pearson, Company H, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry; Lieut. J. T. Craddock, Company B, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, and Lieut. F. Hammond, Company C, Fourth Louisiana Battalion, fell at their posts. They were excellent officers. Lieut. Col. J. McEnery, commanding Fourth Louisiana Battalion, was severely wounded in the charge at Resaca; Maj. S. L. Bishop, commanding Twentieth Louisiana Infantry, lost his right arm in front of New Hope Church, and Maj. W. B. Scott, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry, his leg, and has since died of the wound. Maj. W. B. Scott laid aside his ministerial robes for the sword, and while he served the brigade as a parson he gave up his life defending his native land. He was a devout man, characterized by great strength of purpose, devotion to duty, and ardent love of country. His death will long be deplored by those who knew him well, and loved and esteemed him as a soldier, patriot, and Christian. Capt. J. W. Stringfellow, Company A, First Louisiana Infantry, and Adjt. O. O. Cobb, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, were also severely wounded. These officers and those of the wounded whose names I have mentioned were among the very best in the brigade, and on this, as upon other fields, gave evidence of their skill and valor.

The brigade is composed of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana, Col. J. C. Lewis commanding; Nineteenth Louisiana, Col. R. W. Turner; Thirteenth Louisiana, Lieut. Col. F. L. Campbell; Twentieth Louisiana, Maj. S. L. Bishop; First Louisiana Infantry, Maj. S. S. Batchelor; Fourth Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. McEnery, and Austin's battalion of sharpshooters.

I have received the cordial co-operation of regimental commanders, whose good conduct deserves praise, but I desire to commend

Maj. J. E. Austin for the efficient services he has rendered. I had frequently to feel and to develop the enemy, and more than one opportunity was offered Major Austin to distinguish himself, and he availed himself of more than one occasion to do so. I regret he has not a larger command. Lieut. S. L. Ware, my volunteer aide-de-camp, was severely wounded in front of New Hope Church. He has no superior in gallantry. My staff officers throughout the arduous campaign have been of great assistance—Capt. H. H. Bein, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. L. Stuart, assistant inspector-general; Maj. J. H. Henshaw, quartermaster, and Maj. W. V. Crouch, commissary of subsistence. Capt. G. Norton, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, also rendered efficient services after taking the place of Capt. H. H. Bein, whose health broke down. Nor should I omit to mention Lieut. H. P. Kernochan, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, who has charge of the tools of the brigade, but who acted as my aide, and bore himself with zealous gallantry; and the same may be said of my aide-de-camp, Lieut. J. M. Gibson.

Very respectfully,

R. L. GIBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stewart's Division.

HEADQUARTERS GIBSON'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, September 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that after marching about two miles out of Atlanta upon the Lick Skillet road on the 28th of July I was ordered by Major-General Clayton, commanding division, to form my brigade in line of battle nearly parallel to the road. I was also informed that Holtzclaw's brigade and mine were to form the first line of battle and Baker's to constitute the reserve, and that it was designed to attack the enemy immediately. I proceeded to form my line in the woods, covered with a remarkably dense undergrowth, as rapidly as possible, and having it almost completed directed Major Austin, commanding skirmishers, to advance and to develop the enemy thoroughly. I then went to Holtzclaw's brigade, which was to move forward with mine (the formation of which Major-General Clayton was superintending), to get some special instructions and information with regard to certain points of importance. Having accomplished this I went at once in the direction of the brigade, when to my astonishment I found it had been moved forward without any order from me or notice to me, and as I have since learned by an order given by some staff officer upon the left of the brigade, and improperly repeated and obeyed by Colonel Leon von Zinken, commanding the left, who was not, in my absence, the senior officer present with the brigade, and who should have awaited orders from some superior in command. I galloped through the woods to overtake the command, but heavy firing soon told me that it had struck the enemy in strong force. On reaching the brigade I found the enemy posted in strong works, and having discovered the extent of the line, sending out detachments to turn the left flank. Striking an overwhelming force in a position splendidly adapted for defense and difficult of assault, the brigade fought with much energy and obstinacy, but failed to dislodge the enemy. I at once

communicated with Major-General Clayton, who ordered Baker's brigade up, and though the distance was only 400 or 500 yards, the undergrowth was so dense and difficult to march through that he did not reach me in time to carry the position by a combined charge. I moved my command into the ravine near by and reformed, and under orders placed my line of battle upon the crest of the hill about 400 yards from the enemy's line. General Baker was posted upon my right.

I have to regret the loss of some of my best and bravest officers and men in this unsuccessful assault. None fell more lamented than Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields, of the Thirtieth Louisiana Volunteers, and Maj. Charles J. Bell, of the same regiment, both of whom breathed their last at the head of their regiment, the former falling with the colors in his hands within a few feet of the enemy's breastworks. Lieut. W. B. Chippendale, Company C, Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment, like his superior officers, died gallantly and nobly on the field of honor and duty. Captain Becnel has since died from wounds received in this action, in which the Thirtieth Louisiana Volunteers suffered largely, but distinguished itself for conspicuous valor. Lieut. W. J. Clark, Company E, Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment, and Lieut. W. G. Jeter, Company F, Fourth Louisiana Regiment, were also killed on this day, and, like them, in the thickest of the fight, fell Capt. W. H. Sparks, of the First Louisiana Infantry [Regulars]. Lieutenant Gladden was mortally wounded and has since died. He was a very promising officer.

I have the honor to refer you to the reports of regimental commanders for details and for further mention of those who died heroically to whom I have briefly alluded, as well as of those who bore themselves with extraordinary intrepidity and escaped. The woods were so dense that I could see but a few paces, and can make no special mention myself. All the officers and men bore themselves with becoming gallantry.

A report* of casualties already forwarded shows my loss to have been severe.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. L. GIBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Clayton's Division.

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HEADQUARTERS GIBSON'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, September 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: After reaching Jonesborough on the morning of August 31, having made a night march, I was ordered to form line of battle west of the railway and prepare to attack the enemy. I supported Brigadier-General Deas' brigade, and in the charge followed his line at the distance of thirty or forty yards. His line struck the enemy's works and recoiled. My line moved forward with great enthusiasm and went beyond the fence into the thicket in which the enemy's rifle-pits were, when a few men, halting at the fence and lodging in the skirmish pits, began to fire, and soon the whole line fired, halted,

* Not found.

and finally gave way. A few of the men got up to the works of the enemy and some inside of them, where they found the enemy being re-enforced while their own commands were retiring, and they had consequently to abandon the posts they had won. I never saw a more gallant charge, or one that so fully promised success. The officers and men all behaved with great intrepidity in charging through an open field under a very heavy and well-directed fire. I can only account for the failure to take the position held by the enemy by the halting to destroy the fence [and] by the obstacles encountered in the dense growth of small trees causing a few to fire and breaking up the impetus with which they had been hurled upon the charge, and which should have carried them over the works. It is true the loss had been heavy in passing the open field, and the line had on this account grown thin, and there were no supports. I reformed a portion of the brigade near the enemy, but finally drew up in our works and prepared to go forward again. Brigadier-General Deas, commanding first line, ordered me to remain in the works until, by order of Major-General Clayton, I took position near the railway from which I had moved originally. I never saw a better spirit manifested than when called upon to reform for the purpose of making a second attack. Every officer and man was in his place and ready to advance.

My loss was very heavy in this assault. In fifteen minutes I lost nearly half my command in killed and wounded. Conspicuous among all the officers in the charge was Col. J. C. Lewis, commanding Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment, within a few paces of the enemy. He was a zealous, brave, and intelligent officer, and throughout the campaigns of this army had exhibited a most determined and patriotic spirit. I have also to announce and to regret the death of Capt. S. Aycock, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers; Capt. R. P. Oliver, Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers; Lieut. T. J. Scott, Fourth Louisiana Volunteers, and Lieut. Morgan Edwards, Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers, all of whom were killed within arm's reach of the enemy's trenches.

I refer you to the reports of regimental commanders for more minute details. I may justly compliment each one of these commanders for his bearing upon this day.

The Fourth Louisiana Volunteers, Col. S. E. Hunter commanding, struck the most important point upon the line, and if the force had been greater just there, if it had been massed, the enemy's line would have been broken. This regiment made a very gallant assault.

I feel that I should not close without commending the gallant bearing of my staff officers—Capt. George Norton, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Cartwright Eustis, aide-de-camp, as well as Capt. A. L. Stuart, assistant inspector-general, whose horse was killed under him within a few paces of the enemy's breast-works. My courier (Sergt. John Hidden) also bore himself without regard to danger, having his horse killed while he was cheering on the troops distant but a few paces from the enemy's line.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

R. L. GIBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Clayton's Division.

No. 675.

Report of Maj. S. S. Batchelor, First Louisiana Infantry (Regulars), of operations May 9–27.

CAMP, GIBSON'S BRIGADE,
May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the loss of 13 men*—2 killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing. We have not participated in many of the engagements, and our loss has been caused by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. S. BATCHELOR,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. H. H. BEIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 676.

Report of Maj. Duncan Buie, Fourth Louisiana Battalion Infantry, of operations May 15–29.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH LOUISIANA BATTALION,
May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I assumed command of the Fourth Louisiana Battalion near night-fall May 15. Same night retreated from Resaca. Continued to retreat south, resting at intervals, until Wednesday, 25th instant, when the command was ordered into line of battle near New Hope Church. Same night intrenched our position. Remained in trenches sixty hours, during which time lost 3 men killed and 8 wounded. May 28, marched to the right of New Hope Church. May 29, in rear of line of battle two miles and a half east of New Hope Church.

D. BUIE.
Major, Commanding Fourth Louisiana Battalion.

Capt. H. H. BEIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 677.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 7–29.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH LOUISIANA INFANTRY,
In the Field, May 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of events in which my regiment participated since May 7, 1864:

On May 7 left camp to take position on the ridge to the left of Mill Creek Gap. The regiment then numbered seventy-six men

* Nominal list omitted.

bearing arms and fourteen officers present. Left our breast-works on May 11 and took position on Rocky Face to the right of Clayton's brigade. On May 12, about 10 p. m., took up line of march for Resaca. Up to this time no casualties occurred in my command. May 14, formed line in rear of Clayton's brigade, on the right, at Resaca. At 5 p. m. we moved from our breast-works to the extreme right, with a view of flanking the enemy, whom Stevenson's division was then charging in their front. After driving him some distance our division, though actually not engaged, halted and bivouacked for the night. Resumed our former position early in the morning.

On Sunday, May 15, after having been ordered out to support Brown's brigade, the regiment, following the brigade, was moved in the ravine opposite our intrenchments to prevent flanking and enfilading fires of the enemy, as well as to support Clayton's brigade against an anticipated attack. Toward 4 p. m., the enemy not having made his appearance, we were moved out with the rest of Stewart's division to make a reconnaissance in force, my regiment being in the second line. The enemy's skirmishers were soon driven in and his position developed. Our brigade making somewhat of a left half-wheel, Clayton's and Stovall's brigades having fallen back, was brought in position, under heavy fire, on the crest of a hill about 150 yards from the enemy. Here, I regret to say, I lost Capt. E. J. Blasco, commanding Company A, one of the most gallant and meritorious officers of the regiment, together with 1 private killed and a sergeant severely wounded in the arm. The enemy's fire was not at first returned, as I was not aware the first line had given way. After remaining in position from twenty to thirty minutes we fell back under orders, after delivering a volley, and resumed our position in the rear of Clayton's brigade in the rear of the trenches. At 10 p. m. we began falling back, and finally, with Stovall's brigade, formed line of battle perpendicularly to the railroad bridge across the Oostenaula River. Here we were subjected to some shelling, which resulted in no casualties. Toward daylight we crossed the river in good order, falling back in the direction of Calhoun, under fire from the enemy's batteries.

The 16th and 17th of May were occupied in marching, and on the evening of the 18th bivouacked near Cassville. On the morning of the 19th formed on the right in line of battle on the Canton road, but toward evening reformed line to the rear about half a mile. Here we were subjected to heavy shelling for a short time. On May 20, about 2 a. m., resumed our retreat toward the Etowah River. When at the bridge we were held in support to Hindman's division, acting rear guard to the army. About 2 p. m. crossed the river and bivouacked to the left of the railroad for the night. On May 21 we fell back a couple of miles and remained in bivouac until May 24, when we resumed our march toward Dallas. Wednesday, May 25, about 12 o'clock, we arrived at Pleasant Hill, where we were ordered immediately forward, preceded by a line of skirmishers, to feel the enemy's position. This having been accomplished, toward 4 p. m. we were withdrawn and placed in reserve in rear of Stovall's brigade, who very soon after became hotly engaged for space of over two hours. My loss was here 2 slightly wounded. At night we were ordered to relieve the Forty-third Georgia Volunteers and put up breast-works. May 26 was spent in the trenches under heavy fire of sharpshooters. May 27, erected breast-works under severe

shelling and fire of small-arms 150 paces in rear of front line. May 28, moved toward the right. May 29, were drawn up in position and erected breast-works on the left of the brigade, forming the right of our lines.

I have at present 58 men present bearing arms, having lost 1 killed, 3 wounded, and 4 detailed for the infirmary corps, 7 sent to the rear sick, and 2 extra duty in the field, and the sergeant-major having turned in his gun to the ordnance train, and 13 officers present, 1 having been killed.

I am, very respectfully,

F. L. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. H. BEIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 678.

Report of Maj. John E. Austin, Fourteenth Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, of operations May 7–29.

IN LINE OF BATTLE,
On Little Pumpkin Vine Creek, May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of my command, beginning on the 7th of May, 1864, at Mill Creek Gap, near Dalton, Ga.:

On the evening of the 7th, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Gibson, my command, together with the division provost guard, under command of Capt. Benjamin Lane Posey, was deployed to the right of Mill Creek Gap, the right resting on the slope of Rocky Face Ridge, and the left resting upon an eminence running parallel with Rocky Face Ridge, the line facing almost north. The enemy developed a force in my immediate front early on the morning of the 8th, and commenced pushing forward his skirmishers at 9 a. m. This line of skirmishers assailed my line during the day till 2.30 p. m., when my command was relieved by a force from Brigadier-General Clayton's brigade. In each assault the enemy's skirmishers were repulsed.

At 3 p. m. the 7th instant I rejoined my brigade and [was] assigned a position in the work on the left of the railroad, and known as Fort Fisk. This work was on the extreme right of the works occupied by Gibson's brigade. In addition to the occupation of this fort, I was charged with the direction and superintendence of the line of skirmishers in front, and the protection of the upper dam on Mill Creek. I remained for two days in this position discharging the duties assigned me, when I was ordered with the brigade to the right of the railroad on the top of Rocky Face Ridge, and took position with my left resting on what is known as the Signal Station. On the night of the 12th I retired with the brigade through Dalton, in the direction of Resaca. Near this place, on the evening of the 15th instant, I was ordered forward with the brigade on the enemy's left flank as a support to General Clayton's brigade, which was to attack. Learning that General Clayton's line was in front, I advanced with the expectation of having it engaged very soon (as it

was impossible to see more than fifty or sixty yards in front), when, much to my astonishment, I received a terrific fire from the enemy, and the brigade was halted and ordered to lie down, in which position we remained till ordered to retire, which was done in perfect order and in line of battle.

In this affair my casualties were 2 men killed and 5 wounded, my total strength being 60 men.

My command retired from Resaca with the brigade on the night of the 15th, bringing up the rear of the division. At Cassville I had a slight skirmish with the enemy, but sustained no loss. His cavalry and infantry skirmishers turned my left flank, which was supported by a portion of General Clayton's brigade deployed as skirmishers, and in command of Captain Derby. This officer I urged to move forward his line on my left after it had been driven back, as I thought, and now think, unnecessarily, but he failed to do so, and the enemy with but very little fighting was permitted to gain a position 300 yards in my rear and in the direct line of my retreat, and it was with great difficulty, owing to the force of the enemy (infantry and horse), that I extricated my command without loss. I witnessed in this affair the disgraceful surrender of a number of men belonging to a company of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment.

Retiring from Cassville on the morning of the 19th instant, I rejoined the brigade on the Etowah River, near Cartersville. After remaining two days in repose on the south side of the Etowah, line of march was taken up in direction of Lost Mountain, or, rather, New Hope Church. At this latter place, on the 25th instant, I was detached from the brigade and ordered with my command to support the cavalry moving toward Pumpkin Vine Creek. This I did, moving promptly and co-operating with Colonel Jones, of Clayton's brigade, who had been ordered on the same duty with a regiment of infantry, deployed as skirmishers on his left at his request. I encountered a heavy force of the enemy and sent to Colonel Jones, my adjutant, to inform him that my line was too weak to successfully resist the enemy. Colonel Jones, however, charged the enemy before my adjutant reached him and drove him about fifty or seventy-five yards. The enemy ascertaining that we were in small force, charged in line and occupied the crest of the hill. I was in the mean time ordered to rejoin my brigade, which was moving forward. I was re-enforced with two companies and ordered forward to drive in the enemy's skirmishers and develop his force. I drove the enemy's skirmishers back 400 yards to their works and ascertained that there was a strong force in my front, which was reported. One prisoner captured disclosed the fact that Hooker's corps was in my front. This prisoner I ordered taken to Major-General Stewart and Lieutenant-General Hood. Having pressed within short 200 yards of the enemy's line, I could easily ascertain any movement in my front. I ascertained that this force, or a part of it, was moving toward the left. This I promptly reported to Major-General Stewart. A battery was placed in position and commenced shelling the woods in my rear. Shortly after the shelling a line of battle advanced from the works and charged my skirmishers. They fell back in good order for fifty yards, when I halted them and again opened fire. The enemy's line of battle halted, and directions and alignment were given to it, as could be plainly heard by us. He now attempted to throw forward skirmishers, but they

were driven in by our fire, and their officers in vain tried to urge them on. The line of battle again charged us, and we retired slowly, fighting them back stubbornly. I have never seen men behave with greater courage and coolness. The enemy's line was again halted for adjustment, as the woods were thick and ground uneven, and skirmishers urged forward by command and oaths, but without effect. They were driven in as before. The line of battle again charged and pushed us back toward our works, into which we retired in front of Stewart's division before their overwhelming numbers.

In this skirmish the casualties were 26 killed and wounded out of 85 effective; 15 killed and wounded in my own command out of 45 effective.

I desire to call particular attention to the gallant conduct of my sergeant-major, Augustus O'Duhigg, at the time acting adjutant. He was dangerously wounded in the engagement at New Hope Church while acting in the most gallant manner, and his name should be inscribed upon the imperishable tablets of his country's history.

Of the officers I can speak in terms of greatest praise. Captain Lowd, commanding Company A, and Second Lieut. John J. Greany, same company, are entitled to great credit for their services, devotion, and energy. First Lieut. A. T. Martin, commanding Company B, was distinguished by coolness and courage throughout. He had a large company and no one to assist him in managing it, yet never were men handled with greater skill and to better purpose. Among the enlisted men I desire specially to mention the name of Sergt. James Delaney and Privates John Hagan, Company B, and Richard Kieley and J. B. McGraw, Company A, for great gallantry and noble example.

My casualties since May 8, 1864, to this [date] are 22 men killed and wounded, 1 man missing; total, 23 killed, wounded, and missing. Total effective at beginning of the campaign, 60 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. E. AUSTIN,
Major.

Capt. GEORGE NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 679.

Report of Col. Joseph C. Lewis, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 7–28.

HDQRS. 16TH AND 25TH LOUISIANA REGIMENT,
Near New Hope Church, May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, having been ordered, with my regiment, to prepare for action on the morning of the 7th instant, I immediately ordered my command to fall in and take position on the right of the brigade on the ridge to the left of Mill Creek Gap, which position I held under a heavy fire of the enemy, losing, while in the trenches, 2 killed and 9 wounded.

On the evening of the 11th instant I was ordered to the top of Rocky Face Mountain, which position I held until the army fell back to Resaca.

On the 14th instant we were ordered to charge the enemy's left, and drove them back. Late at night we returned to the position occupied previous to the charge.

On the morning of the 15th instant we were ordered to the support of Brown's brigade, after which we again returned to our former position. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon we moved outside of the works to support Clayton's brigade in a charge, and to my surprise found ourselves under a heavy fire of the enemy, and owing to my understanding I withheld the fire of my command, as I was satisfied that Clayton's brigade was in my front; but to my surprise, after remaining under fire for thirty minutes, was ordered back, bringing my command out in good order, and learned that Clayton's brigade had fallen back before we were fully under fire.

Our loss was 2 killed and 13 wounded. Among the latter were Adjutant Cobb and Assistant Surgeon Bass. I will take this opportunity of doing justice to Assistant Surgeon Bass to say that his efficiency and bravery in the discharge of his duty merit the highest praise. At 10 p. m. we left the works and moved to Resaca, to form a part of the rear guard. After the whole army had passed over the river I was ordered to fall in rear of Stovall's brigade, which I did. The operations of my command up to our arrival at New Hope Church consisted in bivouacking and marching.

On the 25th instant, after arriving at New Hope Church, we were ordered in line of battle, and moved to meet the enemy. Not meeting them, as was expected, I was left, with my command, as a support to the line of skirmishers under Major Austin, and remained there until driven in by a heavy line of battle of the enemy, compelling us to retire behind our lines with a loss of 6 wounded and 2 missing. Among the wounded was Sergeant-Major Bradford. I then formed on the right of the brigade. Owing to the fatigue of my men, permission was granted me to retire my men from under fire and rest them, which I did.

On the morning of the 26th instant, about 7 o'clock, I was ordered to relieve the Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment, Clayton's brigade, at the trenches. Both officers and men behaved with great gallantry under a heavy fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. On moving up to the works we lost 4 wounded, 1 mortally, a noble young martyr, Lieut. James T. Craddock, than whom a braver, truer, and more efficient officer never served his country.

We remained in the works until the night of the 27th, when we were relieved and returned to the reserve of the second line, and remained until the 28th, and then moved, with the rest of the brigade, toward the right, returning at night to a position not far from where we started in the morning.

Our loss from the 8th to the 28th instant, inclusive, has been 11 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LEWIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. HUGH H. BEIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 680.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hyder A. Kennedy, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 8–13.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT,
May 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Sunday, the 8th instant, I moved into the intrenchments on the left of Mill Creek Gap. The left of my regiment rested on the right of a company of the Fourth Louisiana Battalion, which was placed between my left and Fort Winans, my regiment extending along the works to right until it reached the left of the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment. I remained in this position until the evening of the 11th instant under tolerably heavy cannonading at intervals during the time, sending out detachments daily of thirty-five men, with one captain and one lieutenant, to occupy the redoubts in front of the works. I had 1 man killed and 2 wounded while occupying this position.

On the evening of the 11th instant I was ordered to the right, crossing Mill Creek to the brow of Rocky Face Mountain, my left resting on the right of the Fourth Louisiana Battalion, and my right resting on the left of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment. I remained in this position until the night of the 12th instant, when I moved in the direction of Resaca, reaching that vicinity on the evening of the 13th instant, at which time Colonel Turner, who had been on detached service with the military court of Lieutenant-General Hood's corps, reported and assumed command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HYDER A. KENNEDY,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment.

Capt. H. H. BEIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of casualties in the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment from May 8 to 13, inclusive.

	Men.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Company B		1		1
Company C	1			1
Company E		1		1
Company G			2	2
Total	1	2	2	5

Very respectfully,

H. A. KENNEDY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 681.

Report of Col. Richard W. Turner, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 14–28.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT,
May 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I assumed command on the morning of the 14th instant while the regiment was lying in bivouac along the railroad in the vicinity of Resaca. From this position I moved down the railroad and formed into line of battle in rear of Clayton's brigade, the right of my regiment resting on the left of the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment, the left of my regiment overlapping the right of Reynolds' brigade, so that I had to place the left wing of my regiment in rear of the right wing. While lying in this position I suffered considerably from the musketry on the left. During the evening I moved to the right, forming line of battle near the bank of the river and moving forward in support of Clayton's brigade. During that night I moved back to the position occupied in the morning, and then bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 15th instant I was ordered forward to occupy a gap between Baker's and Clayton's brigades. While there I improved temporary works, and in a short while was relieved by a portion of Stovall's brigade, and then returned to the position which I had left in the morning. At about 12 m. I moved forward to the works which had been occupied by Clayton's brigade. Just after this I moved forward to the support of Reynolds' brigade. After arriving in supporting distance I was ordered to report to General Stevenson in order to relieve a regiment in Reynolds' brigade, which was supposed to be out of ammunition. He ordered me to report to Brigadier-General Reynolds, who ordered me to report to Brigadier-General Pettus, who ordered me to occupy a position on the left of his brigade, as he purposed charging the enemy, in order to bring out two pieces of Corput's battery, which was just in front of our works and had been abandoned in the morning. After remaining in this position for some time I was ordered to rejoin the brigade, when I moved into a hollow in front of the works which I left, and just in rear of General Clayton's brigade. From this position I was ordered forward to support General Clayton in making a charge upon the enemy. In moving forward, not understanding the exact direction which General Clayton had gone, I moved too far to the right to give General Clayton any material aid, and being advised that there was a line of battle of our men in front, and not seeing the line retire, I moved up in easy range of the enemy's musketry, and there remained under a severe fire for some time, not firing a gun, under the impression that our line in front had not given way. Here I lost 2 killed and 16 wounded. At this moment I received an order to retire (which I did in the most perfect order) to the breast-works from which General Clayton had moved forward. Here I occupied a portion of the works which Clayton had occupied, he moving to the left to give room. I remained until 10 o'clock at night in this position, when I was ordered to follow Clayton's brigade left in front. I moved from this position to the railroad, where the cars were being loaded with the wounded. At this moment there was considerable firing along the lines, and the car that was receiving the wounded was being shelled. Here I

was formed into line on the right of the railroad, and remained in this position for a few minutes, when I was moved by the left flank to the left of the railroad and across the dirt road. Here I detached Captain Pearson's company to report to Major Austin as skirmishers. After remaining at this point until about 3 o'clock in the morning I moved by the right flank down the railroad, crossing the railroad bridge just before daylight.

On the morning of the 16th I took up the line of march rather in the direction of Calhoun, bivouacking at night about three miles from Calhoun. On the morning of the 17th the march was continued until we reached Adairsville. There I bivouacked for a few hours, when the enemy made a demonstration upon our right flank, when I was formed in line of battle and bivouacked in that position for the night. Before daylight on the morning of the 18th instant I was ordered to move off, right in front, continuing the march until we reached Manassas [Cassville]. There I bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 19th instant I was moved off by the right flank for a considerable distance to the right of Manassas [Cassville], and there formed into line of battle in rear of Baker's brigade, my right resting on the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment, my left on the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment. I remained in this position until late in the evening of the same day, when the line was retired to the rear of Major-General Stevenson's division. In this position I remained until after midnight. On the morning of the 20th instant I moved from this position by the right flank to the rear of the Etowah River, where I bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 21st instant I moved back about three miles from the river, and there went into temporary camp until the 23d instant, inclusive. On the morning of the 24th instant I moved from this temporary camp in the direction of Lost Mountain, bivouacking at night on Nichols' farm.

Early on the morning of the 25th instant the march was continued until I reached New Hope Church. At about 1 o'clock on this day the enemy made his appearance on our right flank, when I was immediately ordered to form into line of battle, my right resting on the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment, and my left resting on the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment. At this moment the brigade was ordered forward to the brow of a considerable eminence, to the right of the road along which we had been marching. At this moment I was ordered to detach a company that was commanded by a lieutenant. In obedience to said order I detailed Company B, commanded by Lieut. J. E. Carroway, to report to Major Austin as skirmishers. This company lost 7 wounded during the evening. About this time I was ordered forward to develop the enemy, which being done I was ordered to retire to the rear of Stovall's brigade. After passing to the rear of Stovall's brigade I was formed along the road just to the right of New Hope Church. I remained in this position during the engagement that was fought by Clayton's and Stovall's brigades. Here I sustained some loss, being in range of the enemy's musketry. Just after the firing had ceased I was ordered up to the line that had been occupied by Stovall's brigade, relieving the same. During the night I threw up tolerably substantial breast-works. I remained in this position until the morning of the 28th instant, suffering considerable loss in men and officers.

I herewith forward a complete report of the killed, wounded, and missing of my regiment from the 14th to the 28th instant, both inclusive.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.,

RICHARD W. TURNER,
Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment.

Capt. H. H. BEIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of casualties in the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment from May 14 to 28, inclusive.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers		3
Enlisted men	4	37
Total	4	40

No. 682.

Report of Capt. Robert L. Keen, Twentieth Louisiana Infantry, of operations May 26–29.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH LOUISIANA REGIMENT,
In the Field, May 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of this command since 26th instant. Maj. Samuel L. Bishop having been wounded in the intrenchments near New Hope Church, on the morning of the 26th instant I assumed command of the regiment. We remained in this position day and night until the morning of the 28th, being constantly annoyed by an enfilading fire from the enemy's sharpshooters in front of the right of our brigade, rendering it extremely hazardous to send the necessary details for water, &c. The men exhibited the utmost alacrity in the performance of every duty, and eagerly awaited an advance of the enemy. Being relieved we moved toward the right flank of the army, formed in line of battle, and remained until this morning.

Maj. S. L. Bishop was in command during the operations of Rocky Face Ridge and at Resaca, from 7th to 26th.

Herewith please find report* of casualties in regiment from 7th (when we entered the trenches at Rocky Face Ridge) until date.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. L. KEEN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

No. 683.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Mississippi, of operations May 13–31.

IN THE FIELD, *June* 1, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to the request of General Johnston I have the honor to forward the inclosed memoranda* of each engagement in which any portion of the troops of my command have been engaged since the enemy moved on Dalton up to the 31st ultimo, furnished by my division commanders. I regret that the constant occupation of the troops in the trenches (my whole line being very much exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters), the distance of the field hospitals and infirmaries from the brigade and division commanders, and the absence of staff officers from some of the commands, conspire to prevent my furnishing, at this time, to the general commanding, a more complete and satisfactory statement of the different affairs in which my troops have been engaged. I especially regret that I am unable to furnish a detailed list of the killed, wounded, and missing, but append a summary showing the total casualties to be 1,174.

General summary: Cantey's division, 652; French's division, 181; Loring's division, 341; total, 1,174 killed, wounded, and missing.

I am general, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

No. 684.

Report of Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Mississippi, of operations June 27.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
July 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Army of Mississippi in the engagement at Kenesaw Mountain on the 27th of June, 1864, while under my command:

The line of this command ran along the summit and down the eastern slope of the mountain two miles, and extended a mile farther to the right on a ridge running due east. About 10 a. m. it was discovered that the enemy was moving in heavy columns toward our position, evidently contemplating a combined attack along our whole line. Three corps moved rapidly toward my position, and for some time were exposed to a heavy and destructive fire from all our artillery posted on the mountain. They soon came within range of our musketry, Logan's corps attacking the position held by French's division, Dodge that held by Walthall, and Blair that held by Loring's division, commanded by General Featherston. The attack upon the two slopes of the mountain was made with great vigor and was met with determined and deadly resistance. The batteries of Feath-

* See Loring's and French's reports, pp. 874, 899.

erston, posted on the ridge east of the mountain, which up to this time had been masked, now opened furiously upon the enemy at short range, which, in conjunction with the galling fire kept up by the sharpshooters, caused him to reel and fall back in confusion, leaving many of his dead on the field. In less than two hours the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter along our entire front, and retreated in confusion, leaving a number of prisoners and many dead and wounded on the field. Yankee reports estimate their loss in our front between 2,500 and 3,000 in killed, wounded, and missing, which is a low estimate.

Herewith I inclose the reports of the gallant division commanders who contributed by their courage and ability in inflicting upon the enemy so disastrous a defeat.

The officers and men of the command acted on this occasion as they have done throughout this terrible campaign, as brave men, and it is gratifying to know that the best troops in the Yankee army were selected to make the attack, and were beaten by them with but small loss to our command.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding Army of Mississippi.

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

Consolidated return of the losses in the Army of Mississippi on June 27, 1864, in front of Marietta, Ga.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Loring's division	.....	8	2	11	.....	1
French's division *a*	.....	17	.....	92	.....	77
Walthall's division	1	5	.....	22	.....	.....
Total	1	30	2	125	.....	78

a This return makes no distinction in officers and men—13 slightly wounded.

No. 685.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding corps (formerly Polk's), of operations July 18–September 29.

HDQRS. STEWART'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Tupelo, Miss., January 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the wishes of the commanding general I respectfully submit the following brief report of the operations of this corps from July 18, 1864, the day on which General Hood assumed command of the Army of Tennessee, to September 29, 1864, the day on which we recrossed the Chattahoochee:

On the 18th of July we lay in bivouac on the south side of Peach Tree Creek, between the Marietta and Pace's Ferry roads. On that

or the following day we commenced intrenching. the enemy having crossed the Chattahoochee, and advanced on Sunday, the 17th, to the vicinity of Peach Tree Creek. This corps was on the left, Hardee's in the center, Cheatham's (formerly Hood's) on the right of the army.

On the morning of the 20th it was decided at army headquarters that at 1 p. m. that day an attack should be made on the enemy by this corps and Hardee's. The plan was for the divisions (commencing on Hardee's right) to move forward successively in echelon at intervals of some 200 yards, to attack the enemy, drive him back to the creek, and then press down the creek to the left. Should the enemy be found intrenched his works were to be carried, everything on our side of the creek was to be taken, and our crossing to the other side of the creek was to depend on our success. Such were the instructions of the commanding general to General Hardee and myself. I was to hold a division in reserve. It seems a division had been withdrawn from the lines on the right of Hardee's corps. His corps and mine were to close to the right far enough to cover the space vacated by this division, the space to be divided between the two corps. This would have shifted my line a half division front to the right—perhaps at most half a mile. The division and brigade commanders were notified of the work to be done, and directed to reconnoiter the ground in front of their lines as far as practicable. At 1 o'clock I found the left of Hardee's corps just beginning to shift to the right. Feeling that this change was not important, and that not a moment should be lost in making the attack contemplated, a staff officer was dispatched to the commanding general to inform him of the fact, and requesting an order to stop the movement to the right and commence the forward movement. The result was, however, that to keep up connection with the other corps my line moved fully a mile and a half or two miles to the right, and my right division (Loring's) did not move forward, following the one on its right in the prescribed order, until near 4 o'clock. My instructions to division commanders, and through them to commanders of brigades and regiments, were: to move forward and attack the enemy; if found intrenched to fix bayonets and carry his works; to drive him back to the creek and then press down the creek; that we were to carry everything in our front on our side of the creek. Loring's division was on the right, Walthall's in the center, and French's, the reserve division, on the left. The instructions given were obeyed promptly and with alacrity. Loring's division moved forward and carried the works in their front, but were compelled to fall back by an enfilade fire from the right, because the left division of the other corps had not moved up to the attack. Walthall's division also engaged the enemy with great spirit, while French's was moved so as to cover the left and be in supporting distance. Learning the cause of the check to Loring's and Walthall's divisions, an officer [was] dispatched to request General Hardee to allow his left division to co-operate with Loring in carrying the line in its front. Before an answer was received a staff officer from the commanding general brought me an order to retire to the intrenched line from which we had advanced, and the conflict terminated.

The loss in Loring's and Walthall's divisions, especially the former, was heavy. These commanders, their subordinates, and men behaved entirely to my satisfaction, and I cannot but think, had the plan of the battle, as I understood it, been carried out fully, we would have achieved a great success.

I beg leave to refer to subordinate reports for the names of those who distinguished themselves by acts of special gallantry and of the brave officers and men whose blood was so freely, and it would seem so uselessly, shed on this occasion, as well as for those details it is impossible to embrace in this sketch.

Thursday night, July 21, the army fell back to the line around Atlanta, this corps occupying the space from Peach Tree street to a redoubt on a hill to the left of the Turner's Ferry road, being still the left of the army. On the 22d we were ordered to be in readiness to attack the enemy again, following the corps on our right; but for reasons unknown to me the battle of that day did not become general. By the 28th the enemy by extending to his right had nearly gained the Lick Skillet road. Loring's and Walthall's divisions had been relieved at the trenches, and it was expected French's would be that night. As I understood the instructions, General Lee, commanding corps, was to move out on the Lick Skillet road, attack the enemy's right flank, and drive him from that road and the one leading from it by Mount Ezra Church. My own orders were to move with the divisions named to the point where our line of works crossed the Lick Skillet road. French's division (when relieved) and one from some other corps were to join us, and at an early hour next morning we were to move out on that road, turn to the right, pass in rear of the enemy, and attack. On reaching the point indicated Lee's corps was found to be engaged and in need of assistance. Accordingly, Walthall's division was moved out, Loring's following as support, and formed on Lee's left. It attacked the enemy, strongly posted on a hill, and failing, after a desperate fight and heavy loss, to dislodge him, Loring's division was placed in position along the Lick Skillet road and Walthall directed to withdraw his in rear of Loring's. A short time previous to this General Loring was wounded, leaving his division under the command of Brigadier-General Featherston. While his division was taking its position I was myself disabled and did not return to duty until the 15th of August. At this time the corps occupied the line from Marietta road to a short distance west of the Lick Skillet road. Nothing of special interest occurred beyond the constant skirmishing along the picket-lines until toward the end of August, when the enemy withdrew from our front and moved upon Jonesborough.

This corps remained in position around Atlanta until it became necessary to evacuate the place, retiring toward McDonough, and finally to Lovejoy's Station, where it remained until September 18. On that day we marched for Palmetto, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and on 20th took position on the left of the army between the railroad and the Chattahoochee, where we remained undisturbed until the 29th, when we recrossed the river at Pumpkintown, near Cross Anchor.

It is due them to express my high appreciation of the conduct and services of the several members of my staff, viz: Lieut. Col. T. F. Sevier, assistant inspector-general, and his assistants, Lieutenants Cahal and Hopkins, and Private Williams, of the Orleans Light Horse; Doctors Voorhies and Darby, at different times acting as medical director; Maj. Douglas West and Capt. W. D. Gale, of Adjutant-General's Department; Major Foster, Captain Porter, Lieutenants De Saulles and McFall, of the Engineers; Lieutenants Ridley and Stewart, aides; Captain Vanderford, ordnance officer; Major Mason, quartermaster, and Major Murphy, commissary of subsistence.

To Captain Greenleaf and his company (the Orleans Light Horse) I acknowledge my obligations for valuable services.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Reports* from Loring's division, and from Major-General French, of action of July 20 forwarded with this. Others will be forwarded when received.

Respectfully,

A. P. S.

No. 686.

Report of Capt. Charles F. Vanderford, Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of Mississippi, of guns engaged, &c., May 13–June 20.

	Major Myrick's battalion.			Major Storrs' battalion.			Major Preston's battalion.			
	Barry's battery.	Bouanchaud's battery.	Cowan's battery.	Hoskins' battery.[a]	Guibor's battery.	Ward's battery.	Selden's battery.	Tarrant's battery.	Yates' battery.	Total.
Composed of—										
12-pounder Napoleon guns	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	.....	4	30
10-pounder Parrotts	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3-inch rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
12-pounder howitzers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Guns engaged:										
12-pounder Napoleon guns	4	4	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	18
10-pounder Parrotts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3-inch rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ammunition expended:										
12-pounder gun shot	.....	4	.....	36	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	53
12-pounder gun shell	26	76	.....	17	218	16	.....	.....	.....	353
12-pounder gun spherical case	100	45	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
12-pounder gun canister	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6
10-pounder Parrott shell	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
3-inch shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52
Total rounds	126	127	.....	136	218	33	.....	52	.....	692
Casualties:										
Killed:										
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-commissioned officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privates	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Horses	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	22
Wounded:										
Officers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-commissioned officers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Privates	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	11
Horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5

[a] One 12-pounder gun ammunition chest disabled, pierced by solid shot.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. VANDERFORD,
Captain, Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of Mississippi.

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of Tennessee.

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*See pp. 876, 902.

No. 687.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 10–31 and July 20.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
In the Field, May 31, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with the request of Lieutenant-General Hood (which I immediately brought to your attention), in order to ascertain whether the enemy were in our front in force, the skirmishers of this division, on the right, were advanced in connection with those belonging to his command. Featherston's, on my extreme right, waited until those of General Hindman's were considerably advanced, when he moved through the dense timber in his immediate front from 200 to 250 yards from our main breast-works, where he found the enemy's skirmishers strongly intrenched, from which they were speedily dislodged. Simultaneously a heavy fire was opened upon our skirmishers from the enemy's strong works, which proved to be only 150 yards distant from the first line. Our skirmishers were speedily withdrawn as soon as they ascertained the enemy in heavy force behind the second line, inflicting severe loss in the few minutes they remained, but suffering a loss of 24 killed and 98 wounded. At the strong position above referred to the enemy is about 400 yards distant from our main line of works. Scott's skirmishers were also advanced to support those of Featherston with but slight loss, and are now in better position—his left 140, right 120, and center 250 to 300 yards from our main line of works.

With respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Maj. DOUGLAS WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
In the Field, near New Hope Church, June 1, 1864.

In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following memoranda of this division from the time of its arrival at Resaca until the 31st ultimo:

Scott's brigade arrived at Resaca on the 10th of May, followed by Adams' on the 11th, and Featherston's brigade on the 12th. Myself and staff arrived with Adams on the 11th. The advance of McPherson's corps was reported, on my arrival, to be halted four miles west of Resaca.

On the morning of the 13th the enemy resumed his advance upon Resaca, driving our cavalry slowly before him. Receiving orders from you to throw forward a brigade to check his advance, Scott's brigade was moved forward and took position in line on Bald Knob, about a mile west of town. About 1 p. m. the brigade became warmly engaged, and held the enemy in check three hours, and could have maintained its position longer, but was ordered to retire into our line of intrenchments. It drew off in perfect order and took position on the right of Vaughan's brigade, Cantey's division. Adams' was drawn up on the right of Scott's, with Featherston's in

rear as reserve. I ordered breast-works thrown up on both front and rear lines, which the men set about with great spirit and speedily accomplished. Bouanchaud's, Barry's, Cowan's, and Charpentier's batteries were placed in position on a high range of hills on line of Cantey's division. The losses occurring in the division after forming behind the intrenchments resulted from heavy shelling of the enemy and his sharpshooters, there being no heavy engagement on the part of the line it occupied. The entire loss of the division at Resaca up to the time the place was evacuated, on the night of the 16th, was 184 killed, wounded, and missing.

On the morning of the 18th my division was ordered by the commanding general to bring up the rear with the assistance of Wheeler's cavalry. The enemy pushed the rear of the column closely, when Scott's brigade, with a section of the Pointe Coupée Battery, was ordered to report to Major-General Wheeler to assist in checking his advance. This brigade, with the section of artillery, was placed in position two miles and a half south of Calhoun, and after a slight skirmish drew off safely in good order and rejoined the division on the march. On arriving at Cassville the division was placed in position, skirmished with the enemy, and retired at night with the main body of the army.

On the evening of the 25th instant the division took position near and to the left of New Hope Church, the line running north and south across the Dallas road.

On the night of the 27th the division was moved two miles to the right to its present position, on the line previously occupied by Major-General Hindman, of Lieutenant-General Hood's corps. Heavy skirmishing and at times furious bombardments by night and day from the enemy have saluted the division on its present line.

On the morning of the 31st ultimo a request was made by Lieutenant-General Hood that this division would co-operate with him in feeling the position of the enemy to ascertain if he were in full force. In compliance with this request the line of skirmishers of Scott's and Featherston's brigades were thrown forward after General Hindman's skirmishers had advanced forty or fifty yards. When the right of Featherston's line had advanced 250 yards in a dense thicket of woods, they came suddenly on the breast-works of the enemy's sharpshooters, with a line of support in rear of them. Our skirmishers speedily dislodged them from this position, but were simultaneously opened upon by a galling fire from the enemy's main work, 150 yards in rear. The enemy being discovered to be in strong force behind a strong line of fortifications, our men were ordered to retire, which they did, and took up position a little in advance of their original line. In this engagement Featherston's brigade suffered severely for the number engaged. Scott's loss was slight. Featherston's loss, 24 killed, 98 wounded, and 4 missing; Scott's loss, 1 killed and 3 or 4 wounded. The entire loss of the division from the time it arrived at Resaca to the 31st ultimo is 341 killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Maj. DOUGLAS WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 15, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, on the 20th of July, 1864:

The position of my division before the movement was in the trenches on the right of your corps, my right connecting with the left of Hardee's. The line of intrenchments occupied by both corps ran nearly due east and west. I was informed at an early hour of the intention of fighting a battle on that day, and was requested, in company with my brigadiers, to examine the topography of the country in front for that purpose. The enemy was reported to be crossing Peach Tree Creek and extending his line on our front. The reconnaissance was thoroughly made, the enemy being about two miles distant. The lieutenant-general informed me that the movement was to be made at 1 p. m. in echelon by division, at 200 yards distance, the corps on my right (Hardee's) to take the advance. At 1 o'clock the lieutenant-general notified me that General Hardee would move to the right the distance of half a division front, and I must follow the movement with my division and connect with his left. The order was obeyed, but instead of General Hardee's corps halting at the distance indicated, it continued to move to the right, which fact I communicated to the lieutenant-general, who ordered me to follow on with my division until that corps halted, and connect with its left, which I did, after moving near a mile to the right. After the lines were halted and connection made a staff officer from General Hardee stated that it was not the intention of General Hardee for Stewart's corps to move beyond the distance first indicated, and that a line of skirmishers from Hardee's corps was expected to fill the separation between the main lines of the two corps, and that General Hardee left a staff officer behind to designate the point where the right of Stewart's corps should halt, but through some misunderstanding the staff officer failed to give the information, and an officer had just been dispatched to General Hardee to inform him of it. It was now about 3 p. m., too late, General Stewart thought, to make any change. It was subsequently ascertained that beyond the thick forest in our immediate front several large fields opened out, through which we were compelled to charge, giving my division the most exposed position on the whole line. My orders were as soon as the division on my right had gained the distance of 200 yards mine was to follow in single line of battle without reserve; that we must not stop for any obstacle, and if we came to breast-works to fix bayonets and charge them. Each division was to incline gradually to the left as it advanced and press down Peach Tree Creek. It was further stated that commanders on my right had received similar orders.

Featherston's and Scott's brigades, numbering 2,700 men, composed my present force. Adams' brigade had been detached several days before for picket duty on the Chattahoochee River, and had not yet been returned. The division on my right having gained the prescribed distance, my division at the word of march moved forward with alacrity and great spirit. After marching about half a mile the enemy's pickets were encountered, but fled after firing a few scattering shots. We here merged into the open fields before mentioned. The enemy was in plain view about 700 yards distant on the

opposite side of the field, occupying a ridge running east and west, and marked by a line of red earth, which plainly told the work that was before us. The division was here halted and the lines rectified. Perceiving the left of Cheatham's division, on my right, to be advancing through the woods with less than the prescribed 200 yards distance between us my command was still delayed for that division to get its full distance. It was again ordered forward, and the men moved with bold confidence and resolute step in face of the enemy's works and his two lines of battle, when, arriving within 400 or 500 yards of the enemy's works, a terrible fire from his batteries and small-arms opened upon us, but the command moved forward with quickened step and a deafening yell, driving the enemy from his position and not stopping until our colors were planted on different points of the breast-works from right to left in a distance of half a mile, and capturing a number of prisoners. On my left the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-ninth Alabama Regiments, consolidated, of Scott's brigade, captured the colors of the Thirty-third New Jersey Regiment and twice captured a 4-gun battery. This brilliant charge of my gallant division was made so rapidly and with such intrepidity that up to this time we had sustained but comparatively a small loss. As the enemy fled in confusion from his works the steady aim of the Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana marksmen of my command produced great slaughter in his ranks. All accounts agree that his loss was very heavy; the enemy's official reports estimating those engaged with my division at 2,500 killed and wounded. At this time, when engaged in a desperate, though successful, struggle against overwhelming odds in our front, it was with pain that we discovered that the co-operating forces had not yet engaged the enemy (see Featherston's and Scott's reports for detailed particulars upon this point), thus enabling him to pour into our ranks an enfilading fire from both directions, which gradually thinned my brave officers and men and enabled the enemy in our front to rally, finally compelling Featherston to fall back 250 yards on the right and Scott 150 on the left, under cover of a ridge, when a stand was made and the fight continued. Satisfied that if the order of battle was carried out a brilliant victory could yet be won, I requested the lieutenant-general to strengthen my command with one brigade in place of Adams', and that by a united effort I had no doubt of the result, and requested that General Hardee aid us. We held our position and the fighting continued until dark. Shortly after this Adams' brigade joined us, when orders were received to remove our dead and wounded from the field and fall back to the trenches. By 9 o'clock all the dead and wounded were removed, except those that fell at and beyond the works, and my command was withdrawn.

Our loss upon this occasion was 1,062—less than one-half that of the enemy; theirs, as stated above, being nearly equal to our entire command.

The gallantry of Generals Featherston and Scott, as they pressed forward at the head of their brigades, commanded my admiration. Their brilliant example was followed by their heroic men, and though we lament the fall of our best and bravest, yet it is pleasing to know that the records of the enemy's dead and wounded bear witness not only to the courage and patriotism of the division, but that our honored dead have not been unavenged.

Herewith I transmit reports of Generals Featherston and Scott and their regimental commanders, together with list* of casualties and the names of officers who were killed and wounded.

My staff, upon this as upon other hard-fought fields, acted with promptness and courage. Lieut. J. Hanson Thomas, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. W. Millsaps, Ninth Arkansas, and Capt. E. O. Sykes, Fourteenth Mississippi, conspicuously distinguished themselves, and Sergt. J. W. Downs, escort, deserves a commission for his courage and meritorious conduct.

With respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Maj. DOUGLAS WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 688.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Loring's division, of operations June 27.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
In the Field, near Kenesaw Mountain, June 30, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from headquarters Army of Mississippi, I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by the division in the affair of the 27th instant near Marietta, Ga.

The division formed a line of battle running in a northeastern direction from the Big Shanty and Marietta road, at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, to a point between the Bell's Ferry and Canton roads, and were posted as follows: Scott's brigade on the right, Featherston's in the center, and Adams' on the left. Each brigade had some 600 yards in its front on the skirmish line one full regiment, making in the aggregate about 1,100 or 1,200 men in front of the division. About 10 a. m. the enemy advanced in force against the skirmishers of General Scott, on the Bell's Ferry road. They came in one line of skirmishers and three lines of battle. Our whole skirmish line was well intrenched, and General Scott's skirmish regiment (Twelfth Louisiana, under command of Colonel Nelson) held their position against this overwhelming force until the enemy had advanced to within twenty-five or thirty yards of their rifle-pits. They poured into the advancing columns repeated volleys of minie-balls, which thinned their ranks and caused them to falter, but did not check them. In this advance the enemy sustained a heavy loss. Colonel Nelson finally withdrew his regiment and fell back to the main line of battle in good order. This regiment not only did good service in inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy, but displayed great coolness, courage, and determination during the entire engagement. The skirmish line having been driven in, and the enemy having advanced to within 250 or 300 yards of our main line of works, a concentrated converging fire was directed upon their position by our artillery. Cowan's and Bouanchaud's batteries, of Major Myrick's battalion, and Havis', of Colonel Hallonquist's regiment, and one of Lieutenant-Colonel Rob-

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*Not found.

ertson's batteries, of General Wheeler's command, poured into the enemy for the space of one hour a most galling and destructive fire. The artillery was ably and skillfully served, and so terrible was the fire and severe its results that the enemy retired before it, leaving some of their dead upon the field unburied and hastily burying others. This advance of the enemy in force and in three lines of battle was evidently made with the intent and for the purpose of attacking our forces in the main line of battle. At the same time this advance was made on General Scott's front the enemy also made their appearance with infantry and artillery in front of General Wheeler's command, on the right of this division. General Scott's skirmishers resumed their original position in front of the brigade after the firing of the artillery had ceased, about 4 p. m. At the same time the enemy advanced upon General Scott's skirmish line, three of his regiments made their appearance in front of the line of skirmishers of Featherston's brigade. His line of skirmishers was composed of the First Mississippi Battalion of Sharpshooters, commanded by Major Stigler, and the Third Mississippi Regiment, Major Dyer commanding. The three regiments of the enemy made their appearance upon the right of the line, passing through a field and going in the direction of the Bell's Ferry road. They came within easy range of Stigler's battalion, when a destructive fire was poured into them, which caused them to fall back and oblique to the right, bearing from the field several of their dead and wounded.

The line of skirmishers before this brigade held their position during the day, except on the right, where they were ordered to fall back some distance to guard against a flank movement by the enemy after Scott's pickets had been driven in.

About 4 p. m. the enemy advanced upon this line of skirmishers on the left and center with a heavy line to within sixty yards of our line. They were met by a galling fire in their advance until they were repulsed in great confusion. Their loss is supposed to be very heavy, as they had no protection except the undergrowth. A brisk fire was kept up on this line during the evening, and both the battalion and Third Mississippi Regiment acted with great coolness, courage, and determination.

The skirmish line of Brigadier-General Adams consisted of the Sixth Mississippi Regiment, under the command of Col. Robert Lowry. About 8 a. m. the enemy charged upon the extreme left of his line, and at the same time advanced upon the line of General Quarles, which connected with that of General Adams on his left. The enemy was handsomely repulsed on the left of General Adams' skirmish line, and from the position our line held it was enabled to cross-fire with two companies upon the enemy moving upon General Quarles. Major Borden, who commanded on the left of Colonel Lowry's regiment, reports that he thinks he drove in some 15 or 20 of the enemy to General Quarles line, where they surrendered. It appeared that after getting to a certain distance in General Quarles' line they were unable to get back, because of the heavy cross-fire of the two left companies. They made an effort, were driven back, and then surrendered. About 10 a. m. the enemy made a charge on Colonel Lowry with a heavy, close line of skirmishers, supported by a strong reserve immediately in rear. They charged rapidly, shouting, &c., and were permitted to get in about 150 paces, when a heavy fire was opened upon them and kept up until they got in some seventy yards of the skirmish line, where they wavered, broke,

and fled in much confusion. In this advance, as well as retreat, they received a severe punishment. Two officers were seen to fall and many privates. This regiment acted with great coolness, courage, and determination during the engagement.

Our whole loss during the engagement was 5 killed and 14 wounded; that of the enemy could not have fallen short of several hundred.

The action of the artillery was not only highly beneficial to us in its results, but very creditable to the batteries—both officers and men. The infantry of the entire division engaged in the affair could not have behaved better—both officers and men.

A heavy fire from the enemy's artillery in our front was directed at our lines during the evening, but fortunately without effect, the shot and shell passing a considerable distance beyond our lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. T. M. JACK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 13, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been received. I was in command of Loring's division on the 27th of June, at Kenesaw Mountain. In the engagement of that day I think the enemy's loss in front of this division could not have been less than 1,000. The better opinion is that it was more; perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 would not be extravagant. I put it at 1,000 to be within the limits of reasonable certainty. I should have answered you sooner, but have been waiting to see my official report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. E. J. HARVIE,
Inspector-General, &c.

No. 689.

Report of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS FEATHERSTON'S BRIGADE,
In Line near Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

SIR: On the morning of the 20th of July my brigade occupied a position in the line of battle on the right of Loring's division, and formed the extreme right of Stewart's corps. My position was west of the Pace's Ferry road about half a mile. About 12 m. on that day I was ordered to have my command ready to move at 1 p. m., and at the hour designated my men were under arms and ready for the movement. I was ordered to follow Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, with which I connected on my right. The order directed me to follow

Hardee's corps up the trenches to the right until it halted, but stated that the right of my brigade would rest but a short distance beyond the Pace's Ferry road. Instead of halting with my right a short distance beyond the Pace's Ferry road, my entire brigade was thrown at least one mile beyond the road. I was informed that we would advance upon the enemy and fight a battle; that the troops on my right, extending to the end of the line, would advance in echelon by division, beginning on the right and obliquing to the left as they advanced, so as to attack the enemy on his left flank. General Cheatham's division, of Hardee's corps, was on my immediate right. I was directed to oblique to the left as I advanced. Brigadier-General Scott's brigade was on my left and marched on a line with me. Brig. Gen. John Adams' brigade being on picket on the Chattahoochee River, did not come up until late in the evening. About 3 p. m. I moved forward from the trenches, General Cheatham's division, on my right, having preceded me some 200 or 300 yards. Owing to the dense forest, rugged ground, and abatis in front of our works, I moved by the right of companies to the front until I reached our line of skirmishers. My brigade was formed as follows: The First Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, commanded by Maj. J. M. Stigler, with one or two additional companies, was deployed in front of the brigade as skirmishers; the Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Col. J. L. Drake, was on the right; next, on its left, was the Third Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Col. T. A. Mellon; next the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Maj. M. A. Oatis; next the Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. W. Drane, and next the Fortieth Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. George P. Wallace, which formed the extreme left of the brigade.

Having reached our line of skirmishers, and being in sight of the enemy, my brigade was at once formed in line of battle for the attack. It was formed in an old field some 400 yards wide and half a mile long. On the edge of the field, about 300 yards in my front, was a tortuous creek; just beyond the creek was a narrow strip of woodland running from the west to the center of my brigade. Some 150 or 200 yards east of the terminus of this strip of woods the woodland commenced again, and continued as far as I could see to the east, north, and south. Beyond this strip of woods in my front was a large field, about the center of which there seemed to be a continuous elevated ridge. This ridge was occupied by the enemy. The strip of woodland in my front, extending from the west to the center of my brigade, also formed a ridge nearly as high as that occupied by the enemy. The ground on my right seemed to be elevated, but was so thickly covered with timber that I could not form a correct idea of it, judging it at a distance. Between the strip of timber in my front and the timber on the right of my brigade was an open space of about 150 yards, which furnished a fine view of the enemy's position, and enabled him to see my brigade, formed in line of battle 600 or 700 yards in his front.

Having formed my line of battle, I discovered the left of General Cheatham's division on my right—not in advance of, but on a line with, me. I waited several minutes for it to advance 200 or 300 yards to the front, in accordance with the order of battle. He moved first farther to the right, throwing the left of his division in

the woods on my right, and then moved to the front. Having waited long enough, as I supposed, for him to get 200 or 300 yards in advance of me, and engage the enemy as soon, if not sooner than I could (and my understanding from the plan of battle was that he was to engage the enemy first and rather on his flank), I immediately ordered my brigade to move upon the enemy. This order was promptly obeyed by the whole command. The order I received was to attack the enemy whenever his lines were reached, and if he was found behind works to fix bayonets, charge, and take them if possible; that the fight was to be a general one along our lines, and the victory to be made as decisive as possible. These instructions were given to my regimental commanders and strictly obeyed by them. The whole command dashed forward with eagerness and rapidity, crossing the creek without difficulty, passing through the strip of woods on the left of the brigade, the open space on the right, and entering the field occupied by the enemy. No halt was made, but the movement was forward and rapid. After entering the field a volley was fired, and the enemy's lines were charged from the right to the left of the brigade. This advance and this charge were made under a very heavy and destructive fire from the enemy's batteries and small-arms. The line of battle ran from east to west not far on the south side of Peach Tree Creek. The enemy seemed to be formed in at least two lines of battle and not to have been in position long, as the works occupied by the front line were incomplete; still they afforded great protection in a fight. I have learned from prisoners captured that Hooker's corps and one division of Howard's held this part of the line.

My brigade drove them from the works and held them for several minutes, but was exposed to so destructive and galling a fire not only from the front, but also from the right flank, that it was compelled to retire to the strip of timber 250 or 300 yards in their rear, where it was protected by the crest of the hill and the timber. Here it was again formed in line, the right forming in the open space between the strip of timber and the woods on the right of the brigade, where it was protected to some extent by the rising ground in its front. In this position the fight was continued until after dark, the parties being in easy range. The attack by the division on my right was not made as soon as I expected, nor as soon as I thought was contemplated by the order of battle. Had the attack by that division been made before, or even at the same time, my brigade engaged the enemy, I think we could have held his works, driven him farther back, captured his batteries, and probably a large number of prisoners. The division on my right did not engage the enemy (or, at least, the left brigade did not) until my command had retired to the strip of timber, or second line, which it held until ordered to withdraw. What caused this delay on the part of the division on my right in making the attack I am unable to state, as I had no conversation with the division or brigade commanders either before or since the battle. I was ordered by the major-general commanding to withdraw my brigade to the trenches at 9 o'clock on that night, leaving my skirmishers on the field until 11 o'clock, which order was obeyed. I succeeded in removing my dead and wounded, except those who fell in, near, and beyond the enemy's works. Brigadier-General Scott's brigade, on my left, advanced with me and attacked the enemy at the same time. The two brigades were in one line and had no support or reserve. Brig. Gen. John Adams' brigade was relieved

from picket duty at a late hour in the evening, and came to our support after a rapid march of four miles, arriving just before night.

The conduct of my brigade from the beginning to the end of the engagement was highly commendable and praiseworthy. Both officers and men manifested great eagerness for the fight, and behaved with coolness and courage. Both the advance and the charge were made over very rough ground with great alacrity upon what appeared to be an intrenched position of the enemy in heavy force, under a well-directed fire from his batteries as well as small-arms.

I append hereto a list of casualties, showing a total loss of 616 killed, wounded, and missing, out of an effective total of 1,430 carried into the fight. Two hundred of the 1,430 were on picket duty on another part of the line, and did not reach the battle-field until a late hour in the evening. A loss of 616, therefore, really occurred in an effective total of 1,230, the number first carried into the fight.

I regret to state that many of my most excellent field and company officers are embraced in the list of killed and wounded. Col. J. L. Drake, the only field officer with the Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment, a gallant and excellent officer, fell beyond the enemy's first line of works, leading his regiment in the charge and displaying the highest qualities of the true soldier. Col. T. A. Mellon, Third Mississippi, and Maj. M. A. Oatis, Twenty-second Mississippi Regiments, were both severely wounded after gallantly leading their respective commands to the enemy's first line of works. They will be unfit for duty for some months. Lieut. Col. J. W. Drane, commanding Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment (Col. M. D. L. Stephens being absent sick), was severely wounded while leading the charge, and will be disabled for some time. Maj. F. M. Gillespie, Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment, fell leading his regiment in the charge near the enemy's works. In his fall his regiment is deprived of a gallant officer and his country has lost a true patriot. Lieut. Col. George P. Wallace, commanding Fortieth Mississippi Regiment (Col. W. B. Colbert being absent sick), was also severely wounded, losing an arm, and Maj. W. McD. Gibbens, of the same regiment, a most efficient and excellent officer, was killed in the full discharge of his duty. These officers have all set an example of which their commands may well be proud.

I regret to state that so many valuable and excellent company officers have fallen that their names cannot be mentioned in this connection without rendering this report too voluminous. Their names and deeds of noble daring will not be overlooked, however, by the truthful historian, nor will they be forgotten by their comrades in arms and a grateful country.

Owing to the absence of every regimental commander (either killed or wounded), with one solitary exception, it is impossible to do justice to the command in this report, and to mention the many instances of individual daring which should receive special notice. Some few, however, have been brought to my knowledge without the official reports of the regimental commanders. Adjt. W. J. Van de Graaff, of the Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment, a gallant and accomplished officer, a young man of promise and great moral worth, seized the colors of his regiment and bore them to the front after two or three color bearers had been shot down, and following their example shared their fate. He fell with the colors in his hand. Adjt. C. V. H. Davis, Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, a gallant and excellent officer, and a young man of ability and promise,

seized the colors of his regiment after three color-bearers had been shot down, advanced with them beyond the enemy's works, and fell dead while calling upon his regiment to dash forward on the enemy's columns.

Owing to the fact that my command is now in line of battle, and an official report is called for without delay, I am unable to make it as full and complete as I would under more favorable circumstances be pleased to do.

I cannot, however, close this report without expressing my obligations to the members of my staff—Capt. C. P. Neilson and Capt. W. G. Poindexter, Lieuts. A. N. Parker and W. G. Sykes—for the promptness and rapidity with which they bore my dispatches to different parts of the field and executed all orders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. HENRY ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Loring's Division.

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in Featherston's brigade in the engagement near Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Mississippi Battalion	.....	4	1	19	.....	7	31
3d Mississippi	2	9	6	65	.....	6	88
22d Mississippi	4	17	9	55	.....	5	90
31st Mississippi	3	13	12	86	6	40	160
33d Mississippi	4	12	8	75	4	50	153
40th Mississippi	.....	10	11	46	.....	27	94
Total	13	65	47	346	10	135	616

Officers killed.—Third Mississippi: Capt. A. F. Ramsey and Lieut. John P. Gressett. Twenty-second Mississippi: Lieuts. J. B. Blaylock, C. V. H. Davis, and C. Roth. Twenty-first Mississippi: Capt. John R. Ketchum and Lieuts. W. B. Carodine and J. C. Morrow. Thirty-third Mississippi: Col. J. L. Drake, Capt. D. A. Herring, Lieut. A. G. West, and Ensign E. F. Leavitt. Fortieth Mississippi: Maj. W. McD. Gibbens, mortally wounded.

No. 690.

Report of Maj. James M. Stigler, First Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, of operations July 20.

BIVOUAC NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION,
September 15, 1864.

SIR: The following report of the part borne by the First Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Featherston's brigade, in the action of July 20 last, is respectfully submitted:

This battalion was deployed in front of the brigade about 1 p. m. and moved forward through an abatis to our picket-line, where it

was halted for alignment. It then moved to the front, the flanks passing through skirts of woods and the center through an open field. After emerging from the woods, the line moved at a double-quick step until it arrived at a marsh in the midst of an open field, about 300 yards from the enemy's works. At this point and immediately after crossing the marsh, the brigade came up with the line of skirmishers, and the majority of the skirmishers attached themselves to the different regiments of the brigade and engaged in the charge upon the enemy's works. Those who did not move forward with the brigade were assembled by me and moved to the right of the brigade, in front of which my right company was deployed. About this time the brigade commenced retiring, and I caused that portion of the battalion then with me to retire through the skirt of woods through which my right company had advanced, and moved it to the skirt of woods on the left of the field, formed line, and skirmished with the enemy until dark. My command was withdrawn about 8.30 p. m. and conducted to the trenches.

In this engagement I lost 32 men killed, wounded, and missing. My command deported itself with its usual gallantry.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. STIGLER,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. C. P. NEILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 691.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Dyer, Third Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
July 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that my regiment on the 20th advanced in its position in line of battle of the brigade through an open field for about 400 yards, exposed to a heavy fire both from artillery and infantry. After driving in his skirmishers easily, I occupied a position on the summit of a slight elevation, partially protected by a rail fence, within about 200 yards of the enemy's line of battle, which position I maintained until it became untenable by the falling back of the regiments on my right and left, and exposing me to an enfilading fire. Colonel Mellon was wounded early on reaching this position, leaving the command to me. After holding my position about twenty minutes, and losing many of my best men, and exposed on both flanks, I fell back with the brigade to a position under cover of a ridge in the timber, and remained there until the withdrawal of the brigade from the field. Officers and men of the regiment acted with becoming bravery.

Very respectfully,

S. M. DYER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. P. NEILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 692.

Report of Maj. Martin A. Oatis, Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment in the affair in front of Atlanta July 20:

On the morning of the 20th my regiment occupied a position on the line about three miles east of the Chattahoochee. About 12 m. the brigade moved to the right along our intrenched line, and crossing the Mill's Ferry road was halted about a mile to the right of the road, the right of my regiment resting on a small stream that ran at the base of a stupendous hill and intersected our works at right angles. In obedience to orders, one company (Company G, Captain Standley commanding) was thrown forward as skirmishers, with instructions to oblique to the left in advancing. This company, passing over the abatis in front of the ditches, soon disappeared in the woods beyond, and obliquing too far to the left, uncovered my front and did not participate in the battle with the regiment. The company, however, killed, wounded, and captured 20 or 30 Yankees. Having formed my regiment outside the works, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Featherston to break by the right of companies to the front; to advance in this order, obliquing to the left as we advanced, until my skirmishers engaged the enemy; then to form in line of battle, move forward, and when we discovered the enemy's works to fix bayonets, charge, and take them. Owing to the rough and broken ground, the ravines, the small streams with their overhanging and exuberant growth of vines and brambles, and fences covered with briers so dense as to form an almost impenetrable jungle, it was found exceedingly difficult, and, in fact, impossible, to advance in good order. My regiment was in the center of the brigade, the Third and Thirty-third Mississippi Regiments being on my right, and the Thirty-first and Fortieth Mississippi Regiments on my left. The First Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters was deployed as skirmishers.

On reaching the rifle-pits on the picket-line, about 800 yards to the front, having been governed in obliquing to the left by the regiment on my left, I had become separated from the regiment on my right about 150 yards. The brigade was halted and formed in the order of battle, and my regiment marched by the right flank to close the interval that separated it from the Third Regiment, on my immediate right. From this point (being in an old field and the field to my right extending all the way to the enemy's line of battle) the enemy were distinctly seen about 800 yards in front, and were actively engaged in pulling down fences and making preparations for battle. Halting at the rifle-pits some ten minutes, we again moved forward, this time in the order of battle, but soon encountering a small creek, and beyond this a fence that (for reasons stated above) prevented our advance in this order, it again became necessary to break by the right of companies to the front. In this order my regiment cleared the old field and entered a dense forest on a hill. This wood was about 100 yards in width, and beyond it lay an old field 350 or 400 yards, on the farthest side of

which was the enemy's line of battle. While passing through this wood the enemy commenced firing on us, doing but little damage. I again formed in the order of battle and continued to advance. On emerging from the wood the enemy opened on us a heavy and well-directed fire of artillery and musketry. We moved on at a double-quick and in tolerable order until midway the field we encountered a boggy marsh overgrown with tall marsh grass and a small creek running through it. At this point we were exposed to a murderous enfilade fire of both musketry and artillery from the left, rendered far more destructive by the grouping of companies and the concentration of the line into masses in order to effect a passage of the marsh and the creek by the beaten paths and the open fords. In effecting the passage of this marsh I lost many of my bravest and best officers and men.

Having passed the marsh it was impossible to halt long enough to restore order in the ranks by reason of the terrible and destructive fire that was poured upon us from the front and flanks, and we pressed upon the enemy in a broken line and with disordered ranks. Notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which the attack was made, the enemy in my front was speedily dislodged and driven from his position. A part of my regiment pursued the enemy forty or fifty yards beyond his temporary works, but the troops to the right and left of Featherston's brigade not coming to our support as I expected, and the enemy continuing to enfilade us from the flanks, firing now almost in our rear, we were forced to fall back to the line from which he had been expelled, where the temporary works afforded us partial protection. But even here the fire from the left was very destructive to us. The heat was very oppressive, and some of the men exhausted by the charge fell almost fainting at the enemy's works. The line of battle occupied by the enemy was along an old road which water and travel had cut into a ditch. On the farther side of the road there had been a rail fence running parallel with the road. The rails were transferred to the nearer side of the road, and these, with the advantage of the ditch, afforded ample protection against musketry. No artillery was employed by us. Having driven the enemy from his first, and, I think, his best, position, had the brigade been properly supported on the flanks we might have driven to any distance and punished severely. A few minutes after my line was established on the road from which the enemy had been expelled my attention was directed to a body of the enemy on my left advancing along the road and closing on my left flank. The two regiments on my [left] had been already compelled to withdraw, I suppose, by this same movement of the enemy. Believing the annihilation or capture of my entire command was inevitable if we remained even for five minutes, I ordered my regiment to retire. We withdrew across the open field, exposed to the same murderous enfilade fire under which we had advanced to the attack. Being wounded at the enemy's works, I left the field immediately, and the command of the regiment devolved on Capt. J. T. Formby.

For what occurred during the remainder of the action I respectfully refer you to the report* of Capt. S. Gwin. I have no act of cowardice to report. My regiment behaved with its accustomed gallantry.

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* Not found.

I would respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the brigadier-general commanding Ensign Michael Meager, Private J. T. Longino, Company A, and Sergt. Harrison Bailey, Company B, all of whom fell wounded while bravely bearing on the colors of the regiment. Adjt. C. V. H. Davis was killed with the colors in his hands encouraging his men to action. All who knew Adjutant Davis will mourn his death. After the fall of Adjutant Davis the colors were borne by Lieutenant Lea, Company E.

Respectfully submitted.

M. A. OATIS,
Major, Comdg. Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment.

[Maj. HENRY ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 693.

Report of Capt. Thomas J. Pulliam, Thirty-first Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST REGT. MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part which this regiment took in the action of the 20th instant on Peach Tree Creek. (I was on picket with sixty men of the regiment, and did not participate in the early part of the action, and can only state what I have learned from others in reference to that part of the engagement.)

Lieut. Col. J. W. Drane was in command of the regiment, Colonel Stephens being absent sick. The regiment, in conjunction with the brigade, charged the temporary works of the enemy and carried them, but was ordered to fall back by Lieutenant-Colonel Drane, as they were exposed to a galling fire from the left as well as from the front. The entire brigade about this time fell back.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drane, now severely wounded, was carried from the field; Major Gillespie was also about this time severely if not mortally wounded, and was left on the field; Adjt. W. J. Van de Graaff also fell, supposed to be mortally wounded, and was left on the field; and every captain on the field was either killed or wounded. This left the regiment wholly without a commander until First Lieutenant Shaw, of Company G, assumed command.

I about this time joined the regiment with my command, which had fallen back to a skirt of woods, where the fire was kept up at long range until night put a stop to the conflict.

The regiment suffered severely in the action, having lost in killed, wounded, and missing 164 officers and men out of 215 that went into the action. The loss was particularly severe in officers. All the field and staff were either killed or wounded. Twenty-two company officers were in the action. Of that number 17 were killed, wounded, and captured.

All the officers and men acted with great gallantry. I regret that I am unable to give a full account of this sanguinary conflict, as it was not my fortune to be with the regiment in the charge upon the enemy's works.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drane, [who] is now in hospital suffering from severe wounds, will, I hope, live to give a full account of the engagement.

I have the honor, captain, to be, your obedient servant,

T. J. PULLIAM,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. C. P. NEILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 694.

Report of Capt. Moses Jackson, Thirty-third Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

IN THE TRENCHES, *Atlanta, July* 23, 1864.

SIR: Permit me to make a report of the part taken in the battle by the Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment on the 20th instant, commanded by Col. J. L. Drake.

The regiment formed in front of the works in line of battle about 3 p. m. preparatory to advancing upon the enemy. The regiment moved forward to an old field about 300 yards, halted, and moved by the left about 100 yards across a ravine, where the line was rectified. The command then moved forward, crossing the ravine again, which ran in front of the regiment, in full view of the enemy through an open field of about 600 yards. The evening was very sultry. The charge was made immediately. The regiment moved through the open field under a galling fire from the enemy's works in front, with a heavy enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on the left with shell, grape, and canister. The enemy's works were temporarily constructed of rails situated on an old road, which was soon carried. The command halted a short time, firing upon the enemy. The men were so completely exhausted and overcome with heat it was difficult for them to load and fire their pieces. The command soon moved forward beyond the enemy's works about 100 yards in a ravine, where a halt was again made and fighting very stubborn. They seemed to be massed in our front, as they could be seen just over the turn of the hill. Our regiment was at this time on the extreme right of the brigade. The battalion had been thrown forward as skirmishers. Not being supported on the right, which rested on the edge of the woods, seeing a heavy column in front of us, and hearing commands given by the enemy to flank us on the right, they advanced, their left swinging around us, with a charge and a heavy cross-fire. Seeing our perilous condition, I being on the right at my post, I immediately ordered a retreat. About this time the whole command was in full retreat. After retreating about a quarter of a mile we saw Wright's brigade in a line of battle in the woods at a halt, which should have engaged the enemy on our right. The failure in this caused our defeat. The men were rallied opposite this point and formed a line, and held it until they were withdrawn after 9 p. m., placing out pickets, which were withdrawn after 11 p. m. After night-fall every means were used in getting off the field the dead and wounded. All were taken except those too near the enemy's line.

We regret to report the death of many valiant soldiers. Among the officers our lamented Colonel Drake, Captain Sharkey, Captain Lamkin, Captain Herring, Lieutenant Kennedy, and Lieutenant West.

Number killed, missing, and wounded: 15 officers, 144 men.

M. JACKSON,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-third Regiment.

Capt. C. P. NEILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 695.

Report of Capt. Charles A. Huddleston, Fortieth Mississippi Infantry, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
September 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in the absence of the lieutenant-colonel commanding (he being absent wounded), to make the following brief summary of the part taken by the Fortieth Mississippi Regiment in the engagement on the 20th of July near Peach Tree Creek:

About 3 o'clock on the evening of the 20th the command was notified that they were going to move on the enemy's works. Immediately Company A was deployed about 300 yards in advance of the regiment, with instructions to move forward at once and drive in the enemy's advance posts. These dispositions having been made, the command moved forward by the right of companies to the front about half a mile without serious obstruction, where it encountered the enemy's pickets and drove them in. The regiment moved as above stated until it arrived in the woodland fronting the enemy's line of battle in an old field, distant about 400 yards, where it halted and formed into line. It then moved at a double-quick on to the enemy's line, which was protected by temporary works, driving his line in disorder before it until the regiment reached the crest of a ridge about forty yards in rear of the enemy's works, where it halted.

It may be proper here to add that there were about 300 yards of the distance immediately in front of the enemy's works over which the regiment moved in full view of the enemy's line, both right and left, as well as in front (it being in the old field above mentioned), and that the regiment, moving rapidly, reached the enemy's works about seventy-five yards in advance of the right of brigade on our left, thereby subjecting it (the regiment) to a terrific enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on the left, which decimated the ranks to a very considerable extent. I may further state that the general alignment of the regiment was partially deranged while crossing a ravine about midway the old field above mentioned, which was not rectified, owing to the galling fire to which the regiment was subjected at that time.

After the regiment's halting on the ridge last mentioned it was discovered that the regiment was very much depleted in numbers, and that it had lost both field officers (Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace being wounded and Major Gibbens being killed), as well as many officers of the line, in consequence of which, together with the for-

midable strength of the enemy in front, and its partial disorganization, the regiment retired with irregularity to the woodland above mentioned (it is necessary here to state that the regiment held the enemy's works about twenty-five minutes before retiring), where it reformed and kept up a brisk fire with the enemy until the darkness of the evening forbid further activity. At 10 o'clock at night the regiment returned, by order of Brigadier-General Featherston, to our line of works.

The casualties have been already forwarded.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. HUDDLESTON,
Captain, Commanding.

Captain NEILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 696.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Adams, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 19.

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE, LORING'S DIVISION,
In the Field, July 19, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of my brigade this evening:

The Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment and two companies of the Sixth Mississippi were relieved by a brigade of General Walthall's division, under General Reynolds, this evening. No sooner had General Reynolds taken the line than the enemy advanced in force, driving in vedettes. General Reynolds requested Colonel Farrell to remain and assist him in driving back the enemy. This Colonel Farrell did, and when the enemy advanced he (Colonel Farrell) moved forward his regiment and two companies of Sixth Mississippi on the left of Reynolds' brigade in gallant style, easily driving everything before them, retook his old line on the creek, and demanded the surrender of the regiment in his front. The whole regiment surrendered, when, on looking to his right, he (Colonel Farrell) found that Reynolds' brigade had not advanced in concert with him, thereby exposing his (Colonel Farrell's) right, which being perceived by the enemy, who should have been confronted by Reynolds, he (the enemy) moved in the rear of Colonel Farrell, which being seen by the colonel (Farrell), he immediately faced to the rear and captured all who passed his front, about 60, including a lieutenant-colonel [Clancy] of Col. Daniel McCook's regiment (Fifty-second Ohio). This move, of course, liberated the regiment which had surrendered to Colonel Farrell. Had General Reynolds co-operated and connected with Colonel Farrell a thousand prisoners might easily have been taken. As it was, however, I lost heavily both in killed and wounded. Colonel Farrell is satisfied that he inflicted severe punishment on the enemy. General Reynolds' entire line is now back on the road, the river being free from pickets a mile to my right. Even now a heavy force of the enemy are reported as crossing on General Reynolds' right. I, to cover a section of Bouanchaud's battery, on Reynolds' front, sent forward seven companies of Twentieth

Mississippi Regiment to protect it or support General Reynolds. Unless General Reynolds holds his front, or his brigade is replaced by a much larger one, my line will be in great jeopardy, and I would most respectfully suggest that Generals Walthall and Walker drive the enemy across the creek at once. On my left I have only a chain of sentinels connecting with Ector's right, and I fear the enemy may attempt to cross on Ector's right at or near the mouth of Peach Tree Creek, where the bridge formerly crossed it. Should he attempt to do so I fear he might succeed, as Ector's brigade is so very small and my line on his right a mere line of skirmishers. Ector's center should at least rest on the bridge, but this he cannot do on account of the size of his brigade. He should be relieved by a larger command.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JOHN ADAMS,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Comdg.

Maj. HENRY ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
July 20, 1864—12.50 a. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

It is obvious that larger brigades are wanted on the right and left of Adams at the earliest moment. It is to be regretted that Farrell could not have secured after his gallant charge the regiment which he captured, because the brigade on his right did not advance as stated in this communication. I fear as things now stand Adams will not be able to hold his position long. Be kind enough to return this paper in the morning after you have examined it.

With respect, your most obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, July 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. E. C. Walthall for such action as he may deem proper.

By order of Lieutenant-General Stewart:

DOUGLAS WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
July 23, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds for statement on within report.

By order of Major-General Walthall:

W. R. BARKSDALE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. REYNOLDS' BRIGADE, WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
In the front of Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The official report of Brig. Gen. John Adams of the part taken by his brigade in the engagement on Peach Tree Creek at Moore's Mill on the 19th instant having been referred to me for statement, I would respectfully state that there are some errors in said report which were perhaps unavoidable, as General Adams was not present during any part of the engagement.

After I relieved Colonel Farrell he moved his regiment in the direction of Moore's Mill, and when the attack commenced on my line he sent by my inspector tendering his services. I at once sent my inspector to Colonel Farrell, directing him to form on my left, as I was preparing to advance on the enemy, who were rapidly advancing. This Colonel Farrell did not do, but my brigade (except one small regiment, which was still on the skirmish line several hundred yards to the left of the point assailed) formed and charged the enemy and drove him back along the front of the entire new line, punishing him severely, capturing a number of prisoners and 2 stand of colors; but as Colonel Farrell failed to move as directed I was flanked on my left and compelled to throw one or two companies back to save the flank, the rest of the line to the right of the center remaining stationary. I sent my inspector a second time, with orders to Colonel Farrell to move to support my left; and still failing to come, I sent my assistant adjutant-general with the same order, and still failing I sent the same officer a second time to Colonel Farrell. This time he found that Colonel Farrell had moved the right of his regiment in an open field, and extending across the road at nearly right angles with my line, and several hundred yards to my left, and had commenced throwing up a defensive work of rails, &c.

At the second call of my assistant adjutant-general, Colonel Farrell moved into the road and moved up and connected with the left of the regiment, which had arrived from the extreme left of my skirmish line; and I shortly after gave the order for the right and left wings of the brigade and Colonel Farrell to advance and the center to remain stationary, it being posted in open ground, and, from its position, could render great assistance to the wings by pouring an enfilading fire upon the enemy as soon as he should become engaged.

The enemy having a large force under the hill some 250 yards in my front, I did not feel satisfied of my ability to drive him from that position, unless by driving his flanks in confusion on it, but designed to retake my skirmish line, and then if possible to drive the whole force from my front; but should I move forward my whole line and be repulsed there was danger of losing my position, as I had no reserve and but a thin line. I, therefore, adopted the plan of moving my flanks forward. On the left, at the command "forward," the Twenty-fifth Arkansas and Fifteenth Mississippi moved gallantly, driving the enemy before them, but having to march some 150 yards through the woods to connect with the line which had held its position, and instead of moving to the right oblique they moved a little to the left and failed to connect, and through this gap some of the enemy passed and got in upon the flank, when both regiments withdrew, bringing prisoners with them.

As to the regiment of the enemy having surrendered to Colonel Farrell and he being compelled to leave it, I would say that it is indeed very strange that an officer should about-face his regiment in front of a regiment of prisoners and move back to secure "all who had passed his front—about 60." I think the statement simply unworthy of serious denial. There are other errors and sage suggestions in said report that I do not deem it necessary to notice.

In the early part of the engagement I captured some prisoners, and hearing that my right had been driven back and the enemy were in possession of the road leading back to the works, and fearing I would be compelled to fall back, I sent a number of these prisoners to General Adams' command, and when sent for after the engagement was over was informed they were never received, but a staff officer of General Adams when taking prisoners to Atlanta on morning of 20th said they were the joint capture of a part of my command and the Fifteenth Mississippi.

General Adams called on me after dark on 19th, and after I informed him of my small force, only 600 strong before the engagement, eighty of which were still on the line occupied by General Gist; that my line was nearly or quite two miles long; that the enemy were in force on my entire front and extending to the right; that a force would soon be out from the division to relieve a part of my line, and after he had heard, as he states in his report, that a heavy force of the enemy was crossing on my right, and that General Gist had fallen back from his position on the creek to my right—after all this he requested and almost demanded that I at once relieve his troops. I told him that it was at the time quite impossible for me to do so, but that I would as soon as my men arrived who had been left in front of General Gist, or the force from the division arrived. He returned to his brigade and shortly after sent a staff officer again asking that his troops be relieved. Shortly after Major Knox arrived with his regiment and I relieved General Adams' troops, and they retired in the direction of Moore's Mill.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. H. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

No. 697.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Scott, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS SCOTT'S BRIGADE, LORING'S DIVISION,
July 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 20th instant I was formed in the trenches to the left of Brigadier-General Featherston and about one mile west of the Pace's Ferry road. I was notified by a staff officer of Major-General Loring that an advance on the enemy would be made. After moving a division length by the right flank I was then ordered to move to the front, keeping aligned with Brigadier-General Featherston until the enemy was found, when I was to engage him and drive him down Peach Tree Creek. If intrenchments were found no halt was to be made, but they were to be immediately taken at the point of the bayonet.

Under these orders I followed Brigadier-General Featherston in the movement to the right until my left flank rested near half a mile east of the Pace's Ferry road.

At about 4 p. m. I advanced by the right of companies to the front for about half a mile, when I formed line upon finding the skirmishers of the enemy and drove them until I came to a large field, where I received a heavy fire from the main line of the enemy's rifle-pits and from two redoubts, mounting from four to six guns each. My line was momentarily checked, and a portion of it fell back some few paces, but promptly rallied, when I moved to their front and they followed me across an open field for near 600 yards to the enemy's works, portion of which they took, as did the brigade of Brigadier-General Featherston on my right; but the position could not be held, as these works on my left and Brigadier-General Featherston's right had not been assaulted; consequently we were subjected to a reverse and enfilade fire.

The Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-ninth (consolidated) Regiments and nine companies of the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment struck the enemy's works at an angle in the timber and did not advance across the open field, which accounts for their loss being lighter, although they took a redoubt and four guns. The annexed diagram* will enable you to understand the situation.

Finding that I would subject my command to heavy additional losses by remaining, I gave the order to retire, and remained until all had retreated, leaving many of my dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. After retreating to the timber I formed in two lines in a ravine within 150 yards of the enemy's works, but protected by unevenness of ground and timber from fire. Here I was soon joined by Major-General Loring, who entirely agreed with me that it was useless to again take the works unless we secured co-operation on our right.

It was now near dark, and I received orders to remove my wounded as fast as possible to the works in our rear and retire to our former position at 9 o'clock, which was executed without any difficulty, leaving my skirmishers near the enemy until 11 o'clock, when they quietly withdrew and joined the command.

The following is a list of casualties:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
55th Alabama Regiment, Colonel Snodgrass	29	63	43
57th Alabama Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Bethune	13	98	38
27th, 35th, and 49th Alabama Regiments, Colonel Ives	2	31	.....
12th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Nelson	11	57	5
Total	55	249	86

Grand total, 390.

In conclusion, I must express my admiration of the dauntless courage exhibited by the officers and men of my command. I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the names of some that were conspicuous for gallantry, and beg leave to forward their names in a future report.

THOS. M. SCOTT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. HENRY ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

No. 698.

Report of Col. Samuel S. Ives, Thirty-fifth Alabama Infantry, commanding Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-ninth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 20.

HDQRS. 35TH, 27TH, AND 49TH ALABAMA REGIMENTS,
In Fortifications, July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 20th instant:

In pursuance of orders I left my position at 1 p. m., and moved my regiment about one mile along the intrenchments to the right. Here I was ordered to deposit my knapsacks in rear of the center of the brigade and form for action outside of the intrenchments, with orders to move forward by the right of companies to the front and allow no natural or artificial impediment to check our onward progress. Arriving at our skirmish line I received orders to form line of battle and load, which was promptly executed. We then continued to advance, driving the skirmishers of the enemy and a line of battle formed in their rear, who fell back to their works. At this point the ensign and colors of the Thirty-third New Jersey Regiment were captured by John E. Abernathy, Twenty-seventh Alabama Regiment. When within 100 yards of the enemy's works and while under a galling cross-fire, Lieutenant-Colonel McAlexander, commanding the right wing of the regiment, received an order, through Colonel Nelson, of Twelfth Louisiana, from Lieutenant Alexander, of General Scott's staff, to fall back. This order was immediately communicated to me, and I marched my regiment about fifty yards slowly and reluctantly to the rear, where I met with Captain McCranie, of General Scott's staff, who informed me that no order to fall back had been given. He also stated to me that the works of the enemy had been captured on the right, and without awaiting for orders I immediately about-faced my regiment and charged over the enemy's works, capturing several prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery.

The enemy offered but feeble resistance, and in their precipitous flight threw away their knapsacks, guns, and accouterments. To my great astonishment Lieutenant-Colonel McAlexander, commanding right, and Major Wright, commanding the left wing, communicated to me the information that we had no support on our right or left, when I immediately dispatched Colonel McAlexander to General Scott to ask for a support, but I soon discovered that my position was so untenable for reasons apparent that I ordered the regiment to fall back under cover of the hill about 150 yards, and reported the facts to General Scott. As soon as I fell back I threw out vedettes and awaited orders.

Owing to the peculiar conformation of the ground over which we advanced and the hasty retreat of the enemy, my loss was only 32 killed and wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

S. S. IVES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. McN. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 699.

Report of Col. John Snodgrass, Fifty-fifth Alabama Infantry, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
July 24, 1864.

I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 20th instant:

After the order to charge was given my regiment moved forward under a terrible enfilading fire of grape, canister, and minie, as well as a galling direct fire, until they had passed considerably the first line of the enemy's works, and the troops on the right and left not coming up on a line, I ordered my regiment to fall back under the crest of the hill; but the troops on each flank having begun to retire at this time, I followed up with what few of my regiment were left. In consequence of the heavy loss of officers I found my regiment considerably scattered, but none left the field.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SNODGRASS,
Colonel Fifty-fifth Alabama Regiment.

Captain GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 700.

Report of Capt. Augustus L. Milligan, Fifty-seventh Alabama Infantry, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
July 24, 1864.

SIR: The long list of casualties in this regiment in the engagement of the 20th instant will be sufficient evidence of its deep devotion to the cause of Southern liberty and independence. The regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bethune, went into action numbering about 330 aggregate. It lost in killed, wounded, and missing 157, including 2 field and 1 staff officer, and 15 line officers. Although our losses have been severe, and we regret the loss of so many good and brave men, we are ready to again meet the enemy at such times and places as the commanding general directs. We can console ourselves by believing that the enemy were severely punished. We charged and took a portion of his works, capturing some prisoners, but for want of support had to withdraw without prisoners, he being well supported by two lines of battle. Our gallant brigadier-general (Thomas M. Scott) was to be seen in the midst of danger cheering the men with his presence and cool determination.

A. L. MILLIGAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. E. McN. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 701.

Report of Col. Noel L. Nelson, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT,
Before Atlanta, July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment in the action on the 20th instant on Peach Tree Creek:

I received orders about 12 m. to hold my command in readiness to attack the enemy. Between 1 and 2 p. m. we moved to the right to the position which had been occupied by Lieutenant-General Hardee's command. About 4 p. m. we formed line of battle outside of our works and moved out to attack the enemy. We moved by the right of companies to the front until we reached our skirmishers' line, when we formed companies into line and immediately continued the advance. Very soon our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy, who were supported by two regiments. We charged them, killing and capturing almost the entire line.

Having received orders not to halt for breast-works, we continued to push forward until we were hotly engaged with the enemy. On arriving at the field near the enemy's works my three right companies (A, H, and M) moved by the right flank in order to close up ou the regiment on my right, which had made a corresponding movement. The balance of the regiment continued to push forward, and did not discover the interval until so near the enemy's works that it was impossible to close it. As soon as I discovered it I made inquiries, and was told that the balance of the brigade had halted. I ordered my men to hold their position, and returned a short distance to the rear, where I met you, and learned that the balance of the brigade was moving forward. I again moved forward until very near the enemy's works, formed my line under cover of a small hill, and was preparing to charge their main works when I was ordered to retire.

A ridge running perpendicular to the main line of battle and about fifty yards to my right prevented my seeing the action of that part of the brigade to my right. All this time I was under a very heavy fire both from my front and left. Owing to the rapidity of the advance and the ruggedness of the ground my men were very much exhausted before engaging the enemy.

My loss in killed was 11, wounded 57 (some of whom have since died), and missing 4, making a total of 72 out of an aggregate engaged of 318.

About 9 p. m. we commenced falling back to our works from the position that we held a short distance in front of the enemy's lines.

I cannot close this report without paying a just tribute to the gallantry of both the officers and men of my command. Troops never fought better.

We have to mourn the loss of two gallant officers, Capt. J. A. Bivin, Company B, and First Lieut. M. S. McLeroy, Company M (who was acting adjutant), both of whom fell in front of the line.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Standifer, Maj. H. V. McCain (who was severely wounded in the early part of the action), Lieut. M. S. McLeroy, acting adjutant (who was mortally wounded), and Sergt. Maj. H. Brunner were all at their positions and did their duty nobly.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

N. L. NELSON,
Colonel Twelfth Louisiana Regiment Volunteers.

Capt. E. McN. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Scott's Brigade.

No. 702.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 16–31, *June* 27, *and July* 17–*September* 6.

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Near New Hope Church, May 31, 1864.

GENERAL: In reply to your circular requiring a memorandum of the engagements in which my division has served since May 6, I will state:

ROME.

I arrived in Rome on the 16th and soon after forwarded Sears' brigade to join you at Resaca by rail.

On 17th, when about to start General Ector's brigade, at 1 p. m., I was informed, the enemy was within two miles and a half of the city in force, by General Davidson. Ector's brigade at once was crossed the river and a part placed in the works and the rest thrown forward as skirmishers on the crest of the ridge in front. Soon after Generals Ross and Morgan arrived with some cavalry. They were dismounted and put on the crest of hills to strengthen skirmishers. About 5 p. m. General Ross moved forward with his men, while Davidson moved to the right and drove back the enemy's line of skirmishers to their line of battle.

In this affair Hoskins' battery lost 2 men, and from the verbal report of the chief surgeon to me that night the whole number of killed and wounded was about 100.

As I had to leave the place, under orders, I did not see General Ross again after the advance. Cockrell's brigade arriving that night after a march of thirty-two miles, it was sent to Kingston, and Ector's was withdrawn at midnight and arrived in Kingston by 7 a. m., and the same day (May 18) we joined you at Cassville.

CASSVILLE.

My division was on the left of General Hood's corps, and during the skirmishing and shelling on the afternoon of the 19th I sustained a loss of — men killed and 5 wounded. Number of horses killed, 3.

NEW HOPE CHURCH.

The casualties thus far in my division are—1 officer killed and 9 wounded; privates, 9 killed and 57 wounded.

The officer killed was the gallant Col. A. C. Riley, commanding First and Fourth Missouri Infantry, Cockrell's brigade. His loss will be irreparable to his regiment and to the brigade, and the country will mourn the loss of one of her most valuable soldiers.

Lieutenant Stewart, of Hoskins' battery, had his leg carried away by a cannon shot while standing by his gun, but I am pleased to learn he is recovering. He, too, is a gallant officer.

Very respectfully,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Commanding Army of Mississippi.

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HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Kenesaw Mountain, June 28, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that yesterday morning (27th), between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m., the enemy in my front and that portion of Major-General Walker's front, on my left, were seen forming in lines of battle behind their intrenchments, and at the same time their batteries opened on my line with all their guns. Soon after the enemy's line of skirmishers rose from their works and were followed by two lines of infantry. They were soon seen to be in an almost hand-to-hand conflict with the skirmishers on General Walker's right, and after a short but spirited contest most of those skirmishers appeared to have been killed or captured. Soon after my skirmishers in General Cockrell's front were forced from their pits on the right of the road by an attack in front and on their left and rear, and many were killed and captured. From my position on the west extremity of the mountain I could see but little of my line to the left in the woods, but observing the enemy in force on the right of Walker's front, I directed the artillery to be run down to the west end of the Kenesaw Mountain, and it opened on the enemy to the south of the road in Walker's front with such effect that they were driven back.

In the mean time the enemy on the right of the road and in my front advanced and attacked the line of intrenchments occupied by Brig. Gen. F. M. Cockrell, commanding the Missouri brigade, and a portion of the left of the line occupied by General Sears' brigade, and after a spirited contest of an hour were signally repulsed with severe loss. The killed of the enemy that fell nearest our lines were left on the field. So severe and continuous was the cannonading that the volleys of musketry could scarcely be heard at all on the line. My impression is that my artillery, almost enfilading the lines of the enemy on the left of the Marietta road, drove them back, and thus frustrated the attack intended on General Walker's right. General Cockrell sent an officer to inform the brigade commander on my left that we were being hotly pressed by the enemy, but from some cause the artillery that could command my front in part was not fired.

Inclosed I send you the report of General Cockrell and that made by Col. W. H. Young, who was on duty as observing officer on the mountain.

Our loss, I regret to say, was pretty severe, being 17 killed, 92 wounded, and 77 missing; total, 186. The enemy's loss is not known, but by those who had the best opportunity to observe, it is computed at 500.

I must express my thanks to General F. M. Cockrell, his officers and men, and Col. W. S. Barry, who was in command of Sears' brigade, and a portion of his troops for their gallant conduct in repulsing the enemy. I regret to say, however, that the enemy gained a hold nearer my main line in front of the left of General Sears' brigade than I had reason to expect.

The officers and men of Guibor's, Ward's, Hoskins', Lumsden's, and Bellamy's batteries, and Maj. G. S. Storrs, my chief of artillery, are entitled to much praise for their good conduct under the severe fire of the enemy's artillery. Brigadier-General Ector, commanding brigade, was not attacked.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,
Commanding Army of Mississippi.

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HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Atlanta, Ga., August 31, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your note of this morning asking me to report the loss sustained in my command in front of Marietta and that of the enemy on the 27th of June last, I will state my report shows 17 killed, 92 wounded, and 77 missing; total, 186. My estimate that day of the enemy's loss was computed at 500. Since then the official reports of the enemy state their loss in the assault on West (or Little) Kenesaw Mountain to have been 60 officers and about 500 men. It is fair to presume that, as usual, they have reported a smaller number than their actual loss. My division was posted from the Marietta road, thence on and over West Kenesaw, and partly up Great Kenesaw. This assault of the enemy from chosen troops and led by General M. L. Smith only attacked my left, and was a completely distinct and isolated assault. I drove the enemy with my artillery from General Walker's front, and my center and right were not attacked except on the skirmish line, which did not give way. Whatever credit is due for the complete repulse of this assaulting column, therefore, belongs exclusively to the brigade of General Cockrell, and the left of General Sears', then commanded by Col. W. S. Barry. The enemy in the action brought fifty-one pieces of artillery to bear on my front. I mention this because of the briefness of my report of the action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. D. WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Atlanta, July 25, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance to instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of my division in the action on the 20th instant near Peach Tree Creek:

My division constituted the extreme left of the army. The largest brigade, that of General Sears, under the command of Col. W. S. Barry, was posted on the Chattahoochee River above and below the railroad crossing, extending some distance up Peach Tree Creek. The brigade of Cockrell, under the command of Col. Elijah Gates, and that of General Ector, rested with the left on the Marietta and Atlanta road. On receiving the order these last two named brigades moved to the right to, I [*sic*] near the Pace's Ferry road, and there rested in line of battle.

About 4 p. m. I was ordered to advance on the enemy, to keep from 300 to 400 yards in rear of General Walthall's division in echelon, my right crossing his left. The ground was so covered with abatis, felled timber, and dense undergrowth that I moved by the right of companies until I came near an open field, when the command was formed in line of battle under the fire of the enemy's artillery. As I was directed to well guard my left, when I came to the open field in front of Ector's brigade I halted it and examined the position of the enemy, while Colonel Gates continued to move on, supporting General Walthall. I found the enemy posted behind his intrenchments on the ridge at the farther side of the field in force, and supported by two batteries of artillery. As the distance in the open field over which the brigade would have to pass to reach the enemy was over 600 yards, I ordered it to the right, to pass through the woods, and move on in rear of Colonel Gates. In this position it advanced until it closed up near the brigade under Colonel Gates, when it was halted under the brow of the hill about 300 yards from the line of the enemy's intrenchments.

Apprehension being felt that the enemy might gain a high, commanding ridge on our left, that projected out almost to their line, I was directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to put my batteries there in position and occupy it with Sears' brigade. Leaving the two brigades under the orders of General Ector and the lieutenant-general, who was there present in person, I rode over to the hill and selected the position for the guns and the brigade; but before they could move it was dark, and the order was given to withdraw the troops and move back to my position on the Marietta road, leaving skirmishers out in front to cover the movement. I had but about 1,500 men on the field, and did not engage the enemy except with the skirmishers.

The casualties were 19—1 killed and 18 wounded.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding

Col. T. M. JACK, *Chief of Staff.*

COLUMBUS, GA., *February* 20, 1865.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR CAPTAIN: Inclosed I have the honor to forward a report of the operations of my division in and around Atlanta from the time

that General Hood was placed in command until we left Lovejoy's Station. Circumstances have delayed my forwarding it at an earlier date; besides, I expected after my arrival here to deliver it in person on my return. As I am now from some cause separated from the corps, permit me here to return my thanks for the kindness I have always experienced and have had extended to me by General Stewart and yourself during a long and vexatious campaign. I shall leave here this week for Macon, Miss., where I have some business, and proceed thence to report for duty.

Remember me kindly to the general, and, with respect, believe me, truly, your friend,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Near Nashville, December 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the operations of my division in and around Atlanta from the time General Hood was placed in command of the Army of Tennessee until we left Lovejoy's Station.

On the morning of July 17, when the change of commanders was announced, my division formed the extreme left of the army. General Ector's brigade was stationed on the Chattahoochee River at the railroad bridge, its right extending up the river to the mouth of Peach Tree Creek, and thence up the creek to where it joined Adams' brigade, Loring's division. General Sears' brigade rested, with its left on the Marietta and Atlanta road, near Montgomery Chapel, about a mile from the river, its right extending toward the Pace's Ferry road. General Cockrell's brigade was on the right of General Sears. On the 18th and 19th I intrenched my line. On the 20th, at 12 m., I received orders to move to the right, leaving Sears' brigade at the railroad bridge, where it had been sent to relieve Ector's brigade. Proceeding as far as the Pace's Ferry road, we were halted and formed line of battle, Ector's brigade on the left. General Walthall's division was on my right. About 4 p. m. I received orders to advance in echelon of brigades, keeping about 400 yards in rear of General Walthall. The order of battle was that the right of our army should attack the enemy, cross his line, swing to the left, and as the enemy was forced down the creek the brigades to attack in succession. A report of this action has already been forwarded.*

July 21, the army fell back to Atlanta, and during the night this division went into position on the west side of the city, Cockrell's brigade on the left of the Turner's Ferry road, and Sears' and Ector's brigades on the right, occupying a front of about 3,000 yards, and at once commenced fortifying the line. On the 22d the enemy advanced and some slight skirmishing occurred on our right. Heavy firing was heard on the east side, which continued till dark, it being an engagement of the forces under General Hardee and the enemy. On the morning of the 23d, under orders from General Stewart, my division made a demonstration on the whole of its front, causing the enemy to open fire from his batteries then in position. But few casualties occurred. All night the enemy fired occasional guns.

*See p. 902.

24th, artillery firing on the lines all day by the enemy, which at 10 p. m. became rapid and continuous; heavy skirmishing on my right. 25th and 26th, the usual artillery firing and skirmishing on the line; men busily engaged on the works. 27th, this morning when on the lines the enemy opened fire on Ward's battery, which was responded to on our part. As it was about ceasing a shell exploding over the works severely wounded General Ector in the left thigh, rendering amputation necessary, and wounded Captain Ward, of the artillery, mortally. Captain Ward was a fine soldier and his loss was severely felt. General Cockrell is absent wounded, Ector wounded, and General Sears absent sick. 28th, this morning Loring's division moved to my left to join those already there. Enemy was also seen moving to our left. At 1 p. m. rapid firing commenced on my left and front; opened on the enemy with artillery. Soon discovered that a general engagement was taking place; heard that Generals Stewart and Loring were wounded. Received a note from General Walthall to send him a brigade; sent General Ector's, under command of Colonel Young. He joined the forces on the Lick Skillet road at the close of the battle. I continued an enfilading fire all night on the enemy from Hoskins' battery. 29th and 30th, some artillery firing and a little skirmishing on the picket line. 31st, it being Sabbath the firing on all sides appeared to cease out of respect to the day.

August 1, in the afternoon enemy opened a rapid fire of artillery all along my front, killing a man at my headquarters, breaking a wagon, and wounding Captain Henderson's horse; outhouses and trees struck several times. 2d to 5th, nothing unusual occurred on my front till about 4 p. m. on the 4th, when the enemy advanced on my vedette line, which had been maintained at a distance of 500 yards in front of the skirmish line, and attacking it in force it was driven in. Col. W. H. Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi, in command of the line, advanced with about 500 men and attacked the enemy vigorously and drove them back and re-established his vedettes, capturing 21 prisoners and a number of small-arms, killing and wounding many of the enemy. Their own papers stated their loss to be between 300 and 400. We had 7 killed, 25 wounded, and 1 missing. I had now some twenty-five pieces of artillery in position, four of them being 32-pounders, rifled, and had ammunition been abundant could have annoyed the enemy very much; as it was, and as subsequent information showed, they suffered severely. The enemy had in my front some thirty pieces of artillery. Among them was a battery of 4½-inch Parrott guns, from which they kept up to the close of the siege an almost uninterrupted fire day and night; not at my lines, but on the heart of the city. They made every effort with hot shot to set the city on fire. 6th, received orders to make a demonstration on the enemy's works in my front to aid General S. D. Lee on the left. For this purpose three of the Missouri regiments and one Mississippi regiment and the skirmishers on the line moved forward, under command of Col. E. Gates, to feel the enemy's position and develop his strength. The enemy was driven from his skirmish line on our left and center and forced into his main works. At the same time Col. W. H. Young, now in command of Ector's brigade, advanced on the right with a strong force, attacked and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits, but could not advance far owing to the nature of the ground. Colonel Gates halted his troops after they had moved forward about three-

quarters of a mile, and only when he encountered the fire from the enemy's main line of works. Finding the enemy was re-enforcing his line I directed the troops to be withdrawn and return to our lines. The loss of the enemy on this occasion could not be ascertained. We sustained a loss of 1 officer (Lieutenant Mothershead) killed, 4 privates killed, and 39 wounded; also Major Redwine, of the Texas brigade, was wounded. The demonstration caused the enemy to bring up several batteries of artillery in addition to those in position, for in the afternoon they commenced a rapid fire of artillery from all along their lines in my front and continued it until after dark. On the 7th and 8th there was less firing than usual, except on the skirmish line; that never stops, day or night. There the work of death never ceases. 9th, as soon as the fog rose this morning the artillery of the enemy opened and continued for seven hours without intermission; but from all this we sustain but little damage. On several occasions over 2,000 rounds of artillery has been expended in a day on my front by the enemy. It makes my house an unpleasant residence and annoys the soldiers a little. 10th to 25th, during this period, as indeed ever since we have been here, the work of fortifying and strengthening my front has continued often all day and night. The main line was made very strong, and the whole front obstructed by a double line of sharpened stakes firmly set in the ground at an inclination of about sixty degrees. In addition to this abatis was placed in front. The advanced skirmish line was a continuous rifle-pit, made very strong, with a stockade in front throughout nearly its whole length. A reserve line of rifle-pits was also constructed for a second skirmish line, redoubts were built on the main line, and several batteries were casemated with great care and vast labor. At intervals interior lines were also constructed. From time to time the enemy would continue to press in my vedette line until at last the skirmish line of the enemy was established by gradual advances in a few places to within 200 yards of mine. Along these lines the firing was incessant to the end, and so severe was the fire that all the ordinary timber between them of moderate size was killed and the foliage dried up and withered. In one small field in front of my line the expended balls covered the ground like hail, and from there I believe it was over 10,000 pounds of rifle-balls were picked up by my soldiers and delivered to the ordnance department. By thus maintaining my skirmish line so far in advance the troops in the main line were generally free to move where they pleased unmolested from the fire of musketry. The fire of the artillery of the enemy continued to the last, both day and night. At night, however, it often ceased from the batteries operating on our lines, but from those erected to shell the city there was no cessation for darkness. A careful examination of the enemy's lines showed that the fire from our artillery, especially from the 32-pounders on my front, had been very destructive.

August 26, this morning at daylight information was brought me that the enemy had abandoned their works in front of the right of my skirmish line, and an immediate advance disclosed that the enemy had withdrawn his troops from his works around the city. On the west side they were this morning in force on my extreme left, and thence on in front of General Loring. In making the enemy disclose his force this afternoon, Lieut. Col. D. T. Samuel, of the Missouri brigade, was killed. It showed that the enemy's left rested on the Lick Skillet road. 27th, this morning found the enemy

had withdrawn entirely from my left. Under orders I moved out with Ector's and Sears' brigades, on the Turner's Ferry road, and did not encounter any resistance until we approached the Chattahoochee. I there halted the brigades and formed line of battle, and advanced two of the regiments of Ector's brigade as skirmishers—the one under command of Colonel Coleman, and the other under Colonel Camp—while Captain Hoskins, following on, came into position with a section of artillery on the brow of the plain that overlooked the river. After a spirited contest, these two regiments (the Thirty-ninth North Carolina and Fourteenth Texas) drove the enemy from their rifle-pits on their skirmish line, and advanced until they received the fire from the enemy's main intrenched line, and his artillery from well-constructed works. Prisoners captured informed me that the Twentieth Army Corps was there in position, and the appearance of the long, continuous works corroborated their statement, which proved to be true. Being satisfied that the Twentieth Army Corps was at Turner's Ferry and at the railroad crossing of the Chattahoochee, I returned to Atlanta and reported the result of my reconnaissance. 28th, 29th, and 30th, nothing of importance occurred on my line. It seemed strange this silence after so long and continuous booming of the artillery. On the 31st my division and the State forces were the only troops in the works immediately around the city. General Stewart having informed me that the enemy had advanced a party of 300 men on the railroad to near Atlanta, and directed me to endeavor to capture them, I ordered Col. W. H. Young, commanding Ector's brigade, to take four regiments and move out on the Turner's Ferry road, and thence by the cross-roads gain the railroad in their rear. On reaching the railroad near the river, he discovered they had gone back to their lines on the river.

September 1, to-day the order for the evacuation of the city was received. I caused preparations to be made to spike the heavy guns on my line, and to have their carriages burned when the skirmishers should be withdrawn, at 11 p. m.; but to my astonishment they were set on fire without my knowledge, by orders of the chief of ordnance of the army, during the afternoon, which I could not but consider rather a premature signal. After dark, and after Generals Loring and Walthall and the State troops—when all were gone but stragglers—this division moved out of the city, forming the rear guard. Taking the McDonough road, we marched all night, all day of the 2d, and came into camp late at night.

September 3, resumed the march this morning. From the sound of the guns in front, we knew that General Hardee alone was still holding the enemy in check, for we had passed the corps of General S. D. Lee on the road. On arriving at Lovejoy's Station, on the railroad, my division was detached and sent to relieve General Bate's division, in line of battle in the center of Hardee's corps, and after dark it was ordered to relieve his left division, which held a miserable line and salient that was enfiladed on either face by the enemy's artillery. Did not, however, make the change.

September 4, considerable artillery firing on the lines to-day. Labored all night on a new line to cut off part of the salient, which improved it very much.

September 5, my division is now in the line of the division of Hardee's corps, which it has relieved, and so completely is the old part of it enfiladed that about 40 men were killed and wounded from shells.

September 6, at 4 o'clock this morning information was sent me by the officer of the day that the enemy had left my front. I directed the skirmishers to advance and occupy the works of the enemy, and reported the facts to Lieutenant-General Stewart. General Cockrell asked permission to follow up the enemy, which was granted, and he pursued them beyond Jonesborough. Coming up with the enemy south of this village, he drove them to their works just this side of the town. From these works they were driven by a charge of four companies, under the command of Captain Canniff, to their main line on the north side of Jonesborough, where they were discovered in force. A number of prisoners were captured and many killed and wounded. Our casualties were 2 officers (Lieutenants Welch and Strong) and 8 privates wounded. The enemy falling back toward Atlanta, afforded some rest to our forces.

I will here state that my division, from the day it joined the Army of Tennessee until the fall of Atlanta, was, with one single day's exception, constantly under fire of the enemy. The labor they performed, their gallantry, and the privations they endured are lasting evidences of their valor and patriotism.

During the operations in and around the city, though my division was not engaged in either of the battles of the 22d of July or the 28th, it sustained in the various conflicts with the enemy a loss of 64 killed, 296 wounded, and 53 missing, or an aggregate loss of 413.

Among the slain we have to lament the loss of Lieut. Col. James K. McDowell, a most valuable officer; Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuel, Capts. Bradford Keith and Samuel A. Kennerly, Lieuts. J. R. Mothershead, J. B. Carty, J. B. Ferrell, L. Deboard, F. M. Sherrill, J. F. Norman, D. R. Balding, W. T. West; also Captain Ward, of the artillery, a most estimable gentleman and gallant officer.

Among the wounded were Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector and Col. Elijah Gates, both too well known to need commendation.

To Generals Ector, Cockrell, and Sears, and to Colonels Gates, Barry, and Young, each a long time in command of brigades, I am under obligations for valuable services.

Majors Sanders, Shingleur, Morey, Dearing, and Captains Danner and Kent, members of my staff, were zealous in the performance of their duties. My aides, Lieuts. James R. Yerger, Wiley Abercrombie, and W. H. Cain, rendered me valuable assistance in the performance of my duties on the lines. Major Storrs and Captain Hoskins and Lieut. A. W. Harris, of the artillery; Captain Henderson, provost-marshal, and Lieut. E. T. Freeman, acting assistant inspector-general, were always noted for distinguished gallantry in the presence of the enemy.

I must here also return my thanks to Dr. William B. Harrison, chief surgeon, for his untiring care of the wounded and sick during this arduous campaign.

During this siege of forty days the officers and soldiers composing this division were ever vigilant and faithful in the performance of their duties and always conspicuous for their gallantry.

Along with this I send the reports of the brigade commanders.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, French's division, since joining Army of Tennessee, May 18 to September 5, 1864.

Command.	Resaca.			Cassville.			New Hope Church.			Latimar House.			Kenesaw.			Smyrna.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
COCKRELL'S BRIGADE.																		
1st and 4th Missouri Infantry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	16	11	1	25	....	....	3	....
2d and 6th Missouri Infantry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	17	2	2	13	14	3	64	42	4	13	2
3d and 5th Missouri Infantry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	13	....	2	5	....	14	60	....	....	5	....
1st and 3d Missouri Cavalry.*	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	12	....	3	5	3	7	32	....	5	6	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	42	2	7	39	28	25	181	42	9	27	2
ECTOR'S BRIGADE.																		
General staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9th Texas Infantry	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	....	2	5	....	2	2	....	2	3	....
10th Texas Cavalry*	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	....	1	20	....	1	11	....	....	4	2
14th Texas Cavalry*	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	1	2	6	7	....	10	....	....	2	....
32d Texas Cavalry*	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	5	7	....	....	3	....	2	13	....
29th North Carolina Infantry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	24	28	....	....	....	2	8	27
39th North Carolina Infantry.	5	8	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	6	18	1	....	9	....	....	....	....
Total	5	8	2	....	2	2	3	26	2	18	80	36	3	35	....	6	30	29
SEARS' BRIGADE.																		
4th Mississippi	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	3	20	24	1	2	....
35th Mississippi	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	5	....	....	....	6	27	3	1	2	28
36th Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	1	1	2	4	21	13	4	....	3
39th Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	6	3	7	18	5	1	1	6
46th Mississippi	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	6	1	1	1	1	9	26	20	....	....	5
7th Mississippi Battalion.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	8	1	2	5	4	8	60	....	3	1
Total	....	....	....	....	8	3	15	30	14	3	11	11	33	120	125	7	8	43

Command.	Chattahoochee.			Peach Tree Creek.			Atlanta.			Lovejoy's.			Total.			Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
COCKRELL'S BRIGADE.																
1st and 4th Missouri Infantry.	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	5	3	....	12	63	11	86
2d and 6th Missouri Infantry.	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	19	1	....	7	....	12	136	61	209
3d and 5th Missouri Infantry.	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	12	5	3	2	....	25	98	5	128
1st and 3d Missouri Cavalry.*	1	8	....	....	....	....	3	11	....	....	6	....	25	80	3	108
Total	1	18	....		....	....	10	52	6	8	18	....	74	377	80	531
ECTOR'S BRIGADE.																
General staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
9th Texas Infantry	....	4	....	....	8	....	9	9	1	....	2	....	16	39	1	56
10th Texas Cavalry*	1	9	2	....	....	....	3	19	....	....	1	....	7	69	5	81
14th Texas Cavalry*	....	3	2	1	1	....	4	16	....	....	8	....	8	55	11	74
32d Texas Cavalry*	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	8	....	....	1	....	11	35	....	46
29th North Carolina Infantry.	1	6	....	....	....	28	1	20	4	....	....	....	6	58	87	151
39th North Carolina Infantry.	3	10	2	....	....	....	2	8	4	....	....	....	16	57	10	83
Total	6	32	6	2	9	28	21	81	9	....	12	....	64	314	114	492

* Dismounted.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, French's division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Chattahoochee.			Peach Tree Creek.			Atlanta.			Lovejoy's.			Total.			Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
SEARS' BRIGADE.																
4th Mississippi	3	12	14	....	....	....	2	21	3	....	2	....	9	65	41	115
35th Mississippi	....	15	20	....	....	....	7	34	6	....	1	6	20	90	70	180
36th Mississippi	1	22	6	....	....	....	1	8	4	1	3	....	16	57	28	101
39th Mississippi	....	3	2	....	....	....	4	33	11	1	1	....	15	67	27	109
46th Mississippi	2	4	3	....	....	....	7	25	7	1	2	....	23	68	37	128
7th Mississippi Battalion.	1	2	6	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	7	21	82	110
Total	7	58	51	....	....	....	21	124	31	4	9	7	90	368	285	743

No. 703.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. Young, C. S. Army, commanding Ector's brigade, of operations July 17–September 4.

HEADQUARTERS ECTOR'S BRIGADE,
Lovejoy's Station, September 17, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular orders from corps headquarters of the 16th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of this brigade since General Hood took command of the army, about July 17 [18]:

That event found the brigade occupying the works previously constructed on the south bank of the Chattahoochee River, on both sides of the railroad, with skirmishers along the river-bank extending from a point half a mile below the bridge up and several hundred yards above the mouth of Peach Tree Creek. Here the brigade remained, having considerable skirmishing with the enemy across the river and creek, and exposed at times to pretty severe artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, both together causing some loss to the brigade, until the night of the 19th of July, when it was relieved by the brigade of General Sears, commanded by Colonel Barry. On the same night the brigade took position in the line of intrenchments near Peach Tree Creek, its center resting upon the Marietta road, the brigade forming the extreme left of the line, its front covered, as usual, by skirmishers.

About 12 m. on the 20th the brigade was ordered to move to the right along the main works, the skirmishers along the rifle-pits. When the brigade had moved to the right within about half a mile of the road leading from Pace's Ferry to Atlanta, it crossed the works and moved forward until it arrived at the line of rifle-pits. Here, while halted, the skirmishers came in contact with it, were rallied, and took their proper positions in the brigade, which was soon after moved to the right about 400 yards, and formed in support of Cockrell's brigade.

During the night the two brigades were withdrawn, and on the 21st we took position in the trenches, with the right resting about a quarter of a mile west of the Pace's Ferry road. About 4 p. m. of

this day the enemy attacked the skirmishers of the brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted) and detachments from other regiments, all under command of Colonel Camp, Fourteenth Texas. With a heavy force they succeeded in gaining a portion of the line of pits and compelled the retirement of the whole. The movement, however, was made in good order, and especially on that part of the line where Colonel Camp happened to be. The coolness and decision of this officer on this occasion reflected great credit upon him. Another skirmish line was established and held until the withdrawal of the troops had been accomplished.

On the morning of the 22d the brigade had taken position in front of Atlanta between the Marietta and Turner's Ferry roads, its center resting at the redan first occupied by Ward's battery, and were busily engaged in constructing a continuous line of intrenchments and a line of pits for skirmishers, both of which were speedily and substantially completed and strengthened—the main line by two substantial rows of abatis, one of sharpened stakes firmly set in the ground in an inclined position, the other of brush sharpened (the skirmish by one of brush). In the two succeeding days the brigade also constructed a rectangular redoubt for infantry, about fifty feet square, on its left flank.

During all these operations, and up to 27th of July, the brigade was under command of Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector. On that day, while in the redan occupied by Ward's battery and directing the fire of the same, General Ector received, by a piece of shell which exploded in the redan, a painful wound above the left knee, which caused the amputation of the left leg about midway the thigh. A piece of the same shell, I may mention, inflicted upon the gallant Captain Ward a mortal wound. From that day to the present time the command has devolved upon myself.

Before proceeding I must be permitted to pay tribute to the gallantry and sterling worth of General Ector. During most of the campaign, having but a single staff officer, he had borne upon his own shoulders to an unusual degree the burden of the management of his brigade. Yet, though often feeble, by his patriotic zeal, his tireless energy, his undaunted bravery, he was enabled to perform every task imposed with promptness, and to conduct his brigade through every contest and trial with great credit and honor.

On the afternoon of the 27th of July the brigade was ordered to move to the left, and on the morning of the 28th relieved Cantey's brigade, taking position in trenches, with the right resting near the redan, several hundred yards to the left of the Turner's Ferry road, occupied by Hoskins' battery. About 3 p. m. on the 28th I received orders to report to Major-General Walthall, on the Lick Skillet road. The brigade was reported, as directed, two miles beyond our intrenchments, but General Walthall was in command of Stewart's corps, and referred me to Brigadier-General Quarles, commanding his division. In obedience to orders the brigade took two positions in reserve and immediately constructed at each temporary breast-works. Finally, about dark, the brigade was placed in echelon by wings on General Quarles' left, the extreme left of the entire line of skirmishers having been thrown out from the second position. At 11 p. m. moved, by direction of General Quarles, to the position from which we had gone out. The brigade remained in this position, perfecting the works and strengthening them by an addition of brush and row of stake abatis, until the afternoon of the

31st, when it moved, by direction of General French, and occupied a position with the left resting near Ward's battery and the right at the first branch which makes its exit from the works in that direction, relieving some of the militia of the State of Georgia.

About August 2 the enemy pushed forward their skirmishers, driving back the vedettes of our skirmish line in some places within the picket-pits. On the following morning they had thrown up a continuous trench for their skirmishers about 250 yards in front of the skirmish line immediately on the left of mine, and had erected a battery of five or six guns a short distance behind the trenches, both opposite to and in plain view of the center of my main line. From this battery, and another which soon after they erected a short distance to the right of it, the line occupied by the brigade and the batteries along it had almost daily a severe shelling. It may be well to mention that one gun from the last-named battery played almost constantly day and night upon the city until the 26th of August.

On the 5th of August I was ordered by Major-General French to make a demonstration with as little loss as possible upon the enemy in my front. Accordingly I moved the Ninth Texas Infantry and Thirty-ninth North Carolina Infantry to the picket-line, then occupied by the Tenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted). Colonel Earp formed detachments from these first two, under Colonel Coleman, on the right of the Tenth Texas; ordered the whole line to move forward within easy range and open on the enemy's skirmishers. This drove their skirmishers from their pits and had the effect of causing the enemy to re-enforce that part of their line quite heavily. I withdrew the force after firing on them some minutes. About this time my skirmish line was strengthened by connecting the pits by a ditch, making the whole a continuous line, and also by placing along the entire front a line of stake abatis. Both of these were done under heavy fire. From the 5th to the 27th the daily routine of service in the brigade was almost unvaried. From one to two regiments constantly occupied the picket-line; they successfully prevented the farther advance of the enemy, and were constantly exposed to heavy fire of small-arms and occasionally from artillery. The other regiments lay behind the main works. In this interval I had well nigh completed a reserve skirmish or picket-line, consisting of pits of the shape of three sides of a hexagon, connected by a substantial ditch, with head-logs on top and a very strong line of stake abatis forty yards in front.

Early on the morning of the 27th of August the commander of my picket-line (then Colonel Coleman, I think) informed me there were evidences that the main force of the enemy were gone. I ordered him to move forward and ascertain the truth. He did so, driving from the nearest work a small number of skirmishers. He found the enemy slowly retiring toward the river in the direction of Turner's Ferry, and kept close watch upon them during the day.

At daylight on the 28th I received orders from Major-General French to move with the brigade on the Turner's Ferry road and advance cautiously toward the river until I should find the enemy. When arrived near Mason's Chapel, one mile from the ferry, a scout had just driven the enemy's vedettes from the chapel; formed two regiments on each side the road nearly at right angles to it, then deployed as skirmishers the Fourteenth Texas Cavalry, Colonel Camp, on the right of the road, and the Thirty-ninth North Carolina, Colonel Coleman, on the left, and ordered them to advance

and feel of the enemy strongly. At the same time ordered Captain Hoskins to put two pieces artillery in position at the chapel and open on the enemy, who were in view between that point and the river. The two regiments advanced, and after a sharp contest drove the enemy's skirmishers from their pits. Continuing the advance they next received a fire from a line of the enemy behind a continuous intrenchment. Here the contest was maintained for some time and the result sent back to the brigade commander. The information was referred to Major-General French, who had been present during the operations. Captain Hoskins had also been replied to by a battery of the enemy. General French thought the position and force of the enemy sufficiently ascertained, and by his direction I directed the battery withdrawn and the skirmishers to retire. The column was then moved back in the direction of Atlanta, and at dark the brigade was deployed as skirmishers along the line of works recently occupied by the enemy from Turner's Ferry road to the left.

On the 29th returned to the position so long occupied. On the 31st, at 3 p. m., Major-General French communicated to me information received through Lieutenant-General Stewart that a party of 300 of the enemy had left the railroad bridge on the Chattahoochee on a reconnaissance, and instructed me to go with sufficient force in search of them. I moved immediately with four regiments down the Turner's Ferry road till within two miles of the river, then turned to the right and moved across to the Marietta road, striking it also about two miles from the river; moved a mile nearer the river, when, night overtaking me, faced about and moved by the Marietta road to Atlanta. The reconnoitering party of the enemy had returned about 12 m.

By September 1 the brigade had almost completed along its entire front a palisade work eight feet above the ground. At 9 p. m. on this day took in advance of the division the march from Atlanta. After a tedious march reached Lovejoy's Station about 3 p. m. on the 3d of September and took position east of the railroad in reserve of the division. On the evening of the 4th took position in line on left of the division, connecting with Adams' brigade, Loring's division. Here built substantial intrenchments, and had in part covered them by stake abatis when, on the morning of the 6th, the enemy were found to have evacuated their works in front.

For the more particular operations of each regiment I would respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders, herewith inclosed.

The casualties of the brigade have been previously furnished in a separate report.

During the time comprehended by this report the officers and men of this brigade have evinced the highest qualities of the soldier, though they have not participated in a pitched battle. Their courage, patience, and endurance have been frequently severely tested. They have never been found wanting in either. As they may not be found recorded elsewhere, I deem it fitting to record here the names of the officers of the brigade who have laid down their lives while nobly battling in freedom's behalf during this eventful campaign—Lieut. J. B. Carty, Company I, and Lieut. J. B. Ferrell, Company G, of the Ninth Texas Infantry; Lieut. L. Deboard, Thirty-second Texas Cavalry; Lieut. F. M. Sherrill, Company H, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry; Lieuts. J. F. Norman (Company D), D. R. Balding (Company E), and W. T. West (Company B), Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment.

Would that the name of each private might also be so remembered, but it is impossible. Casualties occurred almost daily in all the regiments, and in the aggregate are as great as they would have been in a pitched battle.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. YOUNG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. D. W. SANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, French's Division.

No. 704.

Report of Col. William H. Young, Ninth Texas Infantry, of operations June 27.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH TEXAS INFANTRY,
June 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of some observations made by myself from the southern part of Little Kenesaw Mountain on the morning of the 27th instant.

The first indication observed was the formation of the lines of in fantry behind the enemy's main line of works, to the right of road leading by the house formerly occupied by General Joh as headquarters to Marietta. Shortly after this formation beg enemy's batteries on either side of the road opened upon our li soon a line of skirmishers rose from the advanced work of th to the left of said road, and advanced on a run into the strip, dividing the fields on the left of the road. At the western the field, next to our works, were a line of rifle-pits occupi men. Some time after the enemy's skirmishers had ent strip of woods the lines of their infantry moved by the righ out of the works to the right of the road across the road, and fac to the front commenced advancing rather obliquely to the righ toward the strip of woods. About this time our men occupying the pits on this edge of the woods came out from them and retreated across the field. When the lines of the enemy's infantry (two in number) had crossed their outer works they advanced into the strip of woods at a run, and I had seen some few of them at this edge of the woods near the road when I saw a line of men, afterward ascertained to be Confederates, move by the flank from the southwest corner of the field next our works along the strip of woods, about two-thirds the distance from the corner of the field to the road, when they halted and occupied the rifle-pits contiguous to them. The pits next the road were not reoccupied. After the lapse of some time these men opened a sharp fire, and soon after a heavy line of the enemy appeared at the edge of the woods immediately at the rifle-pits, and could be distinctly seen firing down into the pits. After a short but spirited contest, a few of our men succeeded in getting out of the pits and retreated across the field under a fire from the enemy, but it was my impression that a greater portion of them were killed or captured. Very soon after this I left the top of the mountain. Just before leaving some one called my attention

to the fact that the enemy were advancing also in the woods to the right of the road. Upon looking I could see some few among the trees, which prevented, however, the movements there from being distinctly seen. Captain Booty, of the Tenth Texas Cavalry, and Lieutenant Gibbons, of the Fourteenth Texas Cavalry, were with me during the time.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. YOUNG,
Colonel Ninth Texas Infantry.

Captain TODHUNTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Kenesaw Mountain, June 28, 1864.

This report chiefly relates to the operation of the enemy on the left of the Marietta road, which formed the right of Walker's division.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

No. 705.

s of Brig. Gen. Francis M. Cockrell, C. S. Army, command- brigade, of operations June 27 and July 17–September 7.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MISSOURI BRIGADE,
Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.

I have the honor to report that about 8 a. m. to-day a very of skirmishers, closely followed by two lines of battle, into the skirt of timber in front of the open field at the foot th of Kenesaw Mountain, just south of the road leading from etta to General Johnston's old headquarters, and drove in the treme right of the line of skirmishers resting on the northwestern corner of the said open field, and immediately began to press back the left flank of my skirmishers, which rested in the bottom just north of the road. All the reserves of my skirmish line were thrown out to protect my left flank, and the enemy's skirmishers were held in check until the lines of battle closely following closed in upon them. When this was done the enemy rapidly drove back my left and center, passing along the base of Kenesaw Mountain in front of my main line. The companies on the right of my skirmish line were holding the enemy in check in their immediate front, but the enemy advanced so rapidly against and in rear of my left that before Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, commanding skirmishers, ordered the right of the line to fall back the enemy had gained their rear and they were thus exposed to a double fire, and in falling back were compelled to pass through the enemy's lines, and many thus fell into their hands.

Lieut. Samuel Ross, a most gallant officer, and 41 men are now missing, many of whom are known to be either killed or wounded. My skirmishers fought very stubbornly and were pressed back up the gorge on the right, followed by the enemy at the distance of thirty to forty paces. The enemy appeared in force on the west

edge of the open field on my left, but were quickly driven back into the woods by a few volleys from the left of my main line. They also appeared in force at the base of the mountain in front of my left regiment, but were easily kept back in the woods. In front of Colonel McCown's regiment, the second from my left, they made an assault in force and succeeded in getting within twenty-five paces of the works, and by secreting themselves behind rocks and other shelter held this position for fifteen or twenty minutes, and were distinctly heard by my officers in the main line to give the command "fix bayonets." They advanced up the gorge along the line as far as my right, and succeeded in gaining the spur of the main mountain in front of my right and on General Sears' left at a point higher up than my main line, and for some time had a plunging fire on my works. All attempts on my line were handsomely repulsed with loss to them.

The bodies of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and some 30 soldiers of the enemy were left dead in my front, and so close to my lines that they could not be carried off. A number of their wounded also fell into our hands, and 1 or 2 prisoners.

My loss in the engagement to-day has been 10 killed, 2 mortally wounded, 27 severely, 28 slightly, and 42 missing, as before stated, making an aggregate of 109. Lieut. A. D. Manning, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a most exemplary Christian, is among the killed. Nine of the killed and 27 of the wounded belonged to Colonel McCown's regiment, where the heaviest assault was made.

From memoranda found on the bodies of the dead, and from the statement of the captured, wounded, and prisoners, a portion of the old Fifteenth U. S. Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, it is manifest, was in our front, and had orders to assault and carry Kenesaw Mountain. The engagement along my front lasted nearly an hour. A portion of Colonel McCown's regiment fired sixty rounds to the man.

Respectfully submitted.

F. M. COCKRELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. D. W. SANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI BRIGADE,
September 6, 1864—7 p. m.

MAJOR: I have just returned with my brigade from the front, and have the honor to report that, in obedience to the permission granted me by Major-General French, I moved with my brigade along the Jonesborough road, and first encountered the rear of the enemy's army about two miles this side of Jonesborough, and at once began to skirmish with and drive them back. This was about 10 a. m. My skirmishers drove them back steadily and slowly about one mile, and here encountered the enemy posted in strong skirmish pits. The enemy's skirmishers held their position in their pits with much stubbornness, and the skirmishing was quite heavy for about one hour, and the enemy fired two pieces of artillery some ten or twelve times on my skirmishers. I did not use my section of Captain Guibor's battery.

Having fully developed the skirmish line of the enemy, my skirmishers charged and drove them from their pits, and they retreated into Jonesborough, and thence to the line of works built by Lieutenant-General Hardee, just north of the town. My skirmishers then advanced into the north part of the town and drove the Yankee skirmishers from our old works back to the line occupied by them when attacked by General Hardee.

In these skirmishes we captured 6 prisoners—5 belonging to Fourteenth Army Corps, and 1 from Fifteenth Army Corps, captured in our old line westward of Jonesborough. From these prisoners, and also from citizens, I learn that the Fourteenth Army Corps has been stationed at Jonesborough since its occupation by the Yankees, and that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Corps were both in their old works, north of Jonesborough, and probably two other corps, when my skirmishers advanced. The Fourteenth Corps marched through Jonesborough as rear guard.

From citizens and prisoners I learn that the enemy lost from 20 to 30 killed and wounded in my skirmish with them, including 1 lieutenant killed. I lost 10 wounded—7 slightly wounded, including Lieut. B. F. Welch, Second and Sixth Missouri Infantry, and 3 severely, and I fear mortally, including Lieutenant Strong, of the First and Third Missouri Cavalry (dismounted). My aide-de-camp, N. M. Young, had his horse killed under him.

After finding the enemy in so large force in a fortified position, I withdrew from Jonesborough and marched back from one and a half to two miles, and here found General Gist's division. General Gist and staff were in person present with me during a part of the skirmishing.

After meeting General Gist's division on my return I received orders from him to remain with him during the night, and after halting and remaining till sundown I then received authority from him to return. When near our present line I received Lieutenant-General Stewart's order to return. The enemy evinced no disposition to advance, and acted entirely on the defensive, and the stubborn resistance of the skirmishers was, I think, owing to the fact that their train had not arrived inside their fortifications just north of the town. When I withdrew they did not pursue. The railroad track is torn up in places and the ties burned and the rails bent in other places. Near Jonesborough it is completely destroyed. From what I have seen and learned from prisoners and citizens, Sherman is falling back to Atlanta with his main army.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. D. W. SANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI BRIGADE,
In the Field, September 20, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Missouri brigade in the operations of the Army of Tennessee, under command of General J. B. Hood, from July 17 to September 7:

When General Hood assumed command of the army July 17 [18] I was absent in consequence of a wound previously received, and that

gallant and fearless officer, Col. Elijah Gates, of the First and Third Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), was in command of the brigade, and continued in command of the brigade till August 8, when I returned and assumed command, and I am wholly indebted to Colonel Gates for all the operations of the brigade during my absence.

On the morning of July 17 this brigade occupied a line of temporary works just commenced south of the Chattahoochee River, and labored assiduously in completing and strengthening the same during that day and during the 18th, 19th, and to 12 m. 20th, and then moved by the right flank to Peach Tree Creek road, and then fronted and moved to the front by the right of companies about half a mile, and formed in line about 5 p. m., with the right resting in rear of Selden's battery, then engaged in a fierce artillery duel. The brigade was a reserve, and was ordered by Major-General French to keep at a distance of 400 yards from Major-General Walthall's division. The brigade remained in this position till after dark, and then moved back to the original position on the Chattahoochee south of Peach Tree Creek. Although the brigade did not have an opportunity to fire, yet it was exposed to a heavy artillery fire, particularly the right regiment, the First and Third Missouri Cavalry (dismounted). The losses of this day were Sergeant Craighead, Company B, killed, and Capt. H. Wilkerson and Lieut. J. T. Mahan, both excellent officers, and 6 men, all of the First and Third Missouri Cavalry, wounded, and from the First and Fourth Missouri Infantry 3 severely wounded, from the Second and Sixth Missouri Infantry 2 wounded, and from Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry 1 slightly wounded, making an aggregate loss of 1 killed and 14 wounded.

On the morning of July 21 the brigade was moved to the right about one mile and a half, and deployed at intervals of four paces, and so remained till night-fall, when it was moved to the immediate defenses of Atlanta, and took a position west of the city, with the right resting on Turner's Ferry road, and at once began the construction of field-works, and here performed immense labor, working by day and by night. The brigade was here formed in one rank and completed works covering its front in one rank, and was then moved to the left a greater distance than its front in one rank, and at once constructed works covering its new front, and when these last were completed moved back to its first position, with the right on Turner's Ferry road. The brigade not only completed this long line of works, twice the length of the brigade in one rank, but also constructed a triple line of picket work, with abatis between each line, in front of the main line, and also digged a continuous rifle-pit for the entire skirmish line, and constructed in its front a line of picket work with an abatis, and in rear of this skirmish line constructed a reserve skirmish line with picket work and abatis in its front, and in addition to all this did much labor in construction of redoubts for the batteries.

On the 6th day of August three regiments (First and Third Cavalry, Second and Sixth Infantry, and Third and Fifth Infantry) of this brigade and two regiments of Brigadier-General Sears' brigade, all under command of Colonel Gates, were ordered to advance and feel the enemy's position in front and develop the same, and at once moved forward, engaged and drove back the enemy's skirmishers, and advanced about three-quarters of a mile to the front, in view of the main line of the enemy, and withdrew at 12 m. to our main line. In this day's operations the brigade suffered the following loss: Lieut.

J. R. Mothershead, of Company B, Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry (a most gallant officer and exemplary Christian gentleman), killed, and 5 privates of the First and Fourth Infantry, 6 privates of Second and Sixth, 3 privates of Third and Fifth Infantry, and 4 privates of First and Third Cavalry, wounded, making an aggregate loss of 1 killed and 18 wounded.

From the 6th to the 26th of August there was continued skirmishing, and my main line was exposed to artillery fire and random minie-balls, and from August 10 to 26, both inclusive, my brigade suffered losses daily.

August 16 Lieut. F. M. Baker, of Company E, Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry, the model officer and Christian, was mortally wounded and afterward died.

August 14 Lieut. F. Reeves, Company K, First and Fourth Infantry, was slightly wounded.

August 19 Capt. C. L. Edmondson, Company K, First and Fourth Infantry, an efficient and gallant officer, was severely wounded.

August 23 Col. Elijah Gates, of the First and Third Cavalry, was slightly wounded in right arm. This was the second wound received by Colonel Gates during the campaign, having been slightly wounded in left arm June 17; but Colonel Gates never left the post of hardships, duty, and danger for either wound.

August 20 Lieut. Col. James K. McDowell, of the Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry, a most fearless, efficient, and accomplished officer, was killed while in charge of a fatigue party in front of the main line.

August 25 Capt. Bradford Keith, of Company G, First and Fourth Missouri Infantry, a brave and reliable officer, was killed while commanding the brigade skirmishers. Captain Keith had just been most favorably recommended for promotion to major of the First Missouri Infantry.

August 26, the enemy had withdrawn from my immediate front, and on the evening of that day Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuel, of the First and Third Missouri Cavalry, in command of the brigade skirmishers, was ordered to advance his line and develop the enemy's force in their rear lines of works in my front, and while most gallantly leading the skirmish line against the enemy was killed.

From August 26 to September 1 we remained quietly in our works, sending out scouting parties, two of which (composed each time in part of the same men, and both under command of Lieut. G. R. Cannon, of the First and Fourth Infantry) were very successful, having crossed the Chattahoochee twice, captured prisoners, and mules and horses, and gained valuable information, and returned with their prisoners and booty safely. The particulars of these, with the names of the parties, have been heretofore fully reported.

On the night of September 1 Atlanta was evacuated, and this brigade, in rear of the corps and division, marched through Atlanta and thence on the McDonough road, marching all night, all the day of September 2, and till 10 o'clock of that night.

On the evening of September 3 we arrived at the line of works north of Lovejoy's Station, and at once relieved a portion of the line occupied by Bate's division, Hardee's corps, with my left resting near to and east of the railroad.

On the night of September 4 we moved to the left and occupied the line, with my right resting on the railroad. These works were indifferent and exposed to an enfilading, and in some places almost

reverse, artillery fire of the enemy's batteries on my left. And during this day Capt. S. A. Kennerly, of Company A, First and Fourth Missouri Infantry, and 4 men were killed and 3 wounded by two shells; 1 wounded from Second and Sixth, and 2 killed and 2 wounded from Third and Fifth. Capt. S. A. Kennerly was a most fearless, cheerful, and determined officer, and on May 16, 1863, at battle of Baker's Creek, received a most severe wound, and was left on the field believed to be dead, from the effects of which he had never fully recovered; and notwithstanding this he had been on duty during the past arduous campaign.

September 6 the enemy had withdrawn from our front, and as soon as it was known I at once asked permission of Major-General French to follow up the enemy, which was granted, and about 8 a. m. I moved on the road leading to Jonesborough, along the railroad, with my brigade; passed Cheatham's division, commanded by Brigadier-General Gist, just outside of our works, and continued to advance and engage the enemy's skirmishers some distance south of Jonesborough; drove them back steadily to a strong line of skirmish works just south of Jonesborough, and with two companies, commanded, respectively, by Lieutenants Strong and Mahan, from First and Third Cavalry, two companies from Second and Sixth Infantry, commanded, respectively, by Captains Alford and Hickey, and one company from Third and Fifth Infantry, commanded by Capt. P. Canniff, all commanded by Captain Canniff, a fearless and skillful officer, charged these works, drove the enemy from them, capturing several prisoners after a very spirited engagement, and pursued them to their main line of works just north of Jonesborough, where the enemy were found in very large force behind their old line of works occupied by them August 31.

In this skirmish Lieuts. Benjamin F. Welch, Company G, Second and Sixth; A. J. Strong, Company B, First and Third Regiment, in the fearless discharge of duty, were wounded, the latter very severely; 1 sergeant and 4 men from Second and Sixth and 2 men from First and Third were wounded.

In this little engagement both officers and men bore themselves with conspicuous gallantry, and drove at least three times their own number from strong skirmish works. A detailed report of this day's operations has been heretofore made.*

Late in the afternoon we returned to our old position, meeting and passing Gist's command about one mile and a half south of Jonesborough.

Hereto attached, marked A, and made a part of this report, is the list† of killed, wounded, and missing of my brigade, which shows a loss of 5 officers and 12 men killed, 9 officers and 79 men wounded, and 6 men missing.

In the operations of the army under General Hood the officers and men of my brigade have alike performed immense labor, working most industriously by day and night; have endured unaccustomed hardships and fatigues; have been constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy and the inclemencies of the weather; and amid all these have constantly borne themselves with the most conspicuous gallantry and fearlessness, exhibited the most soldierly bearing and commendable fortitude, and have manifested a most praiseworthy,

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* See p. 915.

† Nominal list omitted.

exemplary cheerfulness, and a most determined, unflinching perseverance and energy; and in commendation of all alike I bear my personal testimony.

The members of my staff—Capt. J. M. Loughborough, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. M. Flanagan, assistant inspector-general; Lieuts. N. M. Young, aide-de-camp, and C. S. Anderson, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. J. M. Weidemeyer, acting ordnance officer; Maj. A. G. Anderson, commissary of subsistence; and Capt. A. Danner, brigade quartermaster—have all, in their respective positions, faithfully discharged their every duty. Capt. B. F. Herr, assistant quartermaster, of the Second and Sixth Missouri Infantry, has served on my staff a portion of the time, and rendered me most valuable service.

Especially do I commend to your most favorable consideration and action Col. Elijah Gates, of the First and Third Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), for his cool judgment, skill, and gallant bearing at all times and amid all dangers.

I have the honor, major, to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. D. W. SANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 706.

Report of Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations August 4–27.

HEADQUARTERS SEARS' BRIGADE,
September 28, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor of rendering the following condensed report of operations of this brigade while on the Atlanta line:

On the evening of the 4th of August the enemy drove in our vedettes. Our main picket-line, under Colonel Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, charged the enemy and drove him back, regaining our position against a heavy force. Loss of the enemy supposed to be heavy. We captured 21 prisoners (small-arms not counted), 2 Spencer rifles, knapsacks, intrenching tools, &c. We lost in killed, 7; wounded, 25; missing, 1. The gallantry of the Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment was highly commended in this affair.

On the 6th of August our picket-line, under Major Durr, Thirty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, made a demonstration against the enemy's lines, which continued about one hour, with a loss as follows: Killed, 3; wounded, 16. On the same day the Thirty-fifth Mississippi Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shotwell, was detached to form a reconnoitering party, under command of Colonel Gates, of Missouri brigade. They advanced about 1,000 yards and took position in the enemy's vacated picket-line. Loss—killed, 1.

On the 12th of August at daybreak our picket-line, composed of Thiry-fifth Mississippi Regiment and sixty men from Lieutenant-Colonel Pound's dismounted cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shotwell, Thirty-fifth Mississippi Regiment, had its vedettes

driven back a distance of about 250 yards by a largely superior force of the enemy. The Thirty-fifth Regiment lost as follows: Killed, 5; wounded, 5; missing, 4.

On the 26th of August the Fourth Mississippi Regiment, under Colonel Adaire, followed the enemy in retreat to his second line. At 4 p. m. made demonstrations upon the third line, and finding the enemy too strong, after one hour's sharp firing, retired, with a loss as follows: Killed, 2 officers; wounded, 4.

On the 27th of August this brigade formed part of reconnoitering force, under Major-General French, to Turner's Ferry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. SEARS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. D. W. SANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 707.

Report of Col. William H. Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, of operations August 2–5.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, *September* 18, 1864.

In obedience to orders from the lieutenant-general commanding, I herewith transmit a detailed report of the operations of the skirmish line of Sears' brigade before the western defenses of Atlanta from the night of August 2 to the night of August 5:

On the night of August 2 I was ordered to take the Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment and 120 men of the dismounted cavalry and relieve the troops then occupying the picket ditches of Sears' brigade. I deployed my men at 9 p. m., covering a front of 1,200 yards with my vedettes, in groups of four men under the command of a commissioned officer. The picket-line was about 800 yards in front of the main line, and the vedette line still advanced farther 500 yards. The vedettes being required to be vigilant, reported on the morning of the 4th of August that the enemy was moving to our left. Hitherto nothing more than the usual sharpshooting had occurred. At 4 p.m. a sharp and sudden firing announced the fact that the vedettes were attacked, when soon after they appeared retreating and skirmishing with the enemy, who, having arrived within 250 yards of the picket-line, were received by a volley from the ditches, which caused them to fall back. In consequence of the thickness of the woods through which the enemy approached we could not determine the number, but they were reported by the lieutenant commanding the vedette line to be in one line of battle, preceded by a heavy skirmish line. Having after the retiring of the enemy thrown forward my vedettes as skirmishers, with orders to halt as soon as the enemy was felt, and unite with the picket-line when it came up, I dispatched a note to Colonel Barry, commanding brigade, desiring him to send me a regiment to hold the picket-line, fearing lest I might be flanked and cut off by a superior force, while I charged the enemy with my regiment and the dismounted cavalry. The support having arrived I assembled my command on the center in one rank in order that I might embrace the whole scope of woods in my front, the flanks resting on open fields. At the command forward every

soldier stepped out with alacrity and confidence, although they were ignorant of what might be the additional strength opposed to them. My command advanced within sixty yards of the enemy before we were discovered, when they fired, the balls mostly passing over us, at which time I ordered, "Fire and charge with a yell." The men gallantly charged the enemy out of our original vedette line, passed beyond into the vedette line of the enemy, when I ordered them to fall back to our original vedette line. The enemy reformed behind some hills in our front, and advanced in two lines of battle with a heavy skirmish line in front, but the steady bearing, defiant shout, and galling fire of the troops under me drove them back. The officers of the enemy could be heard endeavoring to rally their men, but they could not succeed. Night coming on found us in possession of our original vedette line, when I doubled the sentinels on the vedette posts and withdrew the remainder of the troops to the picket-line.

My command numbered in the aggregate 420 men. We lost in killed 7, and 25 wounded and 1 missing. We took 21 prisoners, some small-arms, among which were two fine Spencer rifles, shooting sixteen times before reloading, knapsacks, intrenching tools, &c.

I had no data by which to estimate the number of the enemy killed and wounded with any degree of accuracy, but our own and the vedette posts of the enemy being very near each other, the enemy's vedettes acknowledged a loss of killed and wounded at 250. Subsequently a Yankee paper fell into the hands of some of my officers, in which was stated that in the action of the 4th of August they lost between 300 and 400 men, and that they were driven back by a superior force, and that they had a part of three corps in the action.

It were invidious to particularize any officer when all acted so gallantly.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CLARK,
Colonel, Commanding Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment.

Maj. DOUGLAS WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 708.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations June 27 and July 18–September 3.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
Kenesaw Mountain, July 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in obedience to orders, the following report of the part taken by my division in the combat of Monday, 27th of June:

The division occupied a position in the line with its right resting on the Marietta and Big Shanty road, extending to the left up the Big Kenesaw Mountain and down its western declivity into the gorge between it and the Little Kenesaw, with the brigades in the following order from right to left: Quarles', Cantey's, Reynolds', the first commanded by Brig. Gen. William A. Quarles, the second

by Col. E. A. O'Neal, and the last by Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds. About 9 a. m., while I was proceeding to the top of the Big Kenesaw Mountain, accompanied by General Quarles and two of my staff, the enemy commenced quite a brisk cannonade across the eastern slope and top of the mountain, which continuing some hour or more, he commenced an advance of his infantry in my front. From the rugged character of the ground and the thickness of the undergrowth in front of my skirmish line, much of which runs along a bench of the mountain, the alignment of the enemy was so broken on reaching it that it was impossible to decide clearly whether he advanced with a line of battle or only with a very thick line of skirmishers strongly supported, except in front of General Quarles' brigade, where from the top of the mountain a line of battle of the enemy was clearly seen to approach. This fact, coupled with the double cross-fire from the right and left of his regiment, deployed as skirmishers, directed against the enemy, may explain the greater loss supposed to have been inflicted on the enemy at this point than elsewhere. The firing from commands both to my right and left could be distinctly heard from the top of the mountain and indicated a very general advance. Between 11 and 12 o'clock a report was made to me that a portion of General Reynolds' skirmish line had given back. I immediately ordered General Reynolds to re-establish it unless a line of battle of the enemy should be occupying it or intervening between him and it. General Reynolds reported to me in less than an hour that his line had been restored without loss or difficulty.

The loss of Major Noles, of the [Twenty-fifth] Arkansas Regiment, a gallant and useful officer, in command of General Reynolds' skirmish line, occurred at the time of the falling back of a portion of it.

The lines of General Quarles and Colonel O'Neal were assaulted at the same time, but held their ground firmly, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy without sustaining a corresponding loss. General Reynolds estimates the enemy's loss in his front at 50 killed and wounded.

Maj. S. L. Knox, commanding the First Alabama Regiment on skirmish line in front of Quarles' brigade, a fine officer and veteran regiment, reports that the enemy came within thirty yards of his line at almost all points, and that some 28 got into our pits, of whom 16, including Capt. H. B. Wakefield, Fifty-third Indiana, were captured. The rest, seeing that it was only a skirmish line into which they had run, sought safety in flight, but were mostly killed or wounded.

Major Knox estimates the enemy's loss at 300 killed and wounded. Colonel O'Neal reports the enemy's supposed loss in his front at 30 killed and wounded. For fuller particulars reference is made to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, herewith forwarded.

A list of casualties is hereto appended.*

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Maj. DOUGLAS WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found; but see following report of August 31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
August 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I submit the following report of losses in my division in front of Marietta on the 27th of June last; also a statement of the estimated loss of the enemy in the same affair:

Command	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Quarles' brigade[a]	.....	1	.....	5
Reynolds' brigade	1	4	.....	9
Cantey's brigade[b]	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	1	5	.....	22

[a] Five men slightly wounded in Quarles' brigade.
[b] Two men severely wounded and 8 slightly in Cantey's brigade.

Brigadier-General Reynolds estimated the loss of the enemy in his front at 50 killed and wounded. Brigadier-General Quarles, the position of whose line rendered it liable to a more general assault, estimated his loss (the enemy's) at 300. Colonel O'Neal, commanding Cantey's brigade, estimated the enemy's loss in his front at 30 killed and wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,
E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Maj. DOUGLAS WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. WALTHALL'S DIVISION, STEWART'S CORPS,
Verona, Miss., January 14, 1865.

I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 18th of July, 1864, till the close of the campaign in Tennessee:

Since July 10 this division, except Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds' brigade, had been in bivouac about five miles west of Atlanta. Early on the morning of the 18th Quarles' and Cantey's brigades were put in position, the line extending in the direction of the road from Atlanta to Pace's Ferry from a point near the Marietta road, where the left rested. Reynolds' brigade, which on the 14th instant had been posted at the bridge across Peach Tree Creek, on the Pace's Ferry road, to support the cavalry and to burn the bridge when all our troops had crossed, was relieved on 19th by Gist's brigade, and Brigadier-General Reynolds was directed, under instructions from corps headquarters, to cover the space along the creek, about two miles in extent, between the command which had just relieved him and Adams' brigade, near Moore's Mill. While in the act of establishing his line he was suddenly assailed by a force much larger than his own, which had already crossed the creek, and in a sharp conflict which ensued, wherein a part of Adams' command participated, he captured 2 stand of colors and about 100 prisoners, and the enemy, though opposed by an inferior

force at great disadvantage, was checked and suffered heavy loss. For details reference is made to his report of the affair, which is submitted herewith.

On the morning of the 20th Reynolds' brigade, having been relieved by that of Brig. Gen. W. A. Quarles, returned and took its place in line. About 11 o'clock I was directed by Lieutenant-General Stewart to prepare for a movement, and informed that the army, after moving two brigades front to the right, at 1 o'clock would advance upon the enemy; that the movement would be in echelon by division at intervals of 200 yards, commencing on the right, and I was directed in observance of this arrangement to guide by Loring's division to my right in the line. Quarles' brigade was to be left where it then was, with orders to await the advance of my division past its front, and then, forming in its rear, to keep in supporting distance. I was to carry but one battery, leaving the other two in position on the line we were to move from. Lieutenant-General Stewart advised me that the design was, when the enemy were driven back to the creek, to press down it to the left, in which event it would be necessary for successive commands, as those on their right became engaged, to give distance and swing slightly to the left. The movement made to the right was much more than two brigade lengths, and when it had been accomplished, Cantey's (my right) brigade, commanded by Col. E. A. O'Neal, extended more than half its length to the right of the Pace's Ferry road. The hour was as late as 2.30 when the advance began, and from some cause unknown to me, the movement as planned so far miscarried as to compel my command, in guiding right, instead of swinging to the left, to move in the opposite direction so far that when I engaged the enemy the entire line, except about half of my left brigade, was to the right of the Pace's Ferry road and far to the right of Quarles' position. I moved by right of companies to the front till I reached the point where my skirmish line had been posted, near ——— Church, and then came into line. The enemy had no works where we first encountered him, and was easily driven back to his intrenched line near Peach Tree Creek, but from this it was impossible to dislodge him. At several points along the works in my front my troops carried the line, but for want of general co-operation and equal success at other points, these lodgments had to be abandoned, the detachments effecting them retiring to the line occupied by the main body near the enemy's intrenchments, in every case bringing with them prisoners captured within them. Support being required on my right I made known the fact to the lieutenant-general commanding, who ordered the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Regiment, commanded by its lieutenant-colonel, to report to me. Before this regiment arrived Colonel O'Neal, commanding Cantey's brigade, reported to me that his center was broken, and when the regiment came up I gave Colonel O'Neal control of it to restore and strengthen his line. Just then Col. J. R. White, of Fifty-third Tennessee Regiment, division officer of the day, came up with the skirmishers who had covered my front when the advance was made, whom he had been instructed to form, when needed no longer as skirmishers, and hold in readiness to move to any point where support might be needed. I directed him also to report to Colonel O'Neal.

When we first struck the enemy in his intrenchments it was discovered that his right extended far beyond our line, and the left of

Reynolds' brigade was subjected to a galling fire from a force that fell upon his flank, which was firmly endured with order undisturbed till Selden's battery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Lovelace, was gotten into an advantageous position, where it was so skillfully and rapidly served that the flanking force was soon driven off in confusion.

Maj. W. C. Preston, the gallant and accomplished officer who commanded the battalion of artillery attached to my division, was with me on the field, and lost his life by a cannon shot from the enemy while personally superintending in an exposed position the firing of a section of Selden's battery directed against the force which had turned my left.

Between sunset and dark Brigadier-General Quarles, whom a short time before Lieutenant-General Stewart directed should be withdrawn from the position he had occupied, arrived with his command and took position in rear of Cantey's brigade, and there remained till after dark. Firing had now ceased, and soon I was directed to withdraw to the position I held in the morning.

Accompanying this I send up the reports of subordinate officers showing their losses and the particular parts taken by their commands in this engagement. I need make no special mention of the bearing of my command on this occasion, as Lieutenant-General Stewart was present and observed it in person.

On the night of the 21st of July I was directed to retire my command to the position assigned me in the line around Atlanta on the left of the Marietta road, Loring on the right and French on the left. Early on the morning of the 22d I received orders to hold myself in readiness for action, but no movement was ordered which involved my command. The line I was on was naturally weak, much of it being lower than commanding points without held by the enemy, and it was so near the salient at Ponder's house that without heavy traverses to shelter the men from the fire which came from the right it would have been untenable. This weakness, however, was cured by constant labor, so bestowed night and day in strengthening the earth-works and obstructing their front that the line became in a few days so strong that it could not have been carried by any force against even a thin line of resolute troops, aided by the artillery then in position.

On the morning of the 25th of July my division was relieved by a part of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith's command of Georgia State troops, and withdrawn to a position of shelter and support in rear, leaving out its line of skirmishers in front, and these I was ordered to relieve and supply till further orders. On 26th Major Youngblood, with his battalion of Government mechanics from Columbus, Ga., was ordered to report to me, and on the following day Col. John McGuirk, commanding Gholson's brigade, was temporarily assigned to my command. The two having less than 500 effective men, I attached them both, for the short time they were with me, to Reynolds' brigade, which was greatly reduced.

On the morning of the 28th of July I moved my command to a point on the Lick Skillet road just in rear of our line of works, and soon after Lieutenant-General Stewart had indicated to me where to halt, and parted from me to ride out on the Lick Skillet road, a messenger from him came to direct me to move rapidly out on the road to a point near the Poor-House, where Lieutenant-General Lee's troops were engaged and where I would receive orders. My command was

promptly put in motion, left in front, and soon was halted nearly opposite Ezra Church and a line formed for attack by Lieutenant-General Stewart's order, the left resting on the road by which I had moved out, and the right slightly thrown forward not far from the Poor-House. Reynolds' brigade was on the right and Cantey's on the left, while Brigadier-General Quarles was directed to remain in reserve near the road and to watch closely the left flank. These dispositions made, and after being informed that my right would be protected by troops of another command, I moved forward shortly after 2 o'clock and attacked the enemy with orders to drive him to Ezra Church. I found him in strong position and large force on a hill a short distance in front, and failed to dislodge him after a vigorous and persistent effort, in which I lost 152 officers and nearly 1,000 men, considerably over one-third my force. The enemy occupied a line of great natural strength, and had thrown up temporary works for their protection. As far as the trees and undergrowth would permit us to see beyond my left, his line deflected to protect his right flank, extended, and soon after my command became engaged it was discovered by Brigadier-General Reynolds, commanding the right brigade, that there were no troops connected with him on the right, and he deployed two companies to cover the wooded space between him and the nearest brigade of Lee's corps, some distance to his right. Having met Lieutenant-General Lee on the field, I brought to his attention the gap on my right, and sent a staff officer to notify Lieutenant-General Stewart of it also, and in reply received from the latter a message to the effect that Lieutenant-General Lee would send a brigade to that point. Thereupon I ordered Quarles' brigade to be moved up on my left, except Forty-second and Forty-ninth Tennessee Regiments, under command of Col. W. F. Young, which I retained in rear of my center for its support and for the protection of a section of Darden's artillery, which was then being employed. Brigadier-General Quarles, seconded by Yates' battery, which was so posted as to aid him, made a bold and bloody assault, but his command was checked by the strong force in his front and the unopposed troops which lapped his left and poured into it a damaging flank fire.

If it had been possible for the daring of officers and the desperate fighting of the men to have overcome such odds in numbers and strength of position as we encountered that day all along my whole line, the enemy must have been beaten, but double the force could not have accomplished what my division was ordered to undertake. Seeing this a staff officer was dispatched to Lieutenant-General Stewart, who was near by, to notify him of my situation and to say that my command, now greatly reduced by losses sustained in assaulting this superior force in strong position, could not drive it from the works it held without assistance. He sent me instructions to hold the position I then occupied till Major-General Loring's command was in position on the Lick Skillet road and then to withdraw to his rear, and soon after he notified me to withdraw, Loring's line being complete. Before this order was executed, the lieutenant-general commanding having been wounded, his command devolved on me, and I directed Brigadier-General Quarles, to whom the command of my own division then passed, to complete the execution of the order for withdrawal, but to form on the left of Loring's division instead of going to its rear, the movements of the enemy making this change necessary. This was accomplished about 4 o'clock,

and from that time there was slight skirmishing along the front of both divisions till night, and about 10 o'clock we moved, by orders from the general commanding, within the line of works around the city.

I beg leave to refer to subordinate reports, which accompany this, for a fuller statement of the details of the engagement than can be furnished here, and for a full account of casualties as well as the names of those who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

On the 29th of July, under instructions from Major-General Cheatham, commanding Stewart's corps, I conducted my command back to the point from which it had been moved the morning before, and was notified that the skirmishers in front of the Georgia State troops, some of whom were upon the line formerly held by Major-General Stevenson, on the right of the Marietta road, would thereafter be furnished from his division and my own jointly. On the morning of 31st the corps was put in the trenches, commencing at the Lick Skillet road, on the left, and by this arrangement my right, being the extreme right of the corps, rested near the Marietta road, my troops in single rank and Major-General French's division on my left. After this, it being supposed it might become necessary to hold our intrenched line with a very small force, much labor was spent upon our works, already very strong, in strengthening them by every means in our power and multiplying the obstructions in front. During the time skirmishing was incessant and frequently very heavy cannonading both day and night. Efforts were constantly made to drive in the skirmish line, which, being strongly intrenched, held its ground and had no occasion to use much stronger works in its rear, which had been prepared to be occupied when the first line became untenable. In view of the probability that there might be a necessity for throwing my command to some point to my right, and to enable my troops in such event to cross the exposed point near Ponder's house without loss, I was directed to cut a ditch to serve as a covered way across the salient on the right of the Marietta road. Much of this work could only be done during the night, as was the case with that done along the line and in front of it. From the enemy's batteries, which were constantly changing position, and from the fire of his skirmish line, as well as his sharpshooters, who were very active and accurate, casualties, of course, were constantly occurring, and from this and the sickness engendered by exposure to the sun in the trenches, and the immense tax upon the powers of the men in the fatigue duties they had to perform at night, and the heavy and trying service they did on the skirmish line, the brigades grew perceptibly weaker from day to day.

On the night of the 18th of August I was informed by the general commanding, in presence of Lieutenant-General Stewart, that it was determined to withdraw my command from the trenches and post it near the headquarters of the army, where it was to be held in readiness at all times to move to any point where support might be needed, and he directed me to move at 3 o'clock the following morning. On the 19th he called on me to furnish him a brigade, to be sent by rail to the rear, to aid the cavalry in repelling a raiding party who were threatening our connections. Brigadier-General Reynolds was sent to report for this duty with his own brigade and a small detachment of Quarles' brigade, furnished to supply the place of some of his own men not yet relieved on the skirmish line.

He returned on 22d and reported to the general commanding the action of his command in an engagement with a heavy force of cavalry, which was encountered near Lovejoy's Station and driven off.

On the evening of the 19th I was directed by General Hood to take my command by rail to East Point to support Major-General Cleburne, who held the extreme left of our line, but before this order was executed it was so far modified as to require me to take but one brigade, the other to follow if additional force were found necessary on my arrival. The next morning I was ordered back, and during the following week from time to time was sent to first one and then another point along the line where it was supposed support might be necessary. On the 27th, after the enemy's left wing had disappeared from our front, I was directed to advance one brigade toward the Chattahoochee River along the railroad, and report whether any force was to be seen. Accordingly Brigadier-General Quarles was sent with his command, and reported on his return that his skirmishers had gone within half a mile of the railroad bridge and found a force encamped on this side, and that a large camp was visible beyond. On 28th Brigadier-General Reynolds, under instructions from General Hood, went with his brigade to Jonesborough, and was not under my orders again till he rejoined me on the march to Lovejoy's Station.

On the 1st of September I was directed to move out on the Marietta road to meet a force of the enemy reported advancing. About two miles and a half out I halted, and sending skirmishers to the neighborhood of the river and finding no enemy, I returned. Reaching my camp after dark I received orders from Lieutenant-General Stewart to move with the corps out of Atlanta in the direction of McDonough, in six miles of which place we encamped the following night. The next day we resumed the march, and, turning toward Lovejoy's Station, that evening reached the right of Hardee's line, when I was directed to take position in support of Major-General Cleburne. The next day I was ordered to rejoin my own corps and bivouac on its left, with a line of skirmishers out in extension of Major-General Loring's.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Capt. W. D. GALE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 709.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William A. Quarles, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations June 27 and July 20 and 28.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Kenesaw Mountain, July 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I ask permission to adopt the clear, modest, and concise report of Major Knox of the affair of the 27th.

During the action I had a position on the mountain side above the field in which the fight occurred, and hence could see the whole line.

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*For continuation of report relating to operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, and the movement into Tennessee (Nashville campaign), see Vols. XXXIX and XLV.

The enemy first advanced his sharpshooters, then a heavy line of skirmishers, and directly in rear of these a line of battle. Indeed, the force was so heavy that I had no idea my picket-line could resist it without re-enforcement, and placed two regiments in readiness to be advanced as soon as I observed the least wavering in my line. This, however, did not occur, and to the First Alabama is due the whole credit of the most brilliant affair it has ever been my fortune to witness. The steady, well-directed fire of the men drove the enemy back on the right. Moving, however, by the right flank to a point on my left where they had cover, they concentrated in three lines of battle. Major Knox re-enforced his left with his whole reserve, and without giving ground at any point repelled several obstinate and daring assaults. The Federal officers with great gallantry endeavored to bring their men up to a last and final charge, but succeeded only on the right, where the effort was as feeble as it was abortive. I am satisfied Major Knox underestimates the number of the enemy's killed and wounded. At one point, some distance, but in easy range of my line, the enemy was compelled to uncover his line in advancing across a clear field. It was here we had a cross-fire on them, which was so destructive that their line always broke and retired in confusion. In Major Knox's estimate he only includes those he could see from his line and counted near by, because he could not reach the clear field where so many fell without great exposure, and Captain Wakefield, the Federal prisoner captured, told me that their chief loss was at this point. I therefore think it safe to estimate the enemy's loss at 500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

I respectfully and most earnestly recommend the promotion of Major Knox. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel of this regiment are and have been for twelve months prisoners of war, and upon Major Knox has devolved the responsibility of commanding the regiment. He has exhibited his capacity for higher rank on the field where commissions are most worthily won, and I am certain the interest of his regiment would be subserved by giving it its proper quota of field officers, and he has two officers fully competent to fill the other hard positions.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. QUARLES,
Brigadier-General.

[Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular order of this date, I have the honor to report that my brigade was not actively engaged with the enemy on the 20th instant. Early on that morning I relieved Brigadier-General Reynolds' brigade from picket duty on the Peach Tree Creek line. About 2 p. m. I received notice of the intended attack on the enemy's position, and was ordered to await the advance of our division past my front, when I was to form immediately in its rear and keep within easy supporting distance. The line of battle extending so much farther to the right than was anticipated (the left of the line not being visible from the right of my skirmish line), the

above order could not be carried out. About 5 o'clock another order was received from the major-general commanding, through Lieutenant Smith, informing me of the extension of the line to the right, and ordering me to move up as rapidly as possible to support the division, then going into action. In the execution of this order some little delay was occasioned by the difficulty of withdrawing the left of the line, exposed as it was to a severe fire of artillery and small-arms. The brigade arrived at its position in rear of the division about sunset, when we threw out a picket force of 200 men, and the whole force withdrew to the main line of intrenchments.

The casualties on the skirmish line were 7 killed and 17 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. QUARLES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Walthall's Division.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
August 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with directions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of the 28th ultimo:

On reaching the battle-field my brigade was placed in reserve some fifty yards in rear of the front line, composed of Cantey's and Reynolds' brigades. The division being on the extreme left of the attacking force, I was instructed by the major-general commanding to watch with great vigilance the left flank. In order to do this a third line of skirmishers was deployed down the road a distance of half a mile, with instructions to send out small scouting parties in their front. The reports from these scouts satisfied me that the enemy's line of battle did not extend beyond the point of the hill immediately in our front, and from that point his line was retired almost at right angles with his front to protect his flank. In the mean time our front line had been hotly engaged, and an order sent me to advance two of my regiments to support the only battery then on our line. The Forty-ninth and Forty-second Tennessee Regiments were ordered, both under the command of Col. W. F. Young, acting under the immediate supervision of the major-general commanding. Their gallant conduct is attested by his personal observation. In a few minutes afterward the order came for me to advance, marching by the left oblique until the field in our front was passed, when the whole line fronted and immediately became hotly engaged. The enemy's resistance was stubborn. He was evidently in large force and fighting from behind breast-works. We gained ground upon them but slowly and at heavy cost, still the line did not falter, nor did it halt until by orders from the major-general commanding I was instructed to hold my position. We were at this time near the enemy's works, varying from twenty-five to fifty paces, and a farther advance with my line of battle, attenuated by casualties to a mere line of skirmishers, would have been fatal to the few left, and even if successful in driving him from his works, would have been barren of results. I made application for re-enforcements, but they could not be sent, and simply because every available man subject to the orders of the major-general command-

ing was engaged. Taking the best cover the ground I occupied would admit of, this position was held until I was ordered to retire. Before the retiring of my line by the casualties of the day the command of the division devolved upon me, and my brigade until the next morning was under the command of my senior colonel—Owens.

Every officer is aware of the difficulty and delicate nature of the task of making just discrimination in his official reports of actions. From these difficulties, however, in making this report I am entirely relieved, because I can most faithfully state that every officer and private not only discharged his duty well, but heroically, a fact abundantly attested by the long list of killed and wounded—514 in number.

I deeply regret to have to name among the killed Colonel White, of the Fifty-third Tennessee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, of the Forty-sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. They both fell in front of their regiments leading them on the enemy's works. They had for many months been exiled from their homes and families, having long ago given up their fortunes to the cause. They completed and sanctified the sacrifice with their lives. Truer and more earnest-hearted patriots never lived, and the purity of their private character gracefully softened the ruder virtues of the soldier.

Col. W. F. Young, of the Forty-ninth Tennessee, was severely wounded while discharging his duty with that uniform coolness and gallantry which has characterized him during his whole term of service. His wound was so severe as to require the amputation of his right arm, and will, I fear, permanently disable him from duty in the field.

Colonel [Major] Knox, of the First Alabama, well known as one of the most promising officers in the army, was severely and dangerously wounded in the early part of the action, and I fear that his regiment and the country will be deprived of his services for some time to come. It is praise enough of him to say that up to the time of his fall he sustained his former reputation.

Major Richardson, left in command of the Fifty-third Tennessee Regiment after the fall of Colonel White, after having discharged every duty, was mortally wounded while retiring his regiment from the field.

The long list of line officers* killed or wounded in this action precludes in a report of this nature a specific mention of their conduct, and I am at a loss for terms to express my admiration of their conduct. It must suffice to place their names upon the public record of their country.

No general officer was more efficiently and promptly seconded by his staff. My assistant adjutant-general, G. Thomas Cox, discharged even more than the duties of a staff officer. From the nature of the ground, and from the fact that three of my regiments were separated from the rest of my line, it was impossible for me personally to supervise the whole. I, therefore, with perfect confidence in his coolness, capacity, and zeal, intrusted him with the immediate supervision of my three right regiments. He acquitted himself to my entire satisfaction in the discharge of this important duty. Captain Streete and Captain Cowley, my assistant inspector-general, everywhere acquitted themselves with that promptness and intrepidity which has characterized them during the entire campaign.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 12 killed and 17 wounded.

My aide-de-camp, Lieut. Ashton Johnson, of Saint Louis, Mo., was killed in leading one of the regiments in a charge upon the enemy. Exiled from his home on account of his adherence to our cause, though a mere boy he entered our service with all the ardor of his age, and had already embellished his life with all the marks of a high-toned gentleman, a fearless and chivalrous soldier.

Polk G. Johnson, my acting aide-de-camp, had his horse shot under him, and being entirely disabled from duty on the field, requested and was permitted to aid in serving the guns of Yates' battery. One of my couriers (Hethman) was disabled for duty in a similar manner, and at his request was assigned to similar duty. Another courier (Private McCollum) was severely wounded.

To my corps of assistant surgeons—Drs. A. J. Gupton, Forty-second Tennessee; R. S. Napier, Forty-ninth Tennessee; J. M. Borders, Forty-sixth and Fifty-fifth Tennessee; S. W. Godwin, Forty-eighth Tennessee; W. H. Bunch, Fifty-third Tennessee, and Lieutenant Neal, acting assistant surgeon, First Alabama—I am much indebted for the zeal and promptness of their conduct. They coolly and deliberately discharged their high but disagreeable duties in the very midst of the engagement.

I cannot refrain from mentioning the conduct of the Rev. J. H. McNeily, chaplain of the Forty-ninth Tennessee Regiment. At all times a consistent and faithful follower of his Master, on this occasion he exhibited the qualities of the Christian soldier. Following the blood-stained path of his regiment, he was everywhere to be seen ministering to the physical and spiritual comfort of the dying and the wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. A. QUARLES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Walthall's Division.

No. 710.

Report of Maj. Samuel L. Knox, First Alabama Infantry, of operations June 27.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, June 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from the brigadier-general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the enemy's assault on the picket-line of this brigade on the 27th instant:

Immediately after dark on the evening of the 26th instant I was placed on picket with the right wing of my regiment, numbering 188 effective men. About 10 a. m. on the 27th instant the enemy, having already shelled our works very severely, threw forward a very heavy line of skirmishers, moving up at double-quick against my whole line. They advanced but a short distance against my right, which rested in an open field, before a destructive fire forced them to oblique to the right, thus massing their whole force into a very dense line of battle in front of about one company and a half, on my left center. Their extreme right obliqued to the left in a similar manner. By directing the fire of my right companies, however, to the left oblique and

the left to the right oblique, I brought my whole strength to bear upon them. At most points of that portion of the line immediately pressed the enemy only succeeded in getting within twenty or twenty-five yards of the works; at other points they came within ten feet; at one or two points they leaped into the pits, thinking they had carried them, but were forced to surrender. They attempted to form within thirty yards of the works, but found it impossible. About the time we had succeeded in checking their front line they were attempting to form a line of battle in the rear of the first and about 150 yards in our front, under cover of a slight sassafras hedge. A rapid and well-directed fire from the three right companies of my line soon resulted in confusing and dislodging this line. I am informed by officers, who from Kenesaw Mountain had a better point for observation, that the enemy formed another line still in rear of this, rather under cover of their own advance works, but of this I had no knowledge at the time, and hence did not inform the brigadier-general commanding, nor call for re-enforcements.

After the most careful reconnaissance possible I am convinced the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in front of my line was not less than 300. Other officers estimate that at least 100 were killed. We captured 18 prisoners, one of them a Captain Wakefield, I believe, of the Fifty-third Indiana. I can mention only two other commissioned officers who were singled out as such and shot dead. Within twenty-five or thirty yards of our works we collected 27 Minie muskets, with accouterments.

The regiment which relieved us arrived promptly at dark, thus allowing us only a few minutes in which to gather the arms, and in the dense sassafras undergrowth it was impossible to make the collection more thorough.

We lost 1 sergeant killed and 5 privates slightly wounded. Two of the latter did not leave the works. I regret the loss, because it may seem to have been unnecessary, inasmuch as the enemy's infantry could not fire while assaulting us; still, some of the enemy, who were checked within thirty feet of our works, fired a few shots, and it was thus our loss occurred.

It would seem unjust to mention any one for distinguished gallantry when every officer and man displayed the most perfect coolness and bravery.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

SAML. L. KNOX,
Major, Comdg. First Regiment Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. G. THOMAS COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 711.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Reynolds, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations June 27, July 14–20 and 28.

HDQRS. REYNOLDS' BRIGADE, WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
June 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 27th instant the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers, and

after a short interval of brisk skirmishing succeeded in driving in two groups of my skirmishers posted on the left center of my line. This breach, however, was soon replaced, and my original line re-established.

I lost during the day from my skirmish line 2 killed, 3 severely and 3 slightly wounded. There was no firing from my works. My loss in the trenches was 2 killed, 2 severely and 1 slightly wounded, all from the enemy's artillery, that kept up almost a continual fire upon my brigade during the entire day. Included in the enumeration of killed from my skirmish line was Maj. L. L. Noles, of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, at the time in command of the line, and a very gallant and estimable officer.

Total loss—1 officer killed; 4 men killed, 9 men wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. H. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. REYNOLDS' BRIGADE, WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
In front of Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 14th instant my brigade was placed at the bridge over Peach Tree Creek, on the Pace's Ferry and Atlanta road, as a support to the cavalry and to destroy the bridge when our forces should be withdrawn to the south side of the creek.

On the 18th, about 2 p. m., our forces crossed to south side of the creek and the bridge was destroyed. Shortly after the bridge commenced burning the skirmishing commenced across the creek and continued during the night, Captain Yates using one section of his artillery with effect. During the night I extended my pickets to those on the right, and about one mile to my left, and within 400 or 500 yards of Brigadier-General Adams' brigade pickets.

At 1 p. m. on the 19th General Gist's brigade relieved me, except eighty men, who could not be relieved from posts on Pace's Ferry road on account of the exposed position, and eighty on my extreme left. I at once moved with my brigade, so relieved, down the creek to the gap between General Adams' right and the eighty men on my own extreme left, and then relieved a part of General Adams' pickets, and my left resting in sight of Moore's Mill and some 300 yards from it. The men were deployed at from five to ten paces apart. I then proceeded to look over the gap between those just deployed and the left of my old line and on the line to the right of the gap. While there I learned that the enemy were passing to the left in front of our skirmishers, and had been doing so for some time; and anticipating an attack I proceeded at once to where my command was resting in the road, but before reaching the road I heard the shout of the enemy, who charged across the field in front of the gap and the right of the line just posted. The regiment was compelled to retire, leaving 2 of their number prisoners. I at once ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Smith to move rapidly to support the regiment that was resting with his regiment, and directed the remaining regiments (the First [Rifles] and Fourth Arkansas) to follow rapidly and deploy to fill up the gap, thinking it might only be a line of

skirmishers. The troops moved at a double-quick, but before they arrived at their designated positions I found the enemy were in force in line of battle and extending across and to the right and left of the gap, and were at the road in front of which (on each side of the gap) ran our picket-line. I at once formed a line of battle, part of it in one rank parallel with the road, with my whole force present except the Twenty-fifth Arkansas, which was still on the skirmish line, leaving a space of several hundred yards between the left of the line and the Twenty-fifth Regiment. As soon as formed the line moved forward and soon engaged the enemy, who was at points not more than seventy-five yards distant, and drove the enemy back on all parts of our line except on extreme right, occupied by skirmishers, who had exhausted their ammunition and were compelled to fall back. Hearing that the right skirmishers had fallen back to the road, I feared we were cut off from ambulances and ordnance wagons, and directed the wounded to be carried directly to our rear some distance, and prisoners to be carried to General Adams' command. A number were carried to that brigade; the exact number I have no means of knowing. As soon as ammunition was supplied, the skirmishers on the right advanced to near their old position and relieved all fears of losing the road. The brigade captured some 80 or 100 prisoners. The Ninth Arkansas captured 2 stand of colors, which were sent to division headquarters. While forming Colonel Farrell tendered the services of his regiment (the Fifteenth Mississippi), just relieved, and my inspector was ordered to conduct him and form his regiment on the left of the line. Colonel Farrell failed to join on my left as directed, and I again sent my inspector, directing him to so form, but failing to do so, and my inspector failing to return (being captured), I sent my assistant adjutant-general, and had to send him a second time, when he found Colonel Farrell fortifying with rails, &c., at a distance from my left flank and at nearly right angles with it. I had been outflanked on the left, and two companies of the Ninth Arkansas were deployed back from their left to act as vedettes and prevent the enemy from coming down on my flank without notice. After the fourth call on Colonel Farrell, he moved and formed on left of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas that had just joined from the skirmish line on my extreme left. I now ordered forward both wings and directed the center to remain stationary and aid by an enfilading fire as soon as the wings should become engaged. I feared to risk a general advance, as the enemy were in strong force in my front, and my line was very thin, but by advancing both wings hoped to recover my old picket-line and be prepared to take advantage of any disorder in the main force of the enemy by throwing his flanks in confusion on it. The right retook its line and was compelled to yield it again, as the enemy, by extending to the right, outflanked me. The right fell back a short distance and maintained its position. On the left the Twenty-fifth Arkansas and Fifteenth Mississippi in moving forward failed to connect with the left of the Ninth Arkansas, on left of the line. This failure to connect left a space of 150 or 200 yards, through which some of the enemy passed on the flank of these regiments, and after they had driven the enemy before them they were compelled to retreat. Both brought prisoners with them in withdrawing. As these regiments drove the enemy into the open ground, the center of the line poured a deadly fire on them, killing and wounding a number. The enemy

having retaken the picket-line, the fighting ceased, leaving me in possession of our entire line, though some parts of it were retired from 100 to 200 yards. The Twentieth Mississippi was deployed in front of the Fifteenth Mississippi, and, with the left of my brigade extended, a new line was formed about 100 yards in front of the road from left to right, until it struck the open field and former gap, and then it continued to and up the road to the right. I learned that General Gist had fallen back some distance from the creek, and had been relieved by General Maney's brigade, and heard the rumor that the enemy were passing through the gap to my right, there being at this time a gap of near or quite a mile. I immediately sent out scouts and ascertained that the enemy's line extended from my left across the Pace's Ferry road, and that he was intrenching along his whole line. About 11 p. m. the First Alabama relieved the Mississippi regiments and two regiments on my left, it being extended at intervals of five paces. With my brigade I extended my line by deploying from five to twenty paces interval, and established a line connecting with General Maney's left.

During the night on the line held by a portion of my brigade, and being but a very small part of the ground fought over, I gathered up and brought in 102 stand of small-arms. The moon shone brightly, and only such guns as lay on our immediate line could be gathered, as the enemy [continued] to fire on any one going in front of the lines either for guns or to care for their wounded.

From the number of killed and wounded left near our line the enemy must have lost at the hands of my brigade alone over 500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners—a number greater than my whole force engaged.

The fighting lasted from 3 p. m. until 7.30 p. m. Could the co-operation of the Fifteenth Mississippi been secured when first called on I think we would have captured a much larger number of prisoners and retaken and held all the line to the left of the gap. During the night I strengthened my line across the open ground by rails and earth-works and at other points by logs and rails.

My loss was 8 killed, 48 wounded, and 3 missing.

Among the wounded were Maj. J. P. Eagle and Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, of the Second Regiment [Rifles], being severely wounded while nobly discharging their duties.

The Fifteenth Mississippi acted gallantly when brought into action. The officers and men of the brigade acted nobly.

I am indebted to the regimental commanders for their gallantry and efficiency, the troops being moved into line at a double-quick, and yet there was no confusion, although they knew the enemy were advancing and were but a short distance from them at the time.

My inspector (W. M. Dyer) was captured during the engagement. My assistant adjutants-general (Capts. W. A. Wilburn and H. Waldrop) were both very efficient.

At 9 a. m. on the 20th I was relieved by the brigade of General Quarles, and I moved my brigade inside the fortifications, except the Ninth Arkansas, which was placed on the skirmish line in front of the works.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. H. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. REYNOLDS' BRIGADE, WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

I have the honor to report that on the 20th instant my brigade (except the Ninth Arkansas Regiment, then on the skirmish line), on the left of the division of the attacking portion of the army, moved out of our works on the left and nearly parallel with the Pace's Ferry and Atlanta road at 2.30 p. m., moving by right of companies to the front. When near our skirmish line my line of battle was formed, and I moved on and right obliquely across the Pace's Ferry and Atlanta road near the enemy's line to connect with General Cantey's brigade on my right. I soon became engaged with the enemy's pickets and drove them in and pressed on, my left capturing a portion of the enemy's works and a few prisoners. My right did not get to the works, being directed to keep dressed with the brigade on its right. Shortly after entering their works the enemy poured an enfilading fire down my left flank and compelled the brigade to fall back some 75 or 100 yards. I at once directed Major Preston, chief of artillery of division, to move a battery to a position on the left of the road and drive the enemy from my left flank. He promptly put Selden's battery (commanded by Lieutenant Lovelace) into position and opened on the enemy with telling effect. The battle now raged fiercely along my line for some time. The battery under the immediate supervision of Major Preston and Lieutenant Lovelace did noble service, and I regret to state that Major Preston was killed and Lieutenant Lovelace wounded; yet, although wounded, Lieutenant Lovelace kept his battery in position until it had fired its last round of ammunition. And now having no protection on my left, and the troops on my immediate right having fallen back, and being enfiladed from the left with artillery and small-arms, the brigade fell back about 100 yards farther, but soon retook this ground and held it during the remainder of the engagement. Finding both flanks exposed, scouts and vedettes were sent out to keep from being surprised or surrounded and cut off. The firing continued more or less fiercely along my line from the time the battle opened until after dark. The enemy seemed determined for some time to try and recover the ground I had taken from them. Shortly after dark and long after the firing ceased on other parts of the line it ceased in my front and the brigade was withdrawn and carried inside of our works.

The Ninth Arkansas Regiment being on the skirmish line did not operate with the brigade, but with other skirmishers of the division was formed and used on the right of the division and afterward joined General Quarles and returned inside of the works with his brigade.

I inflicted considerable punishment on the enemy, killing and wounding a number of them and capturing a few prisoners. My whole brigade did not exceed 540 effective, including the Ninth Regiment. My loss was 6 killed, 52 wounded, and 9 missing.

I am greatly indebted to my regimental commanders for the able manner in which they discharged their duties on the field and also to my staff, who were prompt in carrying orders.

The officers and men of the brigade behaved with gallantry, and although outflanked on the right and left, they maintained their position in advance of the whole left of our army until ordered to withdraw.

D. H. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. REYNOLDS' BRIGADE, WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
In front of Atlanta, Ga., August 2, 1864.

In obedience to orders I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the troops under my command (to wit, General Gholson's brigade, Youngblood's battalion of mechanics, and my own brigade) in the engagement near the Poor-House, on the Lick Skillet road, southwest of Atlanta, Ga., on July 28:

Major Youngblood's battalion was attached to my brigade on 26th of July, and General Gholson's brigade, under command of Col. John McGuirk, was temporarily assigned to my command at 12 m. on 28th, and but a short time before we moved out to meet the enemy. About 1 p. m. the division, moving left in front (with my command on the right, with Gholson's brigade on the left, Youngblood's battalion in center, and my own brigade on the right), moved out the Lick Skillet road about one mile and a half from our works, and at the Poor-House formed in line of battle in the road and on the right of General Cantey's brigade, General Quarles' brigade being in reserve. We moved forward over an open field some 200 yards wide, and on the opposite side of the field encountered the enemy's skirmishers and drove them into their works. Youngblood's battalion got in some confusion, and many of them left the field, though a number of them acted very well. The order to charge was given, and the command pressed forward to within thirty or forty yards of the enemy's works, where they were met with a terrific fire from the front, and were enfiladed on my right (there being no support on my right), and the command was compelled to fall back some forty or fifty yards, where some protection was afforded by rails, &c. This position was held for some three hours under a most galling and destructive fire. Having no support on my right, and the enemy's left extending some distance beyond my right, I had two companies of my right regiment deployed and extended some 300 yards to the right of my line, where they afterward connected with the skirmish line from General Holtzclaw's brigade, of Clayton's division. Colonel McGuirk, without orders from me, but from some field officer, ordered a second charge on the enemy's works, but was compelled to fall back after suffering considerable loss. General Quarles' brigade was ordered forward to support General Cantey's, and to fill up the space in my command between Gholson's brigade and my own brigade, at first occupied by Youngblood's battalion. The battle continued to rage with great fury until 5 p. m., when it abated to some extent, and shortly after we received orders to leave a skirmish line and withdraw our forces to the road. The command was withdrawn in good order and moved up to the left some half a mile, where temporary defensive works of rails were erected. After we withdrew from the battle-field our skirmishers were relieved by skirmishers from General Loring's division, when they rejoined the command. About 10 p. m. the command, along with the division, was moved inside the works.

The officers and men of General Gholson's brigade behaved with great gallantry. Its loss was very heavy, particularly in officers.

Major Youngblood's battalion being composed of men who had never been in battle before, did not behave with the coolness and courage of veterans, though some of them acted very gallantly, and among these I would mention the adjutant, Lieutenant White.

The officers and men of my own brigade proper, with few exceptions, acted well their part.

My loss was very heavy in officers. Lieut. Col. M. G. Galloway, commanding First Arkansas Riflemen, was severely wounded; Col. H. G. Bunn, commanding Fourth Arkansas Regiment, severely wounded; Lieut. Col. James T. Smith, commanding Second Arkansas Riflemen, killed, and Lieut. Col. Eli Hufstedler, commanding Twenty-fifth Arkansas Regiment, killed, and several subordinate officers were killed and wounded.

Out of about 400 taken into action the brigade lost 167 killed and wounded. The loss in General Gholson's brigade, some 450 strong, was 144 killed, wounded, and missing. Youngblood's battalion, about 150 strong, lost 9 wounded, making the total loss in my command 320.

The members of my staff were prompt in the discharge of their duties. My aide-de-camp (Lieut. James H. Hart) was severely wounded in the left arm.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. H. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 712.

Reports of Col. Edward A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding Cantey's brigade, of operations June 27 and July 20 and 28.

HEADQUARTERS CANTEY'S BRIGADE,
Kenesaw Mountain, July 1, 1864.

In obedience to circular order of the 30th of June I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of this brigade on the 27th of June, the day the enemy assaulted our lines:

The enemy attempted to charge our line of skirmishers, commanded by Capt. Sid. B. Smith, but did not succeed in approaching more than from 30 to 100 yards, and were handsomely driven back.

In this affair we had none killed and but 8 wounded. The loss of the enemy as compared with ours was heavy, at least 40 or 50.

Captain Smith, his officers and men, behaved with great gallantry, and firmly held their line. This was the only attempt to carry our line, and since this effort but little fighting has occurred except shelling the line of pickets.

Inclosed I send you list* of casualties since we have been in line of battle on this mountain.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. O'NEAL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Nominal list omitted.

HEADQUARTERS CANTEY'S BRIGADE,
In front of Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagement of the 20th instant, on Peach Tree Creek:

The brigade was formed in rear of the trenches to the right of the Pace's Ferry road, the Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Col. O. S. Holland, on the right; the Twenty-ninth Alabama Regiment, Col. John F. Conoley, on the left; the Seventeenth Alabama, Maj. T. J. Burnett, the right center; the first corps of sharpshooters, Capt. Sid. B. Smith, left center, and the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment, Maj. D. F. Bryan, the center. We moved by the right of companies, and having advanced about half a mile, the brigade was temporarily halted near the church and ordered into line, which order was promptly obeyed. The line being formed, the command forward was given, and we advanced a short distance quietly, when our pickets becoming hotly engaged, I gave the command to charge the enemy, and continue to forward and drive every obstable before them, which order was obeyed with a cheer, driving in a heavy line of skirmishers and one line of battle. The ground over which we advanced was very rough and the bushes and undergrowth dense and tangled, yet the line was well formed and advanced in good order, except on the left, where, from some misapprehension, some one gave the command "guide left," which threw the Twenty-ninth Alabama Regiment too far to the left, and left too much ground for the sharpshooters and Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment to cover, attenuating their line almost to a skirmish line. We continued to push forward, driving the enemy before us, and advanced to within a short distance of some works the enemy had thrown up, having passed a line to our right some hundred yards. This line was crescent-formed, which fact was not discovered till we emerged from the dense wood into an open field. The Thirty-seventh Mississippi and the three right companies of the Seventeenth Alabama Regiment had swung around by a right wheel to face this line in the field, and had commenced a heavy and telling fire on it, when it was discovered we were not supported by the troops on our right, who had failed from some cause to come up, and that we were being flanked and enfiladed by a battery. In danger of being flanked and captured the brigade fell back, not in very good order, but was soon rallied and formed, when a second charge was made, aided by the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel [Jones] commanding) and the second corps of sharpshooters, Capt. W. H. Lindsey, Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment; but being unsupported were compelled again to fall back and take another position, where we remained till ordered back to the position in the trenches which we had left in the morning. We drove the enemy nearly a mile, captured some of his works, and had punished him severely, and were executing the order of the major-general to kill or capture everything in our front, when from the cause above stated we were compelled to fall back.

In justice to the brigade which I for the first time had the honor to command in battle, and to the other troops of this division, I must say, that if the whole of our line had pressed forward with the same energy and determination which the troops of this division did, we would have carried the day and driven the enemy in confusion across the creek.

I regret to state that Lieut. Samuel H. Moore, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Thomas S. O'Brien, assistant-inspector-general, were captured. They were experienced, energetic, efficient, and gallant officers, and their capture is a serious loss to this brigade.

We captured a number of prisoners (293), including several officers, a list of whom has already been sent in. Inclosed I send you a list* of casualties, which shows our loss to be 279 killed, wounded, and missing.

I cannot close this report without remarking that each regimental commander bore himself gallantly, and regret to state Major Turner, Twenty-ninth Alabama, a cool and collected officer under fire, was severely wounded, and several line officers were killed while bravely leading their men.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. O'NEAL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CANTEY'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of this brigade in the engagement of the 28th of July at the Poor-House, on the Lick Skillet road:

The brigade was moved from a position in reserve in rear of the trenches on the morning of the 28th, and after a somewhat fatiguing march, the weather being excessively hot, arrived at the scene of conflict about 1 o'clock, where it was halted and formed on the left of the road in rear of a line of battle, then engaged, preparatory to a forward movement. The Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Maj. S. H. Terral commanding, on the right; the battalion of sharpshooters, under command of Capt. A. L. O'Brien, on the left; the Twenty-sixth Alabama, Maj. D. F. Bryan, in the center, and the Seventeenth Alabama, Maj. T. J. Burnett, and the Twenty-ninth Alabama, under Capt. J. A. Foster, the right and left center. About 2 p. m. the command to advance was given and the brigade moved forward in perfect order through an open field, exposed at every step to the fire of the enemy, who were posted on the crest of a hill, sheltered by a skirt of dense woods. The advance was continued some 300 yards, and until we had passed down and across the declivity intervening between the open field and the position occupied by the enemy, when the fire became so hot and galling the men sought shelter behind a fence, from which they opened on him a heavy fire along the whole line. Besides the protection which the hill and woods afforded him the enemy had some slight and hastily constructed field-works. For more than two hours the sanguinary conflict raged with great fury and slaughter, and finding it impossible to dislodge him from his position, I sent to the major-general commanding for assistance. General Quarles was ordered up. He obeyed the order with alacrity. His troops came up in splendid style, and at once opened on the enemy a heavy fire; but even

*Not found.

with this additional force it was found impossible to break his line, although at one time some parts of our line gained a footing in forty or fifty yards of the enemy. The regimental commanders having informed me that their ammunition was exhausted, the brigade was ordered back to the point from which it had advanced, and ammunition distributed to the men shortly afterward. General Quarles was compelled to fall back, and the command of the corps having devolved on the major-general, in consequence of the wounding of General Stewart, General Quarles took command of the division, and I was ordered by him to move to the left some 300 or 400 yards, where line of battle was formed, and where we remained till night, when we fell back to the trenches and bivouacked for the night.

During the engagement the Thirty-seventh Mississippi and the right wing of the Seventeenth Alabama became somewhat detached from the brigade in consequence of the woods on our right, and also in part owing to the wounding of Major Burnett, who fell early in the action severely wounded, and who was the only field officer present with his regiment.

During the whole of this sanguinary conflict the officers (field and line) and the men, with some exceptions, behaved with the coolness and intrepidity of veterans, and held their ground with a steady and stubborn courage worthy of the highest admiration, and I trust it will not be deemed invidious to say what truth demands should be stated, that if the troops on the right of our division had moved forward and kept pace with our line of battle, the enemy would have been driven from his position, if not routed.

Inclosed I send you list* of casualties, which is large for the number engaged.

Among the slain we have to mourn the loss of some valuable officers. Captain Ragland, Seventeenth Alabama, and Captain Hanna, Twenty-ninth Alabama Regiment, two gallant and meritorious officers, are among the killed. I cannot close this report without acknowledging my obligations to Capt. S. B. Smith, of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment, and Capt. J. F. Tate, Seventeenth Alabama Regiment, and Sergeant-Major Banks, who were acting on my staff in the absence of the regular staff. Each behaved with gallantry, and faithfully performed his duties.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. O'NEAL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. R. BARKSDALE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 713.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, of operations May 6–31 *and July* 17–*October* 9.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 1, 1864.

I have the honor, in obedience to your order of this date, to submit the following memoranda of fights in which the cavalry under my command has been engaged since May 6:

My command, consisting of Grigsby's, Allen's, and Humes' brigades, and one regiment and one battalion under Colonel Hannon,

*Not found.

was picketing the front and flank of our army, extending from Ship's Gap, on our left, to the Connesauga River, on our right.

For several days previous to the 6th instant strong demonstrations were made by the enemy driving in our pickets with a force varying from a brigade to a division of infantry, with cavalry and artillery. Howard's corps had marched from Cleveland and taken position in line of battle three miles from my headquarters at Tunnel Hill. A portion of Palmer's corps had moved through Ringgold Gap and formed upon Howard's right. Schofield's (Twenty-third) corps was moving from East Tennessee by way of Cleveland and Varnell's Station to join General Howard. The enemy being in line but six miles from the proposed line of battle of our infantry, I devoted myself to obstructing the roads and passes to prevent a rapid advance upon our line.

May 6, the enemy advanced in force near Tunnel Hill; resisted by our skirmish line, supported by two regiments. May 7, at daylight, the enemy commenced a determined advance in line of battle not less than one mile in length, with a heavy skirmish line in front; stubbornly resisted by dismounted cavalry fighting behind our obstructions and breast-works thrown across the roads at various points north of Tunnel Hill. On reaching said place my artillery was brought to bear upon their line, driving them back from several positions. At about 11 o'clock we were forced to abandon the town, and by 3 o'clock were driven back to our fortifications, where our infantry line of battle was formed. At dark I sent a regiment of Grigsby's brigade to re-enforce the picket at Dug Gap. May 8, the remainder of Grigsby's brigade was sent to Dug Gap, and with the rest of my command I moved to the Cleveland road, where I was joined by General Kelly, who had marched from Resaca the previous day. McCook's cavalry division advanced from Varnell's Station, but after slight skirmishing retired before the command could be brought into position. We captured several prisoners. Grigsby's brigade was attacked about 4 p. m. at Dug Gap by Geary's division, of Hooker's corps. The enemy made several assaults upon the brigade, which repulsed them with great slaughter, killing and wounding nearly as many of the enemy as the effective total of Grigsby's brigade. The relative numbers engaged were about ten to one. May 9, McCook's division again advanced, supported by infantry. Dibrell's brigade and part of Allen's brigade were dismounted to check the enemy. They attempted to turn our right, which movement was checked by my escort. At this moment the dismounted men of Allen's and Dibrell's brigades charged the enemy on foot, and the Eighth Confederate and Eighth Texas Regiments charged mounted, completely routing the enemy and capturing 1 colonel (La Grange, commanding brigade) and 100 prisoners. We also captured 1 regimental stand of colors and a large number of small-arms. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. The enemy's force was 5,000 cavalry, supported by infantry. Our force engaged was less than 900. May 10 and 11, skirmishing along our line. Allen's brigade sent to Resaca. May 12, attacked Stoneman's corps near Varnell's Station and drove it to Rocky Face Ridge, killing, wounding, and capturing fully 150 of the enemy. The consternation of the enemy was so great that they fired a large number of wagons in order to prevent their capture. It was afterward ascertained from scouts and citizens that they burned 400 wagons and a considerable amount of commissary stores; also

developed the fact that all but two divisions of the enemy had turned our left flank, moving toward Resaca. This made it necessary for our army to take position on the Oostenaula. May 13, before daylight my command had relieved all the infantry skirmishers in our breast-works. At daylight the enemy advanced in force, and after several severe engagements we gradually fell back toward Tilton, arriving there at 3 p. m. Here I was re-enforced by Brown's brigade of infantry A considerable force of the enemy held my front while a division of the enemy's infantry turned my left flank, and this necessitated my forming the command in a right angle. The enemy attacked both positions with infantry and cavalry, but were repulsed and held in check until 9 p. m. The resistance the enemy experienced can be appreciated when we consider the fact that during fifteen hours they pressed forward but ten miles.

BATTLE OF RESACA.

May 14, early in the morning, pursuant to the commanding general's instructions, I moved out with Kelly's division to develop the enemy. After a severe fight the command was driven back near our works. We here formed, engaging the enemy warmly until 3 p. m. We then crossed the Connesauga and returned before night to cover our right flank. May 15, we were ordered to Calhoun, which point we reached about 3 p. m. There was considerable skirmishing along our lines. In obedience to orders from the general commanding I moved with Humes' division and Allen's brigade to a point near Resaca on the south side of the Oostenaula. Stoneman's command attacked General Hardee's hospitals. We charged Stoneman, defeating him, retaking the hospitals, and pursued the enemy two miles, capturing 40 prisoners and 2 stand of colors. May 16, at about 4 a. m., the enemy having learned that our army had retreated from Resaca, shelled the woods in which Allen's brigade was encamping without any injury. At early dawn my skirmishers near the river engaged the enemy's skirmishers, who were crossing the river. I found on the Calhoun road a full battery of five rifled guns with caissons which had been left by our army. I immediately ordered sixty men to be dismounted from Allen's brigade and sent for these guns. They moved to the skirmish line, brought them out, and carried them safely to the rear. Allen's brigade continued skirmishing with enemy's line, which had been very much strengthened from the opposite side of the river, and was supported by their artillery from the opposite heights until about 12 m., when I ordered it to retire to my main line, which had been formed one mile to the rear of that position.

May 17, with Kelly's and Harrison's divisions and Williams' brigade, I resisted the enemy, who were advancing on the Calhoun road. They advanced with cavalry, infantry, and artillery upon us, when we opened upon him with small-arms from behind our temporary rail breast-works and from two pieces of artillery, causing him to deploy his lines. Hearing that the enemy's cavalry was moving on the Tan-yard Ford road to gain my rear, I sent Williams' brigade on that road to re-enforce that portion of General Martin's division on that road. By forming lines and fighting the enemy at every favorable position we had forced the enemy to advance in line all day. At about 3 o'clock I was obliged to retire to the position occu-

pied by our infantry two miles south of Adairsville. The enemy moved around my left flank on the west side of the creek, which runs near and west of the Adairsville and Calhoun road. General Kelly's division was sent to oppose this force and to prevent the enemy gaining our rear. Cheatham's division of infantry being formed in front of Adairsville, I formed Martin's division and Williams' brigade, dismounted, between Cheatham's division and General Kelly's command, and on a line with the infantry, with skirmishers deployed in front. Considerable skirmishing was kept up until after dark, when I withdrew the main portion of my command to near the town to feed and rest the horses. May 18, formed my line about one mile in rear of the town. The enemy advanced slowly, skirmishing. I held them in check until they deployed their line, when the purpose being accomplished I retired to another position. Allen's brigade, of Kelly's division, had been sent to assist General Jackson's command, on the left of our army. My forces were then disposed as follows: General Iverson's brigade, of Martin's division, and Humes' division, on the Cassville and Adairsville road; Dibrell's brigade, of Kelly's division, on the Copper Mine road; the Fifty-third Alabama Regiment and Twenty-fourth Alabama Battalion on the —— —— road, and General Williams' brigade on the Tennessee road. The enemy's skirmishers advanced upon those of General Martin at about 3 p. m., but were driven back. At about 7.30 p. m. my entire line was withdrawn to go into camp, feed, and rest, leaving a line of skirmishers in front in a commanding position.

May 19, at daylight, my line was formed about a mile in front of the infantry line. The enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers from a woods toward the field in our front. We opened two pieces of artillery upon them and drove them back. Dispatches had been sent by me between 2 and 3 o'clock to General Allen, supposed to be on the Kingston road, by three different couriers, all of whom returned, stating that they had run into the enemy's pickets on that road about one mile from Cassville. I immediately informed Major-General Hindman, whose line was near me, taking one of the couriers to him with me. I sent a staff officer to Major-General Martin, on the Adairsville road, with instructions for him to fall back at once, and sent a staff officer, who knew the country, with instructions to General Kelly for him to retire by a by-road with his command to the town. These orders were promptly delivered and executed. As the rear of General Kelly's command was near the town the enemy's cavalry charged his line of skirmishers, but were stampeded by the fire from a second line of his command, and were charged in return by his escort. I retired my command at about night-fall to the rear of the infantry lines and took position to guard the right flank of the army. General Allen's brigade had been ordered from the Kingston road by the orders of some one unknown to me and without my knowledge.

May 20, Allen's brigade, of Kelly's division, was sent to assist General Jackson, and with the remainder of my command I guarded all the roads to the right of the railroad leading to Cartersville. The enemy made no demonstration except upon the left of my line, and were easily held in check. The rear of my column retired across the Etowah River at about 5 p. m. The bridge was then burned. May 21 and 22, rested in camp near the Alabama road. May 23, pursuant to orders from the general commanding, I crossed

the Etowah River. At night I moved with 100 men to near Cartersville to ascertain the strength, location, and movements of the enemy. May 24, my command rested all day on the north bank of the river. At midnight, pursuant to instructions from commanding general, I started on a reconnaissance with a portion of my command to strike the enemy's rear near Cassville and ascertain the dispositions of the enemy. I sent the First Georgia Regiment, under command of Colonel Davitte, accompanied by Major Messick, to attack the enemy at Cass Station, in order to attract their attention. I moved on to Cassville with my command and discovered a wagon train near Cass Station. Just at this moment the following dispatch was handed me:

SMITH'S HOUSE, *May* 24, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: We are forced to retire. We drove in the enemy's advance two miles and a half, capturing 2 horses and 1 prisoner, causing the enemy to beat the long roll. It is Kentucky cavalry which we are fighting. They have been driven back on a heavy reserve. The prisoner states that there are 3,000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry in Cass Station. We will return on your rear, coming up the Tennessee road. We are still skirmishing, and will continue to do so as long as they pursue. The cavalry is commanded by Stoneman.

O. M. MESSICK,
Major Eleventh Texas.

P. S.—There is a large supply train at Cass Station. A citizen reports a large force of infantry and cavalry as having moved down on yesterday to Cartersville.

Not knowing the force guarding the train, and as the statements of citizens rather corroborated the information of Major Messick, I felt that it would not do to risk my entire command. I attacked with Kelly's division, using one regiment to guard its right flank on the Kingston road. General Humes' division was formed in line of battle in rear of the town to be prepared to re-enforce General Kelly if needed or to cover his retreat if compelled to retire. The attack by charging was a complete success, driving the enemy from his wagons and capturing about 80 wagons, which were safely brought out, and burning the remainder of their train. While bringing the wagons from Cass Station to Cassville the enemy pressed heavily upon Allen's brigade, which was now very weak on account of the heavy details required to bring out led mules, horses, and prisoners. I placed the Eighth Texas and Second Tennessee Regiments in position to re-enforce him while we were burning a number of wagons which could not be brought off. The enemy in their fright burned a considerable train below Cass Station, and also similarly destroyed a quantity of commissary stores recently brought to that point for transportation. Observing the rapid advance of a large force of the enemy's cavalry, I ordered the Eighth Texas and Second Tennessee to meet them at a fast trot when they (the enemy) reached a certain designated point, and as soon as the enemy wavered to charge. This order was magnificently obeyed; the enemy came up in fine style and charged with great ferocity. They were met, however, as directed and driven back in utter confusion. We continued our charge, killing and wounding large numbers of the enemy, and capturing over 100 prisoners. I had previously detached a regiment to cut the railroad, and having, from prisoners, citizens, and personal observation, learned all regarding the enemy, I withdrew quietly toward the river, crossing with my prisoners, wagons, mules, horses, &c.

The results of this expedition, in addition to attaining the object for which we were sent, were the bringing out of the enemy's lines about 70 wagons and teams, 182 prisoners, 300 horses and saddles, and mules, a large amount of stores, the destruction of the remainder of a large wagon train and stores at Cass Station.

May 26, we moved from Acworth to join the main army, and took our position on its right on the Acworth and Dallas road.

May 27, General Cleburne's division of infantry having been formed upon the right of our infantry line, I placed portions of Hannon's and Allen's small cavalry brigades, of Kelly's division, upon General Cleburne's right flank. They were dismounted, and intrenchments thrown up extending on the prolongation of General Cleburne's line for a distance of about 800 yards. The enemy having during the morning and preceding day made several attacks upon the pickets on the Burnt Hickory road, I had placed General Martin's command in position to oppose the enemy, who were menacing that point, leaving a space of about two miles between General Martin's left and General Kelly's right, which was filled by a line of skirmishers from General Humes' command, which command was held in reserve to move to any point which might be attacked About 3 o'clock this line of skirmishers was driven in by a force of the enemy's cavalry advancing up Pumpkin Vine Creek by Widow Pickett's house. I immediately galloped to this point and found a squadron moving, by General Humes' direction, to re-enforce the picket. On arriving at the creek I soon observed that a considerable force of infantry was before us, and I directed General Humes to bring one brigade (dismounted) to that point, and to prolong his other brigade upon its right to fill the gap between said position and General Martin's left. These dispositions were made under a warm fire from the enemy. At this moment I received information that General Martin's line was being attacked, and at the same time that Granbury's brigade of infantry was moving up to relieve General Kelly, whom I ordered to move to the right and close upon General Humes. While making the movement, and before it was completed, the enemy moved a column up a ravine between Kelly's right and Humes' left. I ordered a regiment from Humes to oppose them, which was promptly placed in position, but finding it was warmly pressed, General Humes re-enforced it with another regiment from his command. While this movement was going on Hazen's Federal infantry brigade charged our line, but was repulsed by a counter-charge of Humes' and Kelly's commands.

My command captured 32 prisoners, including 1 commissioned officer, whom they turned over to Lowrey's infantry brigade, which was just forming to their right to relieve General Humes' command. On the arrival of General Lowrey's brigade General Humes moved to the right in front of the temporary breast-works thrown up during the engagement. Quarles' brigade also reported to me during the fight, but too late to join in the action.

I will here state I had but 822 men engaged, extending over ground to such length as to enable me to form little more than a line of skirmishers. The enemy we fought proved to be Wood's division, of Howard's corps, General Howard having moved to that position to turn our right flank. We successfully thwarted this movement, holding this large force of the enemy in check until we were relieved by a division of our infantry, to whom we gave up our temporary breast-works, and then moved to the right to guard their

right flank. But one infantry brigade (Granbury's) got into position before the defeat of the enemy. The difficulty of maneuvering so thin a line in a thick woods under a heavy fire will be appreciated.

May 28, 29, 30, and 31, there was skirmishing along our entire line.

Besides the capture and destruction of property at Cass Station and Tunnel Hill, we captured during this time over 500 prisoners and 5 stand of colors. The prisoners were turned over to the proper authorities. We also captured no less than 500 animals, and successfully engaged superior forces of both the enemy's infantry and cavalry, inflicting upon them heavy losses.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Maj. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Report of casualties in Wheeler's cavalry corps from May 6 to 31, 1864.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Missing.
Staff	.....	1	.....	.....
Escort	.....	5	2	.....
Martin's division	14	68	25	43
Kelly's division	39	154	16	23
Humes' division	13	88	1	10
Williams' brigade	7	24	9	5
Robertson's artillery	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	73	341	53	81

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS,
May 25, 1864.

General WHEELER:

General Johnston congratulates you on your success in the enemy's rear. He wishes the captured wagons sent to the chief quartermaster.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS,
June 18, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE CAVALRY CORPS:

I. For two months you have been constantly under the fire of and engaging a powerful foe. In every movement of our army you have been between it and the enemy, hurling back his exulting advance and holding him in check until our entire army had quietly prepared to receive and repulse his gigantic assaults. Every attempt to turn our flanks or strike our communications has been baffled by your promptness, activity, and valor. You have labored both night and day without a murmur; you have built fortifications and held long lines of works when attacked by the enemy's infantry, even ten times your numbers.

II. First. It is impossible in one order to enumerate all your brilliant achievements; a few may be mentioned.

Second. At New Hope, May 27, a portion of Humes' and Kelly's commands repulsed with immense slaughter a most desperate attempt on the part of the enemy, twenty times their strength, to gain our rear, and held him at bay until re-enforced by our infantry line. This service was most signal, and was alone due to your valor.

Third. The gallant repulse of an entire division of the enemy on Taylor's Ridge by a portion of Grigsby's Kentucky brigade, numbering less than 400 men, reflects the highest credit upon every member of his command.

III. Two months ago the enemy brought a defiant and overwhelming cavalry force against you; you have met, defeated, and routed his superior numbers in many engagements.

IV. First. At Varnell's Station less that 1,000 men from Allen's and Dibrell's brigades, of Kelly's division, and the Texas Rangers, of Harrison's brigade, Humes' division, met and repulsed the attack of a force of cavalry 5,000 strong. At this juncture the gallant Texas Rangers (Colonel Cook) and Eighth Confederate Regiment (Colonel Prather) charged most heroically into the enemy's ranks, killing and wounding large numbers and capturing over 100 prisoners, including a brigade commander and several other officers. One stand of colors was captured and the enemy completely routed and defeated. Here, covered with glory, the gallant McElderry fell.

Second. At Rocky Face, May 12, Dibrell's and Allen's brigades, of Kelly's division, a portion of Humes' division and Hannon's brigade, attacked Major-General Stoneman's cavalry corps, capturing a number of prisoners, and so defeating and stampeding the enemy as to cause him to destroy, as we afterward learned, all his stores near Tunnel Hill and burn a large train of wagons to prevent their falling into our hands.

Third. At Cass Station, having been ordered to make a reconnaissance in the enemy's rear, a portion of Allen's brigade, of Kelly's division, under command of Colonel Goode, and General Wheeler's escort being in advance, they charged and defeated the enemy, capturing a large and valuable wagon train and a number of prisoners. Eighty loaded wagons were brought off and the remainder burned. The enemy in their flight also burned a number of wagons and all of their stores near Cass Station. In returning with the train a large fresh force of the enemy's cavalry attempted, by an overwhelming charge, to recapture the train. The gallant Texas Rangers and Second Tennessee Regiment, supported by the Third Arkansas, were promptly placed into position, met and repulsed the enemy's charge; then in turn charged the enemy, driving him upon his infantry support, and capturing nearly 100 prisoners. This affair was one of marked brilliancy.

Fourth. The Third Alabama Regiment, Colonel Mauldin, having been detached, dashed into Calhoun, defeated the enemy and captured and destroyed a large heavily-laden train of cars. A detachment also destroyed another large train a short distance north of the town.

V. Besides the wagon train, and stores, and animals captured at Cass Station, you have captured over 800 prisoners, 4 stand of colors, 900 horses, and on several occasions small detachments have torn up the railroad in the enemy's rear.

VI. Your great commander, General Johnston, fully appreciates the valuable services you have rendered, and relies with confidence upon you to maintain the high reputation your noble conduct has won, and to accomplish whatever task he may call upon you to undertake.

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Spring Place, August 16, 1864.

GENERAL: Colonel Thompson destroyed railroad near Big Shanty for one mile on Friday night. Colonel Hannon, commanding brigade, destroyed the railroad near Calhoun on Saturday night, capturing 1,020 beef-cattle and a few wagons. Allen's brigade and Humes' and Kelly's divisions destroyed the railroad for several miles between Resaca and Tunnel Hill, and Kelly's and parts of Humes' commands captured Dalton Sunday evening with a considerable amount of stores, three trains of cars, and 200 fine mules. The train and part of the stores were destroyed and the remainder appropriated.

Prisoners report re-enforcements at Chattanooga, said to be part of A. J. Smith's troops. On Monday morning we were attacked by General Steedman with about 4,000 infantry, and obliged to leave Dalton. Our entire loss up to this time about 30, most of them still with the command.

The most violent rains have embarrassed me very much, and made some of the roads very bad. The large force sent from Chattanooga prevented our working at the tunnel. I have several parties still working at the railroad.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General F. A. SHOUP,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of my command from the date General Hood assumed command of the Army of Tennessee to the present time:

My command consisted of two divisions of cavalry, under Generals Kelly and Iverson, and one small brigade, under General Williams, in all. General Kelly with his entire command had been detached to guard the Augusta railroad, and General Williams had also been detached and was reporting direct to Major-General Cheatham. With the remainder of my command, numbering about 1,600 men, re-enforced by Ferguson's brigade, I was engaged during the 17th and 18th of July opposing the advance of General Thomas, and during the 19th and 20th of July in opposing the advance of General McPherson's entire army, consisting of three army corps. During this time we fought behind successive lines of breast-works, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy, and repulsing several assaults of his skirmish lines, which were almost dense enough to make them

lines of battle, and were always supported by strong lines of battle. On the 19th and 20th I was so heavily pressed as to be obliged to call for re-enforcements, but none could be sent me. About 4 o'clock the enemy charged my line with a heavy line of battle. General Ferguson, who was on the right, gave way, but on reaching his position I re-established his line on ground equally as favorable, and maintained the line thus established until night.

About daylight the following morning General Cleburne with his division of infantry came, pursuant to General Hood's orders, to relieve me, while I was ordered to extend my line to the right. General Cleburne placed his troops so closely together that only a little more than half my line was occupied by General Cleburne's troops. While changing position, and before my troops had faced toward the enemy, a general attack was made on my own and General Cleburne's front. General Ferguson, who was on the right, reported a force turning his right flank, when, at the same moment, a general assault of several lines of battle was made by the enemy. Ferguson gave way in some confusion, which exposed the right of Allen's brigade, which, with the Georgia brigade, nevertheless, fought brilliantly, repulsing a desperate assault and killing the enemy in hand-to-hand conflicts. On the enemy's second assault both the Georgia and Alabama brigades, with the right brigade of Cleburne's division, were forced from their works by an overwhelming force. After falling back a short distance the Georgia and part of the Alabama brigades, rallied, charged the enemy, and retook the works, with 2 officers and 20 privates, beside a number of the enemy's dead and wounded, some of whom were killed in our rifle-pits. This was a most brilliant feat, and the Georgia brigade deserves great credit for its conduct upon that day.

Our loss in killed and wounded was not severe, and we did not lose any prisoners. The loss of the enemy was severe. I then established my line and maintained my position until relieved late in the day by Cheatham's division.

On the night of the 21st, pursuant to orders from General Hood, I moved around to the enemy's rear to attack him in conjunction with Lieutenant-General Hardee, who also moved upon their flank for the same purpose. My orders from General Hardee were to attack Decatur at 1 p. m., which was the enemy's extreme left, and, owing to the curvature of his line, was far in his rear. General Hardee supposed the place to be occupied only by cavalry, but on reconnoitering the position in person about 12 o'clock I found that a division of infantry, strongly intrenched, occupied the town. Having communicated this fact to General Hardee, I dismounted my command and moved upon the enemy at the appointed hour. Just as I was moving my line the enemy commenced to throw out two regiments of infantry to meet my approach. These were overthrown, a number of prisoners captured, and the remainder driven in confusion into the enemy's works, from which we received a most galling fire from both infantry and artillery. Seeing the strength of the position in front, I threw a force upon his right flank and rear and formed my main line so as to bear obliquely upon the enemy's right, with the right of my line covering and engaging the enemy's front. From these positions simultaneous charges were made upon the enemy, the troops bearing upon the enemy's right being somewhat the most advanced. At first the galling fire made the most exposed portion of my line waver, but, quickly rallying, the onset

was renewed, and with a triumphant shout the entire line of works was carried. Some 225 prisoners, a large number of small-arms, 1 12-pounder gun, 1 forge, 1 battery wagon, 1 caisson, and 6 wagons and teams, together with the captain of the battery and most of his men, were captured and brought off. We also captured his camp equipage, stores, and hospitals. Just as I was pursuing the enemy beyond the town three of General Hardee's staff officers came to me in rapid succession, directing that I should re-enforce General Hardee as quickly as possible. The pursuit was stopped and all my available troops moved at a gallop to General Hardee's position. The forces under my command fought warmly until the pressure upon him had ceased, and night coming on we bivouacked for the night. Just before the troops were formed for the attack I reported to General Hardee that a large raiding force of the enemy had moved toward Covington, but he directed that it should not be followed, as he thought the attack about to be made would cause the raiders to return.

The following day at 12 m. I was relieved from my position with a portion of my troops and ordered to pursue the enemy. My troops were in motion in ten minutes after I received the order, and by midnight I had traveled forty miles, only to find that the enemy's cavalry had returned to his main army before I had received orders to pursue. On returning I took my place on the right of the army, skirmishing with the enemy until the 27th. At daylight on that morning, pursuant to orders, I relieved General Hardee's entire line with my cavalry. While doing so I discovered that the enemy had abandoned their strong position in my front and fallen back to his position north of the railroad. At the same time I discovered that a large raiding party of the enemy, under Major-General Stoneman, had moved toward our line of communications. This was reported to the general commanding, and after being relieved I was ordered to pursue, but not to continue the pursuit in person unless it was absolutely necessary to take the greater portion of my command.

By daylight the following morning I had got ahead of the enemy and driven the advance of Garrard's division, which was marching for Jonesborough, across Flat Creek. He, finding himself so strongly opposed, retreated rapidly toward the left of the enemy's main army. We pursued a few miles, capturing a few horses and arms, and caused him to abandon three wagons.

About this time I discovered that General Stoneman, with 2,200 men, had moved early that morning on toward Covington with the intention, according to statements of prisoners, of continuing his march toward Macon. I felt unauthorized with my orders to pursue Stoneman's force of 2,200 men in person, particularly as I had received a dispatch from General Shoup, chief of staff, that the left of the army was also threatened by a raid. I, therefore, ordered General Iverson, with his own, General Allen's, and Colonel Breckinridge's brigades, to follow Stoneman rapidly and attack him wherever found. While this order was being executed I received additional dispatches from General Shoup stating that a large cavalry force, estimated at over 3,000, had crossed the Chattahoochee near Campbellton, and was making its way toward the Macon railroad. General Shoup further stated that he feared Brigadier-General Jackson could not check its movements, and that General Hood desired me to move immediately to oppose this force with such troops as could be spared. I immediately ordered Ashby's brigade, under

General Humes, which was then on the march to join me, to move rapidly to Jonesborough. I ordered General Kelly to remain and hold Garrard's division in check with Dibrell's brigade, and to send Anderson's brigade after me on the Jonesborough road. By riding rapidly I arrived at 4 o'clock at Jonesborough with Ashby's brigade, 500 strong, which I had overtaken on the march. I here learned that the enemy had struck the railroad some six miles south of that point. I arrived at that point about dark and found the enemy had moved off on the Fayetteville road. A courier with a dispatch, and a staff officer whom I had sent to communicate with General Jackson, met me with a message from General Jackson to the effect that if I would press the enemy's rear he would gain their front and thus secure his capture. I immediately replied to General Jackson, agreeing to the proposition.

My scouts now reported that the enemy had taken the road crossing Flint River at ——— bridge. Feeling confident the enemy would destroy the bridge, I sent a staff officer to ascertain, and also sent scouts to ascertain if any of the enemy went toward Griffin. Finding that the bridge had been destroyed and that all of the enemy had moved toward Fayetteville, I changed my course and followed them rapidly. Upon the road I received the following dispatch from General Jackson:

TWO MILES AND A HALF FROM FAYETTEVILLE,
July 29, 1864—10 p. m.

GENERAL: The latest reports represent the enemy moving toward Fayetteville. I am quite certain they are moving back to cross the Chattahoochee. I have Harrison's brigade in their front at Fayetteville, and am moving now with Ross' brigade to that place. Should enemy attempt to pass around the place I will gain their front or flank about Newnan. If you can follow and push them in rear it would be well.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Upon arriving at Fayetteville about midnight I learned that the enemy had passed through that place without meeting any opposition whatever, and was then not more than an hour in advance of me. I pressed on rapidly and overtook his rear at Line Creek. The enemy had destroyed the bridge and were holding the opposite side with troops in strong barricades. With great difficulty the enemy was dislodged and driven from the bank. After an hour's hard labor a bridge was constructed and my command passed over. I had with me at this time but 400 men, having traveled so rapidly that a number of my horses had been absolutely unable to keep up with the column, and General Anderson, whom I had ordered to follow me, had not, on account of the rapidity of my march, been heard from. After crossing the bridge I pressed on rapidly, in the extreme darkness encountering barricades every few hundred yards, the first intimation of the enemy being a volley from their small-arms. At daylight I received the following dispatch from General Jackson:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Three miles and a half from Fayetteville, July 30, 1864—3 a. m.

GENERAL: Since arrival of your courier I received notice from Colonel Harrison that he is opposite the enemy at Shakerag, three miles from here. The enemy has gone into camp there. I move at once with Ross' brigade. I forward Colonel James' [D. W. Jones'] report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Finding him so far in my rear I pushed on and in a few moments struck enemy's line of battle. I immediately attacked and drove him from his position, routing the entire line and capturing 200 prisoners with their horses, equipments, and arms. In this engagement and the running fight which ensued more than 40 of the enemy were left dead on the field. My entire force, including my reserves, which were not engaged, did not exceed 500 men. I pushed on, continually engaging the enemy's rear guard, until about 9 a. m., when they succeeded by a rapid movement in gaining some two miles upon my advance. Upon reaching a point two miles from Newnan I again overtook him, and captured 20 prisoners in the engagement which ensued. My command had up to this time traveled about seventy miles without having halted.

About this time Colonel Cook, with a portion of his regiment, and General Ross, with two small regiments, each about 100 strong, reported to me, increasing my force to about 700 men. I here found that on the head of McCook's column approaching town he had observed Confederate troops in the town, and without engaging them turned off, leaving the town to the right. Feeling certain he would attempt to come into the La Grange road below the town, I ordered Colonel Ashby to move through Newnan and down the La Grange road to gain his front if possible. I then sent scouts and pickets out upon all roads by which the enemy could approach the town, and moved with the remainder of my command, now less than 300 men, down between the railroad and the main La Grange road in the hope that I might strike the enemy's flank. After marching about three miles I discovered the enemy in a dense wood forming a line, the right flank of which was scarcely fifty yards in my front. Almost at the same moment I received a dispatch from Colonel Ashby informing me that he had struck the head of the enemy's column just as it was entering the main La Grange road, three miles and a half below Newnan, and that the enemy was forming a line of battle dismounted. Feeling that I was upon the flanks of the force to which he referred, I determined to attack immediately, notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers, the enemy having fully ten times my force. I immediately sent orders to Colonel Ashby to engage the enemy in front, while with the remainder of my troops I attacked with great vigor. I met with a strong resistance at first, but in a few moments the enemy gave way, when with a shout and a gallant charge, the entire line was thrown into confusicn and commenced a disorderly retreat. We pursued rapidly, captured a great number of prisoners, and divided the enemy's forces.

While pursuing the enemy, I heard firing in my rear, when I was surprised to learn that General Ross had left his horses where he had first dismounted. Feeling convinced that they were being attacked, I immediately recalled the line, returned, and drove off the enemy, capturing a number of prisoners and horses, and recovering all of General Ross' horses. Immediately after this success, and before I had re-established my lines, the enemy made a most determined charge, driving back a portion of my line and throwing the whole of it into temporary confusion. In a moment my troops were rallied and the enemy repulsed. The fight had now lasted two hours. We had driven the enemy from every position and captured 400 prisoners, including 3 brigade commanders, one of whom lay wounded upon the field. At this moment General Anderson came up with

his brigade, 400 strong, which was thrown into position. While doing so, General Anderson was wounded, and the brigade left under command of Colonel Bird.

Upon advancing my line, I ascertained that the enemy had fallen back and taken a strong position in the edge of a wood, with a large field in front, and a deep ravine, only passable at certain points, intervening between my troops and the enemy's position. The enemy had thrown up strong barricades and was using his artillery freely. General Roddey, who had been in the town, and had not been engaged, came up with about 600 men, and was placed in position on my left. He advised strongly against attacking the position. I immediately moved my troops to the right and pressed down upon the enemy's left flank. Upon discovering this movement, the enemy commenced retreating. I pressed rapidly down the road upon their flank, cutting off nearly two entire regiments, which surrendered in a body with all their artillery, wagons, and ambulances. The entire column was thrown into disorder, and a number of prisoners, arms, horses, and 2 stand of colors were captured in the pursuit which ensued. Some 300 prisoners, mostly quartermasters, commissaries, and other non-combatants whom the enemy had captured the previous day, were also recaptured by our troops. General Roddey, on account of the fatigued condition of his men, had been authorized by me to retire to Newnan before this movement commenced. After pursuing about four miles I found the enemy had become very much scattered through the woods and fields, and that the only party claiming organization had been severed nearly equally. One column, estimated at about 400 men, under General McCook in person, had moved at a gallop toward the mouth of New River, and the other party, under Colonel Brownlow, had moved on by-roads toward the Chattahoochee River, near Franklin. I ordered Colonel Bird, commanding Anderson's brigade, to pursue the party with McCook vigorously. In anticipation that the enemy would take the direction pursued by the other party, I had some time previously sent Colonel McKenzie, with his own and the Third Arkansas Regiment, to gain the front of the enemy moving toward Franklin.

I omitted to state that a short time before dark General Jackson arrived, but his troops, numbering only about 300 men, remained in rear and did not come up to engage the enemy. After dark I ordered General Jackson to take his entire command to the battle-field and take charge of all the prisoners which had not been sent to the rear, to gather up the arms, wagons, horses, artillery, and all other public property, and take them to Newnan and await my orders. The balance of my command left with me I ordered to search the woods and gather together the straggling parties of the enemy who had been cut off and were scattered over the country. Colonel McKenzie was very fortunate in his movement and succeeded in capturing between 200 and 300 prisoners. Colonel Bird was not so successful. His instructions from me were to press on rapidly after the enemy, and to report by courier to me his progress and the force he found himself following. It was full daylight before I heard from him at all, and then I learned that he had fallen asleep and allowed the demoralized mass to escape to the river.

On my arrival at that point in the morning I found that some 400 of the enemy had succeeded in crossing after abandoning some 200 horses and equipments, throwing away most of their arms. These

were still pursued on the other side of the river and a number captured, thus completing the entire destruction of the entire command. This proved to be a picked body of cavalry, and its destruction destroyed the flower of General Sherman's vast cavalry organization. General Iverson had been equally successful in his pursuit of General Stoneman, whom he met, defeated, and captured, with 500 of his command, some twenty miles from Macon. The remainder of Stoneman's command was much demoralized and scattered. Colonel Breckinridge pursued and, in successive engagements, defeated and captured the only organized party which attempted escape.

Thus ended in most ignominious defeat and destruction the most stupendous cavalry operation of the war. As was acknowledged by the brigade commanders captured, their plan was to unite these columns on the railroad north of Macon, destroy the railroad, then move rapidly upon and release the 30,000 prisoners of war we held at Andersonville. In this he was thoroughly thwarted at the cost of about 5,000 men, with their horses, arms, equipments, colors, cannon, &c. The force which was sent on this expedition numbered as follows, all picked cavalry:

Garrard's division	4,000
McCook's division	3,200
Stoneman's division	2,200
Total	9,400

Garrard returned to the army without sustaining much damage except the morale of defeat. McCook, according to the enemy's own accounts, only succeeded in returning with 500 men, most of whom were dismounted and unarmed, while none but a few stragglers from Stoneman's column ever returned, making their entire loss over 5,000 men. Of these I am informed 3,200 were lodged in prison, and the remainder killed, wounded, or scattered through the country. McCook's column was a picked body of men selected from his own division and a division a short time previously brought from Tennessee by Major-General Rousseau. All this was accomplished by a force of cavalry not exceeding an aggregate of 3,800 men.

On my return to the army I was ordered by General Hood to move upon the enemy's line of communications, destroy them at various points between Marietta and Chattanooga; then cross the Tennessee River, break the line of communication on the two roads running from Nashville to the army; to then leave 1,200 men to continue their operations on those roads; to then return again striking the railroad south of Chattanooga, and join the main army.

My command was much worn from the rapid marching and scarcity of forage for my horses. I nevertheless started promptly [August 10] with a force of 4,000 men, first tore up the railroad a few miles above Marietta, next near Cassville, and next near Calhoun. At Calhoun Hannon's brigade captured 1,700 head of beef-cattle, several wagons, a number of prisoners, and several horses. These he brought safely to Ellijay, and pursuant to my orders returned with them to the army, where he arrived safely with the greater part of the captured property, although pursued by a superior body of the enemy's cavalry. For this service Colonel Hannon and his command deserve the highest commendation.

On August 14 Humes' and Kelly's commands attacked and captured Dalton with a large amount of stores and Government prop-

erty, their trains, 200 horses and mules, and 200 prisoners, the balance of the garrison on being driven from the town retreating to a small but strong fortification near the town. We also captured and destroyed a block-house and water-tank some two miles below the town. General Martin had been ordered by me to capture a small force of the enemy and destroy the railroad from Tilton up toward Dalton, while I was to meet him by working down from Dalton. Though I had ten miles farther to travel than General Martin, he failed to comply with my order, and embarrassed me by placing his command where I could not hear from him, which caused me to fear he had met with disaster or been prevented from joining me by some force of the enemy interposing between him and myself, all of which gave me much uneasiness. Humes' and Allen's commands destroyed the railroad for several miles. The stores captured in the town were either appropriated or destroyed. Unfortunately we captured but little corn, and none could be obtained in the neighborhood.

While moving out of the town the following day I was attacked by a large force of infantry and cavalry under Major-General Steedman. My loss was trifling, that of the enemy more severe, and including, according to their own accounts, 1 colonel killed and General Steedman slightly wounded. After leaving the town I found General Martin had been within seven miles of me behind a bend in the river, but had not even informed me of his position, much less marched to my assistance, in compliance with his orders. This and other circumstances convincing me I could not expect any help from him, I as soon as possible placed him in arrest and sent him back to the army.

Williams' brigade destroyed the road at various points between Tunnel Hill and Graysville, and by making demonstrations at various other points the enemy were prevented from any attempt to repair the railroad until after the 20th, when we left its immediate vicinity with the main body of my command to carry out the rest of my orders. This work was accomplished under the most disadvantageous circumstances, the heavy rains having so completely saturated the ties and all other wood as to make it almost impossible to burn them. Before leaving I detached 200 selected men, with orders to strike the railroad every night at some five or six designated points. These parties were very successful in their efforts, succeeding in running off some twenty trains during my absence in Tennessee. The interruption of railroad communication by the destruction of the road was for fourteen days, commencing on the 9th, the day the road was first struck near Marietta. This does not include interruptions caused by the detachments of 200 men sent back by me upon leaving Dalton. My horses were in a suffering condition, having during the march subsisted upon an insufficient supply of green corn, scarcely more than half matured, and so soft as to be easily crushed by a slight pressure of the hand. This alone made it impossible for me to remain on the railroad any longer, and compelled me to seek the rich soil on the Ocoee and Hiwassee to save my command from becoming dismounted.

I had intended to cross the Tennessee River at Cotton Port, but the continuous rains which had fallen since I left the army had raised the Tennessee River some ten feet, making it impossible to ford any point below Kingston. After maturely considering the matter I concluded to move above said point, and by crossing Little

Tennessee and Clinch to accomplish the desired object. I here learned that the enemy had made extensive arrangements to procure forage for their army from the country along the line of railroad from Cleveland to Loudon. Feeling that it was important to stop this source of supply, I made a demonstration upon Cleveland, and with hard labor destroyed the railroad from Cleveland to Charleston. I then crossed the Hiwassee and captured Athens with a large quantity of valuable supplies, and destroyed the railroad almost completely from Charleston to Loudon, during which we were almost continuously menaced by the enemy's cavalry, who were, however, repulsed in every attack. This was accomplished with hard labor on the part of our troops.

At Stewart's Landing we attacked and captured a garrison of about 100 men, and captured some 30 wagons and between 200 and 300 horses and mules, besides stores of the troops.

We crossed Little Tennessee River with but little difficulty, when, to our disappointment, we found the Holston River had risen too high to be crossed, which compelled me to move still farther up and cross it and the French Broad above Knoxville. The crossings of the Holston were guarded by the enemy, which caused us some embarrassment, but we succeeded in crossing and captured or drove off the enemy. While crossing we were warmly attacked by a column of cavalry from Knoxville. The attack was quickly repulsed. We then charged the enemy and drove them back at full speed to the city with a loss of over 100 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, all of whom fell into our hands.

Before crossing the river General Williams urgently requested permission to be allowed to take two brigades, including his own and half my artillery, with which he promised to capture the garrison and destroy the bridge at Strawberry Plains. I at first objected to the movement upon the ground that it might cause delay, while rapidity of movement was of the first importance. Upon his further urging the matter, and promising to overtake me that night by traveling by moonlight, I consented. General Williams failed to take the garrison or to touch the bridge. I then ordered General Williams to follow on rapidly and join me soon as possible. This he failed to do, and left me with the balance of my command to carry out the principal part of the expedition with the embarrassment of making numerous delays in endeavoring to bring the troops under General Williams to my assistance.

After crossing the river and mountain I destroyed the railroad at various points between Chattanooga and Nashville, captured 2 trains of cars and a number of small depots of stores, including McMinnville, and caused the abandonment of several posts, all of the public property connected therewith being destroyed. We captured several stockades or block-houses, and destroyed bridges and the railroad to such an extent as to completely stop communication for fifteen days. When near Nashville I was attacked by General Rousseau with a superior force of infantry and cavalry. The attack was repulsed. Harrison's brigade charged the enemy and drove him rapidly for two miles, capturing 3 stand of colors, a number of prisoners, arms, &c. Near this place we also captured some 30 wagons and teams and a number of prisoners.

After spending two days upon the Chattanooga railroad I moved over to the Nashville and Decatur road, which I most thoroughly

destroyed at various points for several miles from Nashville to Decatur. This road was never completely repaired by the enemy. We also destroyed several loaded trains. During these movements Major-Generals Rousseau and Steedman and Brigadier-Generals Croxton and Granger had concentrated their forces and had attacked me at Franklin, Lynnville, Campbellville, and other points. In every instance they were repulsed, although their troops outnumbered mine fourfold.

On reaching the Alabama border, and having determined to await General Williams' arrival (I having sent him several peremptory orders to march on and join me), I sent a dispatch to Corinth, and from there I telegraphed the commanding general the progress of my operations, at the same time recommending that the work be continued upon the railroad. To my disappointment I learned that General Williams had returned to East Tennessee and carried with him three large regiments, which I had sent on detached service, and which by chance met him.

In reply to my telegram to the commanding general I was ordered to return to the Army of Tennessee again, striking the railroad south of Chattanooga. General Forrest having arrived, to move into Tennessee, I ordered the 1,200 men (now increased by recruits to 1,600) whom I had left in Tennessee, pursuant to General Hood's orders, to report to him, and moved with the balance of my command to the railroad near Dalton, captured and destroyed a train of cars, and destroyed the railroad to such an extent that, with the additional effect of a heavy rain, no train passed over the road for a period of thirteen days. I here received an order to return immediately to the army, which I joined near Cedartown.

My entire loss on the entire expedition was about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing, while I brought out more than 2,000 recruits for my own and other commands, and brought out at least 800 absentees from the army, who were returned to their proper commands. During the expedition I was behind the enemy's lines, compelled continually to engage superior forces of the enemy. In all of this work my troops acted well, fought well, and worked well.

I desire particularly to thank Generals Humes and Allen for their gallantry and good conduct through the entire expedition. I am satisfied these officers and their commands did all that brave and devoted men could do.

I brought off all my wounded who could bear transportation, and also brought out nearly 100 wagons, which had been captured on the expedition.

All expeditions to the rear of an enemy are attended with great difficulties. This was particularly so. The jaded condition of my horses was one cause of embarrassment, which was increased by the great scarcity and unwholesome character of the forage which we were compelled to subsist upon the first ten days. The heavy rains which fell during the same time caused small rivers to swell beyond fording, and made the roads almost impassable for artillery.

The results of the expedition were as follows:

First. Causing the enemy to send to their rear to re-enforce their garrisons, troops several times as strong as my force.

Second. The destruction of the enemy's line of communication for a longer period than any cavalry expedition, however large, has done.

Third. The capture, destruction, or appropriation of stores.

Fourth. Breaking up depots and fortified posts in Tennessee and Georgia.

Fifth. Capture of 1,000 horses and mules, 200 wagons, 600 prisoners, and 1,700 head of beef-cattle.

Sixth. Capture and destruction of over 20 trains of cars loaded with supplies.

Seventh. Bringing into the service of the Confederate States over 3,000 recruits.

All this was accomplished behind the enemy's line with a loss of but 150 men killed, wounded, and missing. In every engagement with the enemy's cavalry we were in all respects victorious, capturing prisoners, colors, and arms.

During the time embraced in this report my command has averaged twenty-five miles a day in direct marching, either swam or forded twenty-seven rivers, and has captured, killed, or wounded three times the greatest effective strength it has ever been able to carry into action. Besides this it has captured and turned over to the Government an amount of property of more value than the entire expense my command has been to the Confederate States.

This report is necessarily brief and imperfect. The capture and destruction of property on the raid in Tennessee, and the great success and large captures in the victories during the enemy's [raid] in the latter part of July, reflect the highest credit upon my officers and men. I cannot commend them too highly.

I desire to return my special thanks to Generals Humes, Allen, Dibrell, Robertson, and Anderson, and to Colonels Breckinridge, McLemore, Wheeler, Harrison, Crews, Hagan, and Hobson, all of whom were brave and faithful. General Anderson was wounded in our brilliant victory at Newnan and has since been absent. Colonel Hobson was also badly wounded at Franklin, Tenn.

To my brave division commander, General Kelly, who gave up his life at Franklin, Tenn., while gallantly fighting at the head of his division, I ask his country to award its gratitude. No honors bestowed to his memory could more than repay his devotion.

Lieutenants Warren, Staples, and Lowery, of my staff, were killed while gallantly discharging their appropriate duties. Their gallantry and devotion were highly appreciated by me.

To Lieutenant Hudson, my aide-de-camp, [and] Major Wailes, my assistant adjutant-general, who were wounded by my side, and Lieutenant Bellinger, signal officer, also severely wounded, I desire to express my appreciation of their gallantry and devotion.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Col. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

P. S.—During the period embraced in this report, which records such brilliant and continued successes, and such large captures of prisoners, cannon, colors, arms, and all kinds of materials, on no occasion did my command, as far as I could learn, have a single man or any material whatever captured by the enemy in any action.

No. 714.

Report of Col. D. T. Blakey, First Alabama Cavalry, Allen's brigade, of operations August 31.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY,
On picket six miles from Murfreesborough, August 31, 1864.

MAJOR: I have sent you three couriers to-day before this one, and none of them have returned, so that I am ignorant as to whether they have reached you; therefore I give you a summary of my operations to-day:

I moved up toward Murfreesborough this morning, passing a stockade at Smyrna, and one at the railroad bridge over Overall's Creek, both garrisoned, and struck the railroad just three miles from Murfreesborough. I spent about one hour in destroying the road and think that I thoroughly destroyed about 200 yards. I had sent a scout down the pike toward Murfreesborough; they ran upon a regiment of mounted infantry about one mile and a half from Murfreesborough, got very close to it before they were discovered, and had the opportunity of examining closely and determining exactly what the force was. This command fired on my scout and drove them back; they then advanced and drove in my picket. As I had accomplished all that was ordered in the way of destroying the road, and was in a very difficult position, having Stone's River on one side and Overall's Creek in my rear, with a force in a stockade that commanded the crossing, I decided to leave the position and move to the north side of Overall's Creek, which I did by crossing the river, moving down on the east side below the mouth of the creek, and recrossing the river. I then posted my command on the railroad six miles from Murfreesborough, and picketed the railroad in sight of the stockade, also the pike at the bridge across Overall's Creek. I am still in that position; my pickets are skirmishing with some mounted men of the enemy. I am one mile and a half in front of any working party.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. T. BLAKEY,
Colonel First Alabama Cavalry.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
A. A. G., Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee.

No. 715.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry brigade (Army of Mississippi), of operations May 17 *and July* 28–30.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, May 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with General French's desire, as expressed in your note just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the fight made by my brigade at Rome, Ga., on the 17th instant, to wit:

I had been posted to guard the crossings of the Oostenaula River above Rome, and was eight miles distant when I received a dispatch

from Brigadier-General Morgan informing me that the enemy were advancing upon the town, and requesting me to move at once to aid in its defense. My command was promptly in motion. Arrived in Rome, I found Major-General French there in command, and reporting to him for orders, was directed to move at once to the front and learn, if possible, the strength of the advancing foe. Dismounting my men, I advanced them on foot, drove in the enemy's line of skirmishers, and attacked vigorously his main force, which proved to be General Davis' division of infantry, and pressed back his center near a mile, charging and driving it from two positions. Finding the enemy's force so far superior to my own in numbers, and being almost enveloped by the wings of his line, which had not fallen back as the center was driven, I deemed it prudent to withdraw my command from its advanced position, and therefore directed it to fall back half a mile. This was effected without confusion and in most perfect order. The enemy did not follow, however, nor make any effort during the day to recover the ground from which he had been driven. Late in the evening I moved back within our works, having accomplished the object for which I had been sent out.

The loss of my command during the engagement was 50 killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. D. W. SANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, French's Division.

HDQRS. ROSS' BRIGADE, JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Ga., August 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at 4 p. m., July 28, I received the order of General Jackson directing me to withdraw my command from its position near Lick Skillet and move to Owl Rock Church, on the Campbellton and Atlanta road, which I did without delay, and at the church designated received your dispatch of 7 p. m., urging me forward to the support of Colonel Harrison, then engaging the enemy near Campbellton. At 9.15 p. m. I came up with Colonel Harrison's command and notified the brigadier-general commanding of my presence; while waiting further instructions my men were allowed to dismount in the road and rest bridle in hand. At daylight we were again ordered forward.

It was now become generally circulated that we were in pursuit of a party of raiders who, having crossed the Chattahoochee River at Campbellton, were moving toward the railroad, and the utmost eagerness and enthusiasm prevailed among men and officers. About noon we came upon the trail of the foe clearly defined by smoking ashes of burned wagons and the sad havoc and destruction of property everywhere visible, and the eagerness of all to overtake and chastise the insolent despoiler was increased two fold. At about 4 p. m. the wish was gratified. We came in sight of the Yankees on the Fayetteville and Jonesborough road, one mile and a half from Lovejoy's Station, and without halting to form the order to charge was immediately given. At the word, the Ninth Texas, led by its gallant colonel, D. W. Jones, dashed forward with a shout and was in a moment

engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle. The enemy at first had considerably the advantage in numbers, and it must be admitted, boldly met the charge at half distance. For awhile the issue appeared doubtful. The men of the Ninth Texas having discharged their guns, and not being provided with sabers or pistols, began to waver before the successive onslaughts of their better armed opponents, when the charge of General Jackson's escort and the opportune arrival of the Sixth Texas Regiment, under its brave lieutenant-colonel, P. F. Ross, restored confidence and forced the enemy from the field. In the mean time the remaining regiments of my command (the Third and Twenty-seventh Texas Regiments) having come up, dismounted and formed several hundred yards in rear of the Sixth and Ninth, and when the enemy, immediately after his failure on horseback, began advancing his forces on foot, these last-named regiments were withdrawn and took position in line with the others. This disposition being made we waited further instructions from the brigadier-general commanding, who being present in person had control of the operations of the day. Toward evening the firing of Colonel Harrison's brigade on the right indicated that the enemy were moving off in that direction, and very soon we were ordered to our horses. The enemy retired, passing round the flank of Colonel Harrison, and took the direction of Newnan, leaving 20 dead and wounded and 50 prisoners in our possession.

Colonel Jones was ordered to pursue and harass his rear while the rest of my command turned back through Fayetteville. Of the chase to Newnan, where the raiders were again overtaken and severely chastised, it is not considered necessary to give particulars. General Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry from the right of our army, had come up and joined in the pursuit, following immediately in rear of the retreating raiders. I was directed to cross rapidly to the road upon which the enemy was moving and strike his column in flank, or intercept his rear guard, but was unsuccessful. His rear had passed before we could reach his line of march. We then became joined with General Wheeler in pursuit, and continued so to the end of the chase. Near Newnan, after much trouble and delay, the raiders were overtaken and promptly engaged by General Wheeler's advance. The enemy fought with desperation and were evidently gaining ground when my brigade dismounted, charged, and drove them from the woods across an open field. At this moment a large force which had not been engaged charged around our left, and succeeded in getting between us and our horses. Without halting to consider, the command to "'bout face" and move back was promptly given, and as promptly obeyed. The struggle was a desperate one, and only after an hour's hard fighting were our efforts crowned with success, the enemy again repulsed, and our horses recaptured and saved. In this affair my men and officers exhibited that coolness and daring which is almost always sure of success. Many instances of individual heroism were evinced. The fighting occurred in thick woods, the underbrush concealing the combatants until within a few paces of each other. Friends and foes were mixed up in the struggle, without regard to order or organization, and frequent hand-to-hand encounters were the consequence. Many instances of capture and recaptures occurred during the day, the victor one moment becoming a captive to his prisoner the next. Colonel Hawkins and Lieutenant-Colonel Boggess, with their respective commands, for awhile became separated from the

other part of the brigade, but on other portions of the field continued to render most valuable and efficient service. Having recovered possession of our horses and remounted, I received orders to move to the left and get in rear of the enemy, and had no sooner done so than a considerable force (including the Eighth Iowa Regiment) signified by flag of truce their willingness to surrender. The remaining and by much the larger portion of the enemy, however, began moving off on the Decatur road, in a direction opposite our position, which fact, as soon as reported to me, was promptly transmitted to division headquarters for the information of the brigadier-general commanding.

I now proceeded to take possession of the prisoners and captured property, and, this done, bivouacked on the field during the night. Next morning, summing up the fruits of the victory, I found my command had captured 587 prisoners, including 2 brigade commanders, with their staffs, several field and a number of company officers, 2 stand of colors (the Eighth Iowa and Second Indiana Regiments), 2 pieces of artillery, 11 ambulances, and a large number of horses and horse equipments and small-arms. We also recaptured the colors of the Second Regiment Dismounted Arkansas Cavalry, and those of another regiment, number not known.

Our casualties in the affair of the 29th, near Lovejoy's Station, was 16 wounded. Near Newnan on the 30th the loss was 5 killed and 11 wounded. Total loss during the expedition, 5 killed and 27 wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson's Cavalry Div.

No. 716.

Report of Brig. Gen. Philip D. Roddey, C. S. Army, of operations May 27–29.

MOULTON, ALA., *May* 29, 1864.

GENERAL: On the 27th a large force, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, crossed Flint River at Red Bank, near Somerville, with a very large train of wagons. On the 28th another large force, consisting of two regiments cavalry, several regiments infantry, with a large number of wagons, was traveling in the direction of Somerville from Decatur. On the 27th six regiments of cavalry and four regiments infantry, with four of artillery, advanced from Decatur in the direction of Courtland. I impeded their advance as much as possible as far as Courtland. The next morning they retired, the cavalry in the direction of Moulton and infantry toward Decatur. Last night I moved my command to this place and attacked at daylight this morning, the fight lasting about three hours. The force I engaged estimated at 3,000. I withdrew three miles south for position. The enemy did not pursue, and is going in the direction of Somerville. The movement on Courtland was evidently intended to withdraw attention from their movements. I am satis-

fied that there is a move in large force going somewhere to the interior of the State. I am making preparation to harass and, if possible, destroy their trains.

My estimate of the force going south, from all the information I can gain, is from 8,000 to 9,000, half of which is mounted, with about 400 wagons.

You will please communicate with General Forrest and General Lee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

General G. J. PILLOW,
Selma.

[Indorsement.]

General Roddey thinks they are moving to the interior of the State, and estimates their force at 8,000 or 9,000, half of which is mounted, and about 400 wagons. Will leave here in the morning at daylight via Fulton and Russellville.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

No. 717.

Report of Col. Josiah Patterson, Fifth Alabama Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations May 26–29.

HEADQUARTERS PATTERSON'S BRIGADE,
Near Moulton, Ala., May 29, 1864.

On the 26th I received orders from General Roddey to move at once with my brigade to Talladega. I ordered a concentration of the troops the same day at Danville, but the enemy advancing with heavy force prevented the regiments from getting together.

On the night of the 26th instant the enemy crossed Flint River, moving east, while at the same time a heavy force was pressing General Roddey in the valley. On the night of the 28th General Roddey succeeded in concentrating his forces at Moulton, and this morning at daylight attacked the enemy. A desperate engagement ensued, which lasted for three hours. We at first drove the enemy a mile and a half, and were still driving them, when we were forced to leave the field for want of ammunition. The ammunition for our artillery was completely exhausted, and many of the men were without a cartridge. We fell back three miles. The command is now being supplied with ammunition, and as soon as we can cook rations we will move in pursuit of the enemy, who are going toward Rome, Ga. Their force consists of the Seventeenth Army Corps and one division of cavalry. My scouts have been all through them. They have about 5,000, and from 3,500 to 4,000 cavalry, making in all a force of 9,000 men. They have a very heavy train, evidently loaded with supplies. The number of wagons is estimated at from 300 to 400. Their cavalry is well supplied with pack-mules. They will, necessarily, with so large a train, move slowly. They tell the citizens their destination is Rome, Ga. I will throw a force on their flank and keep you posted. Our horses and men are already very

tired, as the command has been marching and fighting for several days. We have lost some of the most valuable officers in our command. I don't think the enemy can possibly march to Talladega before the 5th of next month. If they are moving in that direction they have not gone far enough for me to determine to what place they are destined.

For further particulars I will refer you to Lieutenant Ruther, who will hand you this communication.

I am, yours, &c.,

JOSIAH PATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Talladega, Ala.

No. 718.

Report of Capt. Thomas J. Key, Arkansas Artillery, commanding Hotchkiss' artillery battalion, of operations July 22.

HEADQUARTERS HOTCHKISS' BATTALION,
July 23, 1864.

About noon I moved Captain Goldthwaite's battery immediately in rear of General Govan's brigade, and so soon as the line of the enemy was known I ordered it into battery, engaging their battery and works. Captain Goldthwaite had 2 men wounded (James Wilhorn slightly and S. B. Wilder severely) and 4 horses disabled. The loss of Captain Turner's battery consisted in killing of 1 horse and 4 wounded.

All of which I respectfully submit.

THOS. J. KEY,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Captain BUCK.

No. 719.

Report of Lieut. Richard L. Watkins, Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, of operations July 20.

HEADQUARTERS BARRY'S BATTERY,
September 14, 1864.

In compliance with circular order of this date I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this battery acted in the engagement on Peach Tree Creek July 20:

Was ordered to relieve Captain Selden's battery at about 4 p. m. Went into the action on the left of Pace's Ferry road on General Walthall's line under galling fire from 4-gun battery in front, and an enfilading fire from battery on our right, and within easy range of sharpshooters. We immediately opened with all our guns on battery in front (our battery being a four Napoleon gun battery). After a rapid, and, as I learned from skirmishers, effective fire from our battery for thirty minutes the battery in front almost ceased to

fire. We continued the fire until after sunset, having expended 260 rounds of ammunition, or 65 rounds to the piece. No enemy advanced in our front while on the field. The battery in front was silenced, and the one on our right finally ceased to fire or directed its fire elsewhere. Sharpshooters continued to fire on us until after sunset.

Casualties—15 men wounded, 2 horses killed, and 1 wounded.

At twilight, under orders, we retired to fortifications.

Respectfully submitted.

R. L. WATKINS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Barry's Battery.

Maj. JOHN D. MYRICK,
Commanding Battalion.

No. 720.

Report of Maj. George S. Storrs, C. S. Artillery, commanding artillery battalion, of operations June 27.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION ARTILLERY,
Kenesaw Mountain, June 29, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my batteries on the 27th instant:

Soon after sunrise Guibor's and Ward's batteries and one of Hoskins' guns, on Kenesaw Mountain, opened a fire on a column of infantry, supposed to be a brigade, passing to the left. About the same time the guns on the west slope of the mountain and Burnt Hickory road, composed of Hoskins' section of 10-pounder Parrotts, Bellamy's 10-pounder Parrott battery, and Lumsden's battery of Napoleons, under the immediate command of Captain Hoskins, opened on a body of infantry which appeared behind the enemy's line of works.

At about 9 o'clock from the top of the mountain I heard rapid musketry firing on our left, and soon perceived the enemy driving in our skirmishers on and to the left of the Burnt Hickory road. I opened on them as soon as possible with a section of Ward's battery, but they soon came so near to the base of the mountain that the guns could not be depressed enough to reach them. I at the same time brought a gun from Guibor's battery around on the left brow of the mountain and opened a very effective fire with shell. A large body of the enemy when repulsed halted in a wood on the west of the Burnt Hickory road, in front of General Walker's right, within easy range of the gun, which kept up a rapid and accurate fire for some two hours, driving large numbers, if not all of them, back to their main works. One shell exploded directly in their line while they were for a short time in the open field, and a great many in the woods to which they had retired. They were evidently much demoralized by this fire, as those who went from the woods to their works were going at their utmost speed.

Their loss was heavy. Many litters were seen carried out of this place, and ambulances were running to a point in rear of this for several hours afterward.

The guns on the left, under Captain Hoskins, could see the enemy but a short time, but did good execution while they were in sight.

The enemy's advancing lines could not be seen in front of Kenesaw, nor by any means distinguished from our own, being covered by the woods, so the guns bearing in that direction were not used.

Our loss was 2 men wounded in Guibor's battery.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. STORRS,
Major, Commanding Battalion Artillery.

Maj. D. W. SANDERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 721.

Report of Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace, Selden's (Alabama) battery, of operations July 20.

CAMP OF SELDEN'S BATTERY,
Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 15, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders received I respectfully submit the following report:

This battery was conducted into position in the battle of Peach Tree Creek on the evening of the 20th of July by Maj. W. C. Preston, then commanding this battalion. The position occupied was upon the left of the Pace's Ferry road in an open field upon the slope of a hill, in rear of Reynolds' brigade, of Walthall's division. In order to successfully resist the enemy's fire I had continually to change front, being exposed, when firing in support of Reynolds' brigade, to a severe fire from one of the enemy's batteries directly on our left flank, and when changing position to silence the artillery fire, which was successfully accomplished. The enfilading fire of musketry then on our right was equally severe. It was the first serious engagement in which the battery had ever been engaged, and the ordeal was a severe one for the men under such circumstances, but they behaved with a courage and coolness which could not have been surpassed.

I cannot make any distinction when all did their duty so well without doing injustice to others. Lieutenants Duggar and Smoot were in command of sections and discharged their duty well. Major Preston was killed in the early part of the engagement. The battery was withdrawn after all the ammunition was exhausted.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. LOVELACE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Selden's Battery.

Maj. DOUGLAS WEST, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 722.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Georgia militia, of operations June 1–*September* 15.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION GEORGIA MILITIA,
Macon, Ga., September 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Georgia militia under my command during the operations at and near Atlanta:

My appointment was dated the 1st June. I took command a few days thereafter, relieving Major-General Wayne, who returned to the

duties of his office as adjutant and inspector general of the State. The force then in the field was composed entirely of State officers, civil and military. They had been formed into two brigades of three regiments each and one battalion of artillery, numbering in all a little over 3,000 men. The officers of the militia not needed for these regiments took their places in the ranks as privates with the civil officers. The command had reported to General J. E. Johnston for duty, and had been ordered to guard the crossings of the Chattahoochee River from Roswell bridge to West Point, which duty they continued to perform until ordered by General Johnston to cross the Chattahoochee and support the cavalry upon the left wing of his army, the right wing then being at Kenesaw Mountain.

In the execution of this order the militia were twice brought in conflict with largely superior forces of the enemy's infantry. They behaved well—thoroughly executed the part assigned them, and when the army fell back to the Chattahoochee they were the last infantry withdrawn to the fortified position. General Johnston in a letter to Governor Brown paid a handsome, and, I think, well-deserved, compliment to them for their conduct beyond the river and their services in beating back the enemy in their attempts upon the various crossings.

The day we reached the Chattahoochee we were assigned to your corps of the army. You soon placed us in reserve, which it was thought would give some opportunity for drilling and disciplining the command, no opportunity for this having previously occurred.

In the mean time the reserve militia of Georgia were ordered out by Governor Brown, and I was ordered to Poplar Springs, near the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, for the purpose of reorganizing, arming the reserves, &c. We had not been there three days before you found it necessary to order us into the trenches on the east side of Atlanta. You had in the meanwhile been assigned to the command of the army and instructed me to report to you direct, instead of through a corps commander. There were at this time about 2,000 effective muskets in the command. We guarded over two miles of lines, having on them, however, some eighty pieces of Confederate artillery.

On the 22d of July, while Hardee was attacking the enemy on our extreme right in the direction of Decatur, you ordered the troops on my left to advance. Without waiting for orders I closed the intervals in my line, formed line of battle in the trenches, and moved the militia forward over the parapet more than a mile against the enemy's strong works in our front. They were directed upon a battery which had annoyed us very much. Captain Anderson, who had served with my command beyond the Chattahoochee, volunteered to move his battery with us. He took position in clear, open ground within about 400 yards of the embrasure battery of the enemy, supported by the militia upon his right and left. Within ten minutes the effective fire of the enemy was silenced in our front, and after this they only occasionally ventured to show themselves at the embrasures or put their heads above the parapet. My troops were eager to be allowed to charge the battery, but the brigade upon my left had given way, and though falling back, was extending still farther to the left. Hardee's fire, on my right, had ceased just after we moved out of the trenches. I considered it useless to make an isolated attack, and therefore held the position, awaiting further

developments. In about two hours I received orders from you directing me to withdraw to the trenches. We lost only about 50 men killed and wounded.

The officers and men behaved admirably. Every movement was promptly and accurately made. There was not a single straggler.

A few days after this affair of the 22d of July I was ordered again to Poplar Springs, but was scarcely established in camp there before we had again to be placed in the trenches on the left of the Marietta road, and from this time until the end of the siege continued under close fire night and day. We had to move from one portion of the lines to another, and had our full share of all the hardest places, extending from the left of the Marietta road across the Peach Tree road to our extreme right.

The militia, although but poorly armed—very few having proper equipments, more than two-thirds of them without cartridge-boxes—almost without ambulances or other transportation, most of the reserves never having been drilled at all, and the others but a few days—all performed well every service required during an arduous and dangerous campaign. They have been in service about 100 days, during at least fifty of which they have been under close fire of the enemy mostly night and day. They have always shown a willing spirit, whether in camp, on the march, working at fortifications, guarding trenches, or upon the open battle-field. They have done good and substantial service in the cause of their country, and have established the fact that Georgia is willing and able to do something effective in her own name beyond furnishing more than her quota to the Confederate armies proper. The greatest number of effective muskets in the trenches at any one time was about 5,000.

When Atlanta was evacuated the reserve artillery of the army passed out through my lines, and my men were formed as a rear guard. The whole was safely brought to Griffin under your orders.

The march from Atlanta to Griffin satisfied me that men over fifty are not as a class fitted for military duty. I have therefore strongly advised the Governor to withdraw them from continuous active service. There being a lull in active operations the Governor has, with my recommendation and your concurrence, temporarily withdrawn the militia from Confederate service and furloughed them for thirty days. This report is hastily written without access to the detailed records and papers of my adjutant-general's office, but all omissions can be readily supplied by the returns, &c., already forwarded to your office.

Before closing I cannot refrain from alluding to a subject which, under ordinary circumstances, forms no part of reports of subordinates to their commanders. I allude to the outcry from the press and the people against yourself because of the evacuation of Atlanta.

Unsolicited by me, without my consent or knowledge, the civil and military officers of the State of Georgia, when called upon to take up arms in defense of their homes, almost unanimously elected me their leader, and as their leader I wish in this report to say to you and place officially on record this opinion, viz: Had your orders been properly executed either upon the 20th of July at Peach Tree Creek, the 22d of July on our right, or on the 30th of August at Jonesborough, Sherman would have been foiled and Atlanta saved, at least for some time to come, and I am not alone in this opinion. Commanding a peculiar organization, the ranking officer in the forces of the State

within which you were operating, I was invited to and participated in your councils. I had every opportunity of knowing what was going on. Your plans were fully explained to your lieutenant-generals, your chief of artillery, chief engineer, and myself. Opinions and views were called for, and then specific orders were given. I have never known one of them to express dissent to any plan of yours that was attempted to be executed, never a doubt expressed as to the meaning and intent of your orders, nor a suggestion made by them of a plan they supposed would be better than that you ordered. If they are not now unanimous there is but one, if any, who dissents from the opinion expressed above, viz: Sherman would have been beaten had your orders been obeyed on the 20th and 22d of July, or 30th of August. Whatever the press or the people may say, the militia of Georgia are more than satisfied with you as their Confederate general, and when they again enter that service in defense of their homes will be glad to hail you as their Confederate chief.

G. W. SMITH,
Major-General.

General J. B. HOOD,
Comdg. Army of Tennessee, near Lovejoy's Station.

No. 723.

Report of Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, C. S. Army, of operations July 30 and 31 (Stoneman's raid).

MACON, GA., *August* 1, 1864.
(Received 2d.)

General Stoneman, with a cavalry force estimated at 2,800, with artillery, was met two miles from this city by our forces, composed of Georgia reserves, citizens, local companies, and the militia, which Governor Brown is organizing here. The enemy's assault was repulsed and his force held in check along our entire line all day. Retiring toward Clinton, he was attacked the next morning by General Iverson, who, having routed the main body, captured General Stoneman and 500 prisoners. His men are still capturing stragglers.

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

No. 724.

Report of Lieut. John A. Vaughan, Eighth Confederate Cavalry, commanding scouts, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

W. B. WOOD'S FARM-HOUSE,
Fourteen miles southeast of Wedowee, Ala.,
July 31, 1864.

The raid made by General McCook on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad has been driven across the Chattahoochee River, with the loss of one-third of his command. Colonel Harrison's brigade (Yan-

kee) crossed at Philpot's Ferry. Some 300 mules and horses were captured by General Anderson's brigade, with some prisoners. Colonel Harrison's brigade now numbers about 500 men. A good many are without arms, and are at present without horses, but the enemy are mounting their men on horses stolen from citizens. The enemy are inquiring the way to Rome, Ga., and also the way to Oxford, Ala. With a small effective force I believe the enemy can be captured. At Brown's Mills they abandoned their artillery, ambulances, hospital stores, and all their wounded. Colonel Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, commanding Federal brigades, were captured, and Torrey severely wounded. I have got twelve men with me from the Eighth Confederate Cavalry Regiment, and a few from Harrison's Texas brigade, making twenty-four men. I think citizens will rally to assist me in picking up all stragglers from the enemy's ranks. We have captured 8 of the enemy.

I am, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,

J. A. VAUGHAN,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scouts.

General J. H. CLANTON.

No. 725.

Report of Capt. Thomas H. Francis, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, of affairs at Auburn, Ala., July 18–*September* 15.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Auburn, Ala., September 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to make the following semi-monthly report of events transpired since my assignment to duty here:

In obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 41, headquarters Army of Tennessee. I took command of this post 16th July, 1864.

On 18th July the Yankee raid, under Rousseau, passed through the town, burning depots and warehouses containing Government property, and railroad from Notasulga to Opelika. As before stated, I took command but two days previous and had no provost guard or force of any sort with which to defend the post. In the emergency I got a few convalescents from the Texas hospital and such of the militia as could be collected, amounting in all to about eighteen men, mounting them on horses impressed from the neighboring citizens. I also telegraphed to Columbus for arms or re-enforcements, but received neither. With this little force, armed with shotguns, I proceeded to reconnoiter the enemy, and skirmished with him, keeping him out of the town for about twenty hours; but finding his force to be about 2,500 men, I ordered my command to disperse and seek safety separately. The raid entered town about 2 p. m., and left next morning, 19th July. During this occupation the negroes owned by citizens in the town and surrounding country broke into stores and carried off everything movable. There were no white persons present while this was going on, and consequently the negroes carrying off plunder could not be subsequently identified. I have since made every effort to recover stolen property, but so far with but little success,

Since the raid I have established a provost guard of convalescents from Texas hospital, but they are entirely without arms. To make this guard at all efficient—and one is greatly needed here to arrest deserters and stragglers, conscripts and suspicious characters, and in case of another raid to defend the town from the enemy—they must be provided with serviceable muskets, and I respectfully ask that you send me thirty muskets for the purpose above mentioned.

The following-named officers have their offices at this post: Surg. L. A. Bryan, Texas hospital; Capt. A. G. Durkee, post and hospital quartermaster; Maj. W. H. C. Price, superintendent Niter and Mining District No. 10; and Maj. J. Shelby Williams, conscription officer for Congressional District No. 7. The first two mentioned report to me at this office; the last two report to their immediate superior officers. There is also a board of surgeons for examining conscripts, but they form part of the Conscript Bureau and do not report here. The Texas hospital, in charge of Surg. L. A. Bryan, makes a daily morning report to this office.

Below I give an average of reports received since the commencement of this system on the 1st of the month:

Average of morning reports of Texas hospital, from September 1 to 15.

Remaining last report	
Admitted	79
Average total	390
Returned to duty since September 1	117
Discharged	
Furloughed	
Deserted	1
Transferred since September 1	8
Died since September 1	3
Average remaining in hospital	380
Attendants detailed September 15	21
Attendants hired September 15	30
Total September 15	51
Surgeons September 15	1
Assistant surgeons September 15	1
Acting assistant surgeons September 15	4
Total September 15	6

LOUIS A. BRYAN,
Surgeon in Charge.

Captain Durkee, assistant quartermaster, having been but recently assigned has not yet made his report.

In conclusion, I would urge upon you the necessity of having thirty muskets to render efficient the provost guard at this post, and in case of a raid to defend the town.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. FRANCIS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. F. A. SHOUP,
Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee.

No. 726.

Report of Maj. W. T. Walthall, of operations July 13–16 (*Rousseau's raid*).

TALLADEGA, ALA., *July* 21, 1864.

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general commanding the department has already been informed by telegraph of the principal events connected with recent movements of the enemy in this vicinity. I have the honor to make the following report more in detail:

At 10.30 o'clock on the evening of the 13th instant I received a communication from Brigadier-General Clanton (then at Blue Mountain) informing me of the presence of the enemy in Ashville, Saint Clair County, on the previous night. General Clanton, when his dispatch was written, was on the point of setting out to ascertain what course the enemy had taken, and to endeavor to check his advance.

At 10.30 on the following morning (14th instant) I received another communication from Brigadier-General Clanton, written near Greensport at 1 a. m., stating that the enemy was then crossing at or below Greensport, announcing his intention of attacking them at daylight, and urging me to send all the force that could be raised to Blue Mountain to co-operate with him in resisting an advance in that direction. Although this suggestion was contrary to my own judgment, which indicated Talladega as the proper point for concentration of the few troops that could be gathered together, yet so urgent was the necessity for concert of action that I determined at once to be guided by the wishes of General Clanton, and in the great scarcity of officers to take the troops to Blue Mountain myself. I accordingly sent a train at once to the Coosa River bridge for the guard stationed there, ordered out all men capable of bearing arms in the Camp of Instruction, and at 5 p. m. arrived at Blue Mountain with less than 200 armed men, consisting of recruits from the Camp of Instruction, Captain Pitts' company of boys of the reserve class, and the disabled soldiers on post duty at this place. Besides these there were 60 men of Brigadier-General Pillow's command who had been left in charge of disabled horses, and for whom I had obtained as many Mississippi rifles, but without a round of ammunition that could be used. Efforts had been made to arouse the citizens and to induce the members of various reserve companies to turn out, not only by myself, but by Major Haskell, of Major-General Withers' staff, who was in Talladega for the purpose of organizing and concentrating the reserves, but without success. We were only able to obtain a few men (not exceeding twenty) of Captain Hardie's mounted company. Captain Hardie was sent out with these with orders to join General Clanton if possible.

On arriving at Blue Mountain I reported by courier to Brigadier-General Clanton, who had been out all day in the direction of Greensport, skirmishing with the enemy during the forenoon. About 9 p. m. General Clanton himself came in and informed me that, having lost sight of the enemy in his front, he had gradually withdrawn his troops to avoid being flanked or cut off from his base of operations at Blue Mountain. General Clanton appeared to be still impressed with the belief that the enemy would endeavor to reach the Oxford Iron Works and Blue Mountain. Feeling satisfied

that the movement of the invaders would be in the direction of Talladega and the Coosa River bridge, I represented to General Clanton the necessity for my immediate return to one or the other of these points, according to circumstances, and obtained his consent, he proposing to follow next morning in case there should be no movement upon Oxford or Blue Mountain during the night.

It was after midnight on the morning of the 15th before I could obtain transportation. Arriving at Talladega between 2 and 3 o'clock, I found that the enemy were within a few miles of town. As Brigadier-General Clanton was twenty-five miles off, to have stopped would have been to expose my handful of raw infantry to inevitable defeat and capture or dispersion. I therefore did not permit them to leave the train. Remained only an hour to gather up a few men who had been left and endeavor to save some stores, and proceeded to the bridge. Captain Maguire, assistant quartermaster, was left to bring off the wagons and whatever stores could be removed in them, with orders to make his way to the bridge as rapidly as possible. Two or three hours more of time might have been obtained but for the impossibility of obtaining a single mounted man at Talladega to go out and reconnoiter. To avoid, therefore, the risk of a surprise with the men crowded in box-cars, I was obliged to move off about daybreak.

The enemy entered Talladega about 7 a. m. and remained several hours. They acted with unusual forbearance. No damage was done to private property except in one or two exceptional cases. Safeguards were furnished to various families who applied for them. The railroad station house was burned, but pains were taken by them to save at least a portion of the private property that happened to be stored in it. No effort was made to tear up the track. The post-office was ransacked, and the letters remaining in it scattered or carried off.

The reports of the quartermaster and commissary of the post, herewith inclosed,* will exhibit the losses in their respective departments. None of these articles were burned. The subsistence stores were distributed to the inhabitants, and two hogsheads of sugar turned over to our own hospital. A small portion of these stores has been recovered. Some tents, corn, &c., belonging to the quartermaster's department were not injured or interfered with. The Camp of Instruction, within a mile of the center of the village, was not destroyed nor even visited, so far as I can learn. Two or three detached buildings had been fired just before their arrival, for the purpose of destroying the carriages of three old United States 6-pounders, which could not be removed for lack of horses and of cars, and which I would have been unable to use in an emergency for lack of officers and men to work them, those whom I had caused to be instructed for that purpose having been taken away. The smoke of these buildings perhaps led the enemy to suppose that the whole camp was on fire. Twenty Mississippi rifles which had been overlooked and a small quantity of ammunition and accouterments were destroyed. This, I believe, is the extent of the loss to public property. The wagons and teams were all saved by the coolness and activity of Captain Maguire. No officers or men were captured, except the sick and wounded in the hospital. Two iron manufac-

* Not found.

tories were burned between Greensport and Talladega, and the machinery of a manufactory of small-arms at this place was broken up. This was private property, and was not in operation at the time.

The enemy after leaving Talladega proceeded five miles in the direction of the bridge over Coosa River, halted, and after some delay and hesitation turned off toward Wetumpka and Montgomery, from which route they again diverged after going some twenty miles farther.

An exaggerated estimate of the defenses of the bridge and of the force collected there was, no doubt, the consideration that induced them to decline attacking it. Had they done so, however, even with the small force that I had, and without artillery, I had strong hopes of being able to hold it until General Clanton could arrive and attack them in the rear.

The apathy of citizens and the inefficiency of voluntary organizations of the reserves above the age of forty-five were strikingly manifest during these events. It was scarcely possible at any time to obtain a dozen mounted men to do duty as couriers or scouts, and on the morning of the enemy's entrance into Talladega, as already mentioned, I could not obtain one. The failure of the enemy to tear up the track of the railroad, to burn the Camp of Instruction, the niter shed, and other public property, would seem to indicate an intention to occupy this section of country more permanently. I would therefore respectfully invite the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the necessity of strengthening this post. Besides Captain Pitts' company, which is required for duty at the bridge, there is only a squad of disabled soldiers, and a few men that may chance to be in the Camp of Instruction, and who are liable to be removed at any time. This inadequate force has been called on within the last week to do duty for the protection of the railroad from Blue Mountain to Coosa River bridge, a distance of fifty miles. The lack of officers is a still more serious deficiency than that of men.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of having a squadron of cavalry and two or three companies of infantry permanently attached to this post, and a company of artillery stationed either here or at the bridge, or divided between the two points. I would also earnestly urge the necessity for having a locomotive and a few cars kept permanently here for the purpose of removing troops and stores from one point to another in case of emergency.

The clothing, cooking utensils, and other private property left by officers and men under their hasty orders to Blue Mountain, and thence to Coosa bridge, were stolen and destroyed by negroes and other inhabitants after the enemy passed by. The damage thus done to individuals was much more serious than that inflicted upon them by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WALTHALL,
Major, Commanding Post.

Maj. P. ELLIS, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Meridian, Miss.

No. 727.

Report of Maj. John C. Burch, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, of operations July 13–16 (*Rousseau's raid*).

HEADQUARTERS,
Montevallo, July 16, 1864.

GENERAL: General Pillow directs me to say to you that he is informed by Major Falconnet and Colonel Lea, at Elyton, that the enemy's column divided at Ashville, over half going to Talladega, which you engaged; the other half coming down on the west side of Coosa River, moving, as it was said, for this place. If we were to advance for the purpose of forming a junction with you that force might cut off our supplies and put both in a very awkward position by seizing this place. He has, therefore, determined not to advance until he can ascertain definitely whether the force on the west side of Coosa is coming down. This information he will have in a day or two. The stock of this railroad is now ordered to run no farther than Coosa bridge, to which point it will be necessary for you to fall back temporarily to get forage and supplies. By that time he will advance his force, and the two united will be strong enough to take the field and advance to the former position at Oxford and Blue Mountain. He expects you to act promptly on this information, unless you are satisfied that no such column has come down on the west side of the river. Send by return courier whatever information you have of this column.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. BURCH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General J. H. CLANTON.]

No. 728.

Journal of operations of the Army of Tennessee May 14–*June* 4.*

Saturday, May 14.—Several attacks made on our line, beginning on our left and extending toward the right as far as Stevenson's left; only vigorous in front of Hindman. Our loss during the day generally slight, except in officers and artillery horses. At 6 p. m. Stewart and Stevenson, supported by Walker (two or three brigades), swing round, driving the enemy easily. Stevenson's movement particularly "prompt and vigorous;" Stewart not engaged; no enemy in his front.

P. S.—About 4.20 p. m. I was sent to General Hardee to tell him to feel if any enemy was in his front, as enemy was attacking Hindman vigorously, so that, if possible, General Hardee might aid General Hood. Found the former behind Bate's line, where fighting was brisk. Just then a staff officer came from Cleburne and said that though not at that time engaged he could see two lines of battle and he "could hold his position." General Hardee then sent word to General Mackall that so far from being able to aid Hood he could

*Kept at headquarters Army of Tennessee by Lieut. T. B. Mackall, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall, chief of staff, and furnished by General J. E. Johnston.

not "weaken Cleburne to aid Bate. He thought two of Walker's brigades had better be brought from south of the river; one to be placed on right of Hood and one on the left—on Bate's right, where he joined Hood, the weakest point. If Walker could not be brought up Loring's second line could be spared very well." (Walker had already been ordered up, two brigades being in reserve in woods on south bank; Stevens' [brigade] guarding crossing on the Calhoun road.)

On returning to headquarters General Walker's troops were just coming up the road; delivered message. General Johnston rode off to put Mercer in position behind Stewart; was soon followed by General Mackall. After remaining behind a short time to forward dispatches, &c., join the general on high hill to the left of point where Dalton dirt road and railroad meet. About 6 p. m., Hood driving enemy rapidly. I am sent to tell him that Mr. Wigfall had just taken two brigades of General Walker's division in behind Stewart; that a third brigade of Walker's would soon be up (part of Loring's division; Featherston's brigade also brought up). I was directed to say also that preparations must be made to continue the movement (swinging around our right) at daylight next morning. "Let the troops understand it." Rode up Dalton and Resaca dirt road in search of General Hood; inquired but could learn nothing of him; turned back to near the hill where I started from and went up the railroad. There, in a cut where Stewart's line was in the morning, were Generals Johnston, Hood, Walker, and Mackall. I reported to latter I had taken wrong road, &c. Presently two prisoners were brought in and questioned by the generals; not communicative. A third brought up said their line of battle ran northeast and southwest; he belonged to Whitaker's brigade, Stanley's division, Fourth Army Corps. They expected to be victorious, had massed their forces near our bridge. About dark Wheeler came up to the cut, and after consulting brought up his cavalry which went out the railroad. All then rode in to the little house behind Selden's battery where headquarters are at night.

The enemy did not offer much resistance to Hood's right; batteries limbered up and fell back at the approach of our skirmish line. All in good spirits at gaining ground and the railroad, and at the prospect of renewing the attack at daylight and cutting the enemy off from Snake Creek Gap. On the way to headquarters for the night it was found that a severe engagement had taken place on Polk's line. As we attacked on the right, Sherman, supposing our left weakened, promptly assaulted our lines and the battle raged hotly according to all accounts for an hour and a half. The firing, strange to say, was not heard where we were. Major Clare says he reported that the enemy had effected a lodgment on the hill opposite to the house where headquarters were established the night of General Johnston's arrival from Dalton.

When we reached the house heavy firing of musketry was going on. Accounts confused. Some said hill was to be retaken; two regiments were ordered to retake it by one of the generals on the line. Hardee at headquarters on General Johnston's arrival; General Hood had accompanied the general. About same time news received from General Martin that enemy had crossed Oostenaula (two divisions). Featherston, of Loring's command, who had been sent to report to Hood, was ordered to move promptly and occupy trenches south of Selden's battery. Walker and staff sent for. Only six of

our guns of thirty on Polk's front are said to have opened to keep back the enemy. Officers of one staff in Polk's corps said the enemy holds the hill gained in evening; others said it had been retaken; others that it was to be. Impossible to learn the truth.

N. B.—In the afternoon, when General Johnston ordered me to tell General Hood to make preparations to "continue the movement" the next day at daylight, following up the success, he directed me to impress upon General Hood his wish that in executing the plan he should keep his face toward the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, the mouth of the gap the object to be reached.

T. B. MACKALL,
Aide-de-Camp.

RESACA.

May 15, 1864.—Selden's battery, 5.30 a. m., sharp skirmishing on our left. Enemy appears to be preparing for a general attack in the fog. Last night General Walker crosses to south of Oostenaula. 6.45 a. m., very sharp skirmishing and an occasional cannon on Hardee's line during last hour. Our skirmishers last night occupied original position on extreme left; enemy not holding the hill commanding railroad and wagon bridge (see below).

(Two divisions of enemy reported on south side of river; wagon train has been started; pontoon bridge laid yesterday above exposed bridges; no chance of Cockrell, advance of French, getting up to Rome to-day.)

7 a. m., General Johnston has been on the hill where Selden's battery is posted since firing began; is just going to ride to the right, leaving General Mackall here. Skirmishing and artillery still going [on]. 10 a. m., General Johnston returned to Selden's battery an hour ago. Answer sent to cipher of the President received yesterday:

Sherman cannot re-enforce Grant without my (General J.'s) knowledge, and will not as skirmishing along our entire line. We [are] in presence of whole force of enemy assembled from North Alabama and Tennessee.

Ferguson's brigade of cavalry, also Brigadier-General Jackson have reached Rome. Wheeler has just gone to upper pontoon bridge, which will not be ready for crossing for fifteen minutes. It is in long range of the 6-gun battery put up last night on the hill which they captured. 11 a. m., very heavy musketry and artillery firing going on, apparently on Hindman's line. Just before it became so rapid General Johnston rode up the Dalton road, apparently on account of some news brought by Hampton from Hardee. 12 m., about 11.15 battery on our extreme right opened. Firing slackened on Hindman's front. Battery on hill on our left enfilades our trenches; riflemen annoying to our gunners. 12 m., General Johnston has come back to Selden's battery. The firing on extreme right three-quarters of an hour ago caused by enemy's cavalry crossing Connesauga in rear of Hood, capturing Hood's hospital. A brigade of our cavalry after them, supported by a brigade of Stewart's. Captain Porter, who went with General Johnston, came back. Says last reports represent our troops driving enemy's cavalry. 1.30 p. m., heavy musketry and artillery on Hindman's front; began about fifteen minutes ago. Lieutenant Wigfall has just come up to say enemy are making a very determined attack on Hindman. General Johnston preparing to mount to ride to Hood's. Firing continuous. 3.30 p. m., few minutes after writing above rode off to General Hood's with General Mackall, who accompanied General Johnston.

Found Hood where Dalton dirt road and railroad are near each other and where we now are. Hindman, a few minutes after we arrived, repulsed the enemy, who came up in some places to his breast-works. Our reserves not used. Orders given for Stewart to take enemy in flank; for wagons which were sent back to be brought up to Resaca. Stevenson and Hindman to take up movement of Stewart. Featherston brought from Polk's line, also Maney and ——— from Cheatham. These supports came up in very short time. Stevenson, however, sent word that enemy in three lines were preparing to attack Stewart's center. 3.40 p. m. (in rear of Stewart's line near railroad), Stewart directed to receive attack and pursue. But slight skirmishing now; enemy not making attack. 9.30 p. m., at house behind Selden's battery (headquarters at night). Orders given to withdraw from this place; arrangements made and trains moving. This afternoon, about 4.30 p. m., Stewart, in obedience to orders to attack if his position was not assaulted, advanced; soon his line was broken by a terrible fire of Hooker's corps, who were ready to attack. I had been sent to accompany Major Ratchford to General Featherston (held in reserve), to order him in the general's name to take position in support of Stewart, near Green's house.

Monday, May 16.—On Calhoun and Adairsville road, two miles south of Calhoun. While in field in rear of Stewart's line and near railroad last night, about dark, corps and division commanders assembled, and instructions given to effect withdrawal of army to south bank of Oostenaula. Enemy had crossed force to south bank of river, at Dobbin's Ferry; reported two divisions. Walker was facing them, immediately in our front. He was intrenched, his line extending from Oostenaula River to Tilton, on Connesauga. Stewart had been repulsed in attempting to flank him. What was to prevent him from detaching 40,000 and striking our communications, holding on at same time to their works with a force equal to ours? We could not send a force sufficient to beat the force in our rear and at same time hold present position. In two hours after Stewart's repulse Cheatham, Hindman, Cleburne, &c., were assembled around the camp-fires. Hardee had been there all evening. Routes and times fixed; cars to be sent for wounded; wagons and ambulances and most of artillery to cross pontoons above; troops and artillery on Polk's line on railroad and small trestle bridge; an hour occupied in giving orders, &c., and all dispersed, going to their headquarters. We rode in; wagons not brought over. After writing dispatches to dictation of General Mackall to Polk, Hood, and Hardee, telling latter to notify P.; after troops and skirmishers driven in, lay down (sleeping on porch of house in rear of Selden's battery); waked by noise—firing, confusion, &c.; saddle and mount. General Loring comes up; all ride to roadside at foot of Selden's battery, passing through Hindman's column going to railroad bridge; Cheatham's pass from his line over small trestle bridge below. Night cloudy. Firing of musketry and small-arms on Hood's line, which was rapid and continuous on first waking; decreased. These troops (Cheatham's and Hood's) did not seem at all alarmed, rather noisy and in very good humor. Enemy's line on river remarkably quiet. Matters had been alarming on Hood's front. Enemy learning probably through [*sic*]. Near Calhoun, 5.30 p. m., order given to send wagons back one mile and a half south of Adairsville; 6.30 p. m., our wagons parking; saddling.

Tuesday, May 17, 1864.—We reached Adairsville just before day, a little ahead of troops. Cultivated, rolling country from Resaca to Adairsville.

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9.45 p. m., this morning and forenoon guns heard at intervals at distance; Wheeler skirmishing; 2.30 p. m., dispatch received from Wheeler (2.10), saying enemy pressing rapidly two and a half miles from town, and he would have to fall back. General had ridden out to Hood's line; original sent to him and copies of to H. and H. [Hood and Hardee]. [Hardee] did not receive his until after his infantry informed him. At this time cavalry were coming in. General soon came in. By 5 p. m. Cheatham, who was one mile in advance, was skirmishing. Pack up and saddle. Troops who had not been in line, but massed in bivouac, quickly formed, while firing going on. Sent to Hardee to ask what dispositions he had made; found him on his left; Cheatham in advance of all infantry; Walker on his right, Cleburne next, part crossing Oothkaloga Creek; Bate in reserve. Returned soon, all the lieutenant-generals and Wheeler. Enemy reported on west of Oothkaloga Creek. Bate sent over; 6,000 cavalry reported six miles of Cartersville. Pontoons at Cassville. Jackson's division cavalry ordered back. One brigade had no corn for three days. (Pontoons ordered to Etowah.) Firing heard at Rome, while all this going on. Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Steever, Rome, saying enemy in force, shelling town. I sent after General P. about 6 p. m. All in council. Can the army be withdrawn when so many roads into Calhoun? Carry a dispatch in room; General W. W. [Mackall] and J——— looking at map. Latter traces road from here to Cassville; asks how long will it take all to go down one road? [Hood] says can't be done. [Hardee] said we will have to fight. [Hood] has been anxious to get from this place south of Etowah. 7.10 p. m., Roy and Cunningham have just been called for. In waiting. On 16th May received cipher from General S. D. Lee, Demopolis; not translatable. Repetition received on 17th, at night. Forrest will start on 20th from Corinth to cross Tennessee at Florence with 3,500 picked men and 2 batteries. Colonel Hill reported on authority of scout that enemy were moving down toward Rome, on Calhoun and Rome road, Palmer's corps in advance, wagon trains along, and one brigade cavalry. Did not learn whether any other force was behind.

CASSVILLE.

Wednesday, May 18.—Reached creek near Cassville about 7.30 a. m.; got into camp 9.30 a. m.; no firing so far (just after breakfast). Left headquarters just beyond Adairsville about 4 a. m. Hardee's corps moved on Adairsville and Kingston road, Hood's and Polk's on Adairsville and Cassville. Sears' brigade, French's division, reached Adairsville yesterday. French with Cockrell's this a. m. at Kingston; cars gone for Ector's. French had one brigade about starting from Rome to join this army when town was attacked. Cockrell's detained to aid in defense and protect the other brigade. 4 p. m., cipher from S. D. Lee, of 17th, Meridian, received. Forrest's move for 20th suspended on account of demonstrations from Memphis. Colonel Hannon just reports enemy's cavalry in force advancing on Fairmount road rapidly, and four miles from here. Armstrong ordered to support of Hannon.

(Following written Thursday, 19th): Hood and Hardee and Polk at headquarters discussing over map plans for morning. Prisoner of Hooker's corps brought in; I questioned him. His command was behind Howard's; latter skirmished with Cheatham afternoon of 17th and all army was assembled close by. Next morning (on 18th) whole command in motion. Howard moved into Adairsville, halted, and cooked dinner. Prisoner got lost among Howard's men and was told Hooker had moved toward our right, and endeavoring to join his regiment was captured by our cavalry; was told that an additional corps was following behind Hooker; knew nothing of other commands. All appear in good spirits. Telegram received in afternoon from Thrasher reporting enemy acknowledge loss of 45,000 and 31 generals in Virginia. General J[ohnston] said Confederacy was as fixed an institution as England or France. Troops very much wearied by night marches; in good spirits and confident; press confident. Anxiety, however, to fight, particularly among officers, certain of whom thought good effect of Virginia and Louisiana news in raising gold in New York to 210 would be impaired by this retreat. Many thought Sherman would not fight—merely wanted to drive us across Etowah and to occupy territory acquired and send re-enforcements to Grant.

Thursday, May 19.—Moved out to attack enemy, but column reported advancing on Cartersville road; line changed; brisk skirmishing. General Ross reports enemy throwing pontoons across Etowah at Wooley's Bridge, and crossed a force—main force.

(Following written May 21 near Allatoona): Line changed under fire. Brisk skirmishing in afternoon and toward evening to effect the change. New line principally along a ridge running nearly north and south, covering Cassville and Cass Station road and facing westwardly. The signal corps and General Hardee reported in forenoon that enemy in front of Cassville were moving toward Kingston, all advantageous to the designed attack on his left flank. An order was written about 7 or 8 a. m. thanking troops for patience, and telling them they would be led against enemy. General J[ohnston] rode over to General Hood's and then passing by general headquarters rode out Spring Place road, north of creek, with Hood and Polk and Hardee to show former where he was to form his line for attack. General M[ackall] rode from headquarters east of town to join him; found Generals J[ohnston, P[olk], and Hardee returning (Sears' Mississippi brigade formed across road). Riding back, all passed Cockrell's Missouri brigade resting on road, and in town met Hindman's column, advance of Hood's corps, moving to take position on Polk's right. After a few moments in town rode rapidly back out Spring Place road; general saw Hood and returned to camp-ground and dismounted; Hood's corps passing, Polk's troops shifting. About this time, 10.20 a. m., a few discharges of artillery on Adairsville and Cassville road, and in ten minutes report of artillery in easterly direction. General M[ackall], who had ridden out to Hood with directions "to make quick work," sent word back by courier, who reported to me that "enemy in heavy force close to Hood on Canton road." I tell general, who says it can't be. (Armstrong on that road reported none.) Called for map; said if that's so General Hood will have to fall back at once. Presently General M[ackall] rode up at a rapid rate, spoke with general, who sent him back in haste, riding one of his horses. Mason went off on another; still firing had ceased; confusion in passing backward

and forward of Hood's and Polk's troops. At this time could be heard officers all around reading orders to regiments and cheers of troops. Some regiments in field where headquarters were. Polk detains two of Hood's brigades, as Hardee on his left had not closed up a gap. Headquarters wagons sent beyond Cassville. Corps commanders and Wheeler arrive.

Instructions to change line. Generals J[ohnston] and M[ackall] and Polk ride on high hill overlooking town and back from original line. New line marked out, and troops rapidly formed on it and along a ridge. Late in afternoon considerable skirmishing and artillery. Enemy's skirmishers occupied town. At one time confusion; wagons, artillery, and cavalry hasten back; noise, dust, and heat. Disorder checked; wagons made to halt. Consternation of citizens; many flee, leaving all; some take away few effects, some remain between hostile fires.

General M[ackall] and I remain several hours on roadside (Cassville and Cartersville road). Governor Harris brings lunch. General J[ohnston], about 5 p. m. in afternoon, rides down to Hardee's, leaving General M[ackall]; I remain. About 6 p. m. General M[ackall] sets out to find our camp; meets the general, and both go back to a field near road in rear of Polk, as skirmishing brisk. General J[ohnston] tells Governor Harris he will be ready for and happy to receive enemy next day. Wheeler comes up; cavalry falls back behind infantry. Dark ride to camp. By a muddy brook near General P[olk's] find supper ready and tents pitched. After supper, General J[ohnston] walks over to General P[olk]. General M[ackall] and rest turn in. Soon General J[ohnston] sends word by courier to send him two of inspectors-general mounted; then one of Polk's staff officers brings word that all the staff must report mounted; I was directed to remain.

General Mackall returned to camping-place, where most all staff waited until about 2 a. m., when they rode to Cartersville, passing trains and artillery parked in field; all hurried off without regard to order. Reach Cartersville before day, troops come in after day. General Johnston comes up—all hurried over bridges; great confusion, caused by mixing trains and by trains which crossed first parking at river's edge and others winding around wrong roads; about 2,000 wagons crowded on bank.

Friday, May 20 (written May 22).—General Mackall and staff reach Cartersville about 4 a. m., General J[ohnston] later; confusion, hurrying wagons and artillery across Etowah bridge. Supply train parked on plain on south side: two pontoon bridges, one wagon trestle bridge, one railroad bridge, wagons and artillery blocked up on road; trains mixed. Dust and heat, country rough and hilly, little water near railroad, army in line on north side. Wagons move toward Allatoona on two roads. After great delay trains removed out of range. In afternoon headquarters established near Moore's house (Hardee's headquarters), near a crossing of railroad and lower Allatoona road, one mile and a half from Allatoona. Etowah Iron Works—most valuable machinery, teams, wagons, and negroes removed by G. W. Smith. Bridges burned in p. m., including railroad bridge by mistake. Troops jaded, artillery and cavalry horses particularly; Georgia troops dropped off; all in pretty good spirits up to falling back from Cassville. Change of line not understood but thought all right, but night retreat after issuing general order impaired confidence; great alarm in country around. Troops think no stand to be

made north of Chattahoochee, where supply train is sent. Dispatch of President of May 18 received; he had read dispatch of —— with disappointment. Governor Brown has ordered all militia to assemble at Atlanta.

Saturday, May 21.—Headquarters still near Moore's house on Etowah and Allatoona road. Every measure taken to prevent straggling and bring back absentees. Went to Acworth to see General D. Saw Colonel Beard, inspector-general, who said he could find but few stragglers; many broken-down men with sick tickets going to rear. Marietta reported full of stragglers. Over ——— thousand barefoot men. Some dissatisfaction, but all will be rectified by rest of few days. Campaign unusually severe, according to officers who have been through those in Virginia. President's dispatch of 18th answered and misstatement of dates in General J[ohnston's] previous dispatch corrected. (Mistake owing to my giving date of leaving Dalton instead of Resaca, which I understood was asked.) About dusk enemy's cavalry appear near Etowah; our artillery drive them away. In night Brigadier-General Jackson (Walker's division) reports considerable skirmishing near railroad crossing—enemy occupying works on north side.

(Later): Armstrong, commanding Jackson's cavalry, all west of railroad. Jackson (disabled) reports enemy's cavalry crossed at Gillem's Bridge (south of Kingston) and infantry and artillery on north side. Colonel Ewell telegraphs to know if service of conscripts will be received; thousands can be had. Newspapers of to-day say nothing of retreat south of Etowah. Expect battle at Cassville. Supply trains south of Chattahoochee River. Other wagon trains moved south of Allatoona to a more open country. Return called for.

NEAR MOORE'S HOUSE.

Sunday, May 22, 1864.—(Memorandum: On 20th asked General M[ackall] who reported force of enemy on Canton road on 19th when we were at Cassville. He said General Hood, who said they had a line of battle close to him. General M[ackall] could see nothing and didn't believe it.) 9.30 a. m., dispatch this morning, written last night by Allen, of cavalry, gives report of a scout. Enemy fortifying on both sides of river at Gillem's Bridge; their cavalry had gone out several miles to Stilesborough; inquired minutely about roads; said that to-day an army 150,000 (?) strong would march out on Cedartown road to Atlanta; expected but little opposition, thinking this army utterly demoralized. Enemy on short rations. (Memorandum: Left Cleveland and Ringgold with twenty days'.) This report sent back to Wheeler, with note advising him not to carry out his expedition without being fully informed of position of enemy. Immediately afterward he was sent for to come to headquarters, where Hood and Hardee are. Copy of said report sent to Armstrong. Wheeler not yet arrived. Jackson's division cavalry picketing river below as far as Rome; Wheeler's above as far as Canton. Wheeler is to cross the river. Wheeler started in afternoon after considerable delay, crossing near Etowah bridge. At 3.30 p. m. lieutenant-generals and chief of artillery notified to have everything in readiness to move at moment's notice. Major Moore notified that troops are to carry three days' rations in haversacks. Guides obtained for country south of Etowah and west of railroad. Two bridges being

built over Pumpkin Vine Creek, and road made, cutting off considerable distance in moving down river. Country hilly and rocky. Heat oppressive and road dusty. Many disloyal people in this section.

Monday, May 23, 1864.—(After sunset, near Moore's house, one mile and a half from Allatoona.) After breakfast, headquarters wagons packed and horses saddled, ready for a move; awaiting information from cavalry. During day, Wheeler, who had crossed with escort night before, and was followed by his command in morning, sent back several dispatches giving reports of scouts sent to Cartersville, Cassville, Cass Station, &c. Enemy's infantry (force not known) at Cartersville. Hooker's corps and headquarters at Cassville. (Following written 24th:) (Memorandum: Learned about failure at Cassville from ——; mistake about name of road, "Canton.") Wheeler sent word in evening that more than one division at Cartersville. Hooker's headquarters and corps at Cassville. Thomas between Cassville and Kingston. Wheeler ordered off on expedition to cut communications. Burning of Etowah Iron Works and of town of Cartersville afternoon of 22d, and small force then observed at Cartersville and few cavalry east. Had produced impression on some that entire force of enemy either moved considerably to our left or were falling back. Many rumors of latter kind. Wheeler, after crossing Etowah, said citizens said enemy reported they were falling back. One report that they were going to Knoxville. Jackson's cavalry, under Armstrong, sent unsatisfactory reports, but in afternoon and night reported 5,000 cavalry crossed at Milam's Bridge, apparently to cover passage of infantry. Heavy columns of dust and of infantry and wagons seen moving on north bank of Etowah toward our left, and Ferguson thought main army on north bank. Ferguson reported infantry having crossed. During day Hardee moved ten miles southwest, and Polk moved on road from Allatoona to Dallas. Hood still watching crossings near railroad. At night orders reiterated for Hardee to move to Dallas and Atlanta road, and Polk to do same and communicate. General Hardee made mistake; sent word back (date, 10 p. m.; received 11.50 p. m.) that unless received further orders would cross Chattahoochee at Nelson's Ferry; would start his command 2 a. m. Major M[ason] sent to correct mistake, and note sent by courier telling him he was to take position near intersection of road on which he was, with Atlanta and Dallas road, and protect it, supported by General P[olk]. Armstrong's cavalry, in moving farther to left, strangely had fallen back to Burnt Hickory, leaving enemy's cavalry unobserved. Armstrong told of utmost importance to have strong force at position held by Ross and observe enemy closely. Immediate information necessary. Jackson's commanders think main Yankee army west of our position, from Milam's Bridge to Rome. Telegram from General B. received. Quarles ordered from M[ississippi] on 21st. After terrible crisis, sacrificing communications, all well in Virginia. Expect great results here, from tone of army reported. S. D. L[ee] ordered part of Roddey to Talladega; Chalmers' division from Tupelo to ———. Blair passed Paducah on 10th, to join Sherman; thirty-seven transports and gun-boats. Headquarters wagons unpacked. 3 p. m., go into camp. Wheeler told to observe particularly what force could march directly from Cartersville on Allatoona.

Tuesday, May 24.—(Near Moore's house, one mile and a half to Allatoona.) All ready to move to Polk's command.

(May 25, yesterday all rode from headquarters near Bartow Furnace (near Moore's) to Powder Mill and Dallas road, and camped at night on the road four miles from Dallas. Hood moved his troops by afternoon nearer Dallas from Etowah bridge, and headquarters where Hardee's had been night before, at Doctor Smith's. Hardee at night camped in supporting distance of Dallas. Polk camped on Marietta and Dallas road. In afternoon four of enemy's cavalry run into lines of a brigade at Dallas and carry off some of our men; not a gun loaded. Jackson's opinion that main army of enemy approaching Dallas and one corps and 2,500 cavalry going by Villa Rica. This information sent to Hood, who is told to move early in morning, that his advance may reach New Hope Church (on Allatoona and Dallas road), about four miles and a half from Robinson's, in order to guard against separation. Polk is to move up on Marietta and Dallas road to Robinson's. Join hands to be ready to fight. Witherspoon, of Quarles' staff, reports brigade coming 2,800.)

Wednesday, May 25, 1864.—(5.30 p. m., at Robertson's house, four miles south of Dallas, near intersection of road from Marietta, Atlanta, and Allatoona to Dallas.) Half hour ago few discharges of artillery near New Hope Church, where Hood is, three miles distant. Prisoner says Hooker's corps is in front of him. General J[ohnston] rode there an hour ago. We have been waiting here nearly all day. Few developments of enemy. Reports of their having crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek; citizens think moving around our left. All quiet in front of Dallas. This morning all of Hardee's division in line. Polk got in wrong place. Wheeler reports captured and brought off from near Cassville 80 wagons loaded, and destroyed 170 and took 150 prisoners. Stewart's division repulsed Hooker's corps.

Saturday, May 28, 1864.—(11 a. m., Cleburne's intrenched line, where enemy were repulsed last afternoon, Rogers' house.) Few minutes ago started with General M[ackall] to Wheeler's to see General Hood; met him after going few yards and returned. Brisk cannonading apparently in front of Loring, and slight skirmishing along line. Blanton, of Hood's staff, came from the right about 9 a. m., after our arrival here (Cleburne's headquarters), with a message from General H[ood], who was at Wheeler's headquarters. Captain McFarland, of Cleburne's staff, who came with him, says Hood found enemy's right on Allatoona road intrenched, could not attack; disappointed in not being able to get in his rear, as he expected last night and this morning. Wrote at sunrise his corps had not crossed; feared he would have some difficulty in crossing Little Pumpkin Vine Creek, where our right last evening rested; when he crossed he would be in enemy's rear. At 11 a. m. fight on French's line; 11.30 generals ride away; follow in fifteen to twenty minutes; when I leave, Cleburne says his skirmishers pressed in. However, no attack on him. All ride to house, where headquarters are established at night. While on Cleburne's line walk over field; about 700 dead left by Howard. Prisoners from Palmer and Schofield, who were supporting but not engaged, captured. Enemy advanced in five to six lines.

Monday, May 30.—(8 a. m., Widow Wigley's deserted house on Dallas and Allatoona road, three-quarters of a mile from New Hope Church.) All very quiet along line except occasional cannon oppo-

site French; hardly a musket fired. Last evening early, on account of reported movement of enemy toward our left, extending from Pumpkin Vine Creek, from which point forces said to be moving to Dallas, arrangements made to move to Lost Mountain, six miles east. At same time enemy's pickets on their left were contracted, and reports of troops moving to re-enforce Dallas. At 9 o'clock at night some cannonading on French's and Cantey's line; 10 p. m., wagons [at] headquarters packed to move; some tremendous firing, artillery and musketry, on French's line kept up more than half hour and renewed two or three times later. About 11 p. m., cannonading heavy on Bate's line for two hours, fortunately Cleburne supporting; various conjectures at the time and since about origin. Cantey's line very weak and seventy-five yards from enemy's intrenchments; second line was being made 200 yards in rear. Was enemy attempting to prevent working? Making genuine attack? False alarm? Latter general impression, confirmed toward morning by officers who reported no enemy seen either in front of Cantey or Bate. Cantey said it was a stampede on part of his men. There we did most of firing. On left it was principally enemy's artillery; great waste of ammunition; reminded some of occurrences at Yorktown; both sides aroused by false alarm. On the heavy firing, movement of the night suspended; all unsaddle; intrenching tools sent to lines. Toward morning scouts reported enemy moving to our left. For several days he has been approaching railroad gradually, intrenching at every point. Yesterday Hood on right, Polk in center, holding Hood's former position, while Hardee on left, his line extending several miles, and for long intervals only skirmishers, principally on the Ellsberry Hills. Bate in front of Dallas, supported by Cleburne, moved up yesterday. In enemy's line a similar gap opposite Cheatham; enemy a mile distant. Stewart on Hood's extreme right across Little Pumpkin Vine Creek; enemy also across creek. Information received now by Hill's, Granbury's, and Jackson's and Wheeler's scouts more regular and reliable. One of Longstreet's scouts reports heavy baggage sent back from Chattanooga, and all forage and subsistence sent forward, twenty days', of which ten had been exhausted. Small garrison at Chattanooga. Other day man reported small garrisons at Tullahoma and Huntsville; 1,500 at Bridgeport. Many rumors of Forrest having crossed Tennessee River, but nothing from Mississippi to show suspension of order revoked. Forrest would be of more service between Sherman and Chattanooga. Mississippi threatened by raid from Memphis, and other day information that A. J. Smith had landed troops from Red River at Vicksburg. Southwest drained of troops to strengthen this army. Fleet and transports with 2,800 infantry off Mobile. No infantry except enough to man batteries. Tennessee over the bar and down the bay; admiral hesitates to attack. 9.30 a. m., Major Preston says firing on right originated by enemy's heavy line of skirmishers advancing on Cantey's line where new fortifications being built. Firing there only few minutes—taken up by other troops; now new line on ridge farther back. Sharpshooters troublesome; artillery lose heavily in men and horses—40 men and 40 horses in one battalion; ammunition wasted; only forty rounds allowed to each man.

Tuesday, May 31, 1864.—(Three-quarters of a mile from New Hope Church at Widow Wigley's; headquarters same for several days.) Prisoner of Fifteenth (Logan's corps), captured night before last in

front of Bate, and brought to headquarters yesterday afternoon, says Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps near Dallas, on enemy's right; doesn't think any corps immediately on left; said Seventeenth came up two days before. In night, without drawing in pickets, firing was suddenly commenced by his people; he lay down, and when all was quiet, in endeavoring to escape, got among our skirmishers—so the enemy raised false alarm on Bate's line as Cantey did. Bate reported enemy made several attacks. In the previous affair when B[ate] advanced, became hotly engaged, effected lodgment temporarily in enemy's breast-works, and was forced to retire with loss; he says ardor of men could not be restrained, went too far before could be recalled. Lewis, who lost most, and other brigadiers say orders positive to take works.

Jackson's scouts report enemy's cavalry between Dallas and Drake-town moved back during attack of Sunday night; don't know which road they have gone; told [by] citizens, horses starving, forced to go back. (Prisoners say army on half rations for several days, and various confirmations of short supplies; stock suffering.) Captain Johnson, of a Georgia regiment, under Wheeler, just from a scout north of Etowah River, says no enemy at Etowah, Cartersville, or Cassville; 1,000 to 2,000 infantry and one regiment cavalry at Cass Station and Kingston; 5,000 infantry at Resaca; citizens and soldiers say two supply trains cut off. Forrest captured Chattanooga (no official information received here of his having started). On 29th S. D. Lee telegraphed that Roddey had been driven back to Jonesborough by 10,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry from Decatur; yesterday said they had returned, probably a diversion to cover movement of troops to Kingston (probably those landed at Clinton). War Department day or two ago gave notice that nineteen transports with troops had passed Grand Gulf and stopped at Vicksburg, supposed to be Smith's troops from Red River (on way to Sherman doubtless). Yesterday afternoon late, brisk skirmishing and rapid artillery firing on Stewart's line. With this exception, day and night remarkably quiet. Enemy's sharpshooters in trees very annoying. Yesterday colonel and captain of First Missouri killed in trenches. Some supposed 150 guns in position would open. Sick and wounded had been moved back and many thought army would change position. Troops in good spirits. Press in southwest support the general. A victory will confirm all. In one and two weeks enemy will have considerable re-enforcements. Logan's corps go out service in three months. Lincoln calls for 400,000 more.

Gap in enemy's line. General believes force (McPherson) in front of Bate is there only to cover roads. Hooker in center, then Howard, Palmer, and Schofield. Wheeler's scouts learn from citizens that from questions [of] enemy's engineers, who examine country and roads to Allatoona, a movement to Allatoona is contemplated.

Thursday, June 2.—(Sunset.) Headquarters moved yesterday evening from Widow Wigley's to camp in woods three miles farther to our right in rear of Hood on settlement road leading into Marietta road. Yesterday telegram sent to General Bragg (last was on 28th); another to Governor Brown. The quiet of the enemy on Tuesday on the left, sharpshooting only, no reply being made to our batteries, and the small force observed from Ellsberry Mountain, opposite Walker, induced the belief that the force at Dallas was small. Yesterday morning at daylight enemy commenced moving his forces

from Dallas to his left. From left of Mercer's brigade on Ellsberry Mountain heavy columns of infantry well closed up became visible at 7 o'clock, and continued in sight until 9 or 10 a. m. Major Lee and others observed them from mountain, and reported frequently. About midday the general rides to mountain. In front of Walker the enemy kept their skirmishers close to ours, but no troops at the time to support them in the intrenchments, two lines of which had been erected several days before. We could see a few wagons passing in their front on the Burnt Hickory road, but in the distance the roads to Burnt Hickory and that from Burnt Hickory to New Hope Church could be seen miles off, and wagons three miles off passing continually. The dust marked the progress when the road could not be seen. Wagons were moving to New Hope Church, and the dust also showed traveling beyond the cross-roads to Burnt Hickory, in direction of river. Officers observing the movements early in the day, said a column moved from left and occupied breastworks in front of Mercer and Cheatham to cover passage of others along road. Afterward line of battle was formed at right angles to fortifications. I saw line of battle when rode first to mountain to see Major L[ee] and observe with map. Jackson's scouts reported same movement, and about 1 o'clock Armstrong entered Dallas. He reported one-half enemy had taken the Burnt Hickory or Cartersville road leading toward Douthardt's bridge (so General Walker was told by residents) and the other corps had taken the Acworth road leading from Dallas to New Hope Church. No cavalry at Dallas since Sunday. Cleburne was moved from supporting distance of Walker farther to right. Last evening heavy column of cavalry, with artillery, moved from Cartersville, and encamped at Allatoona; another cavalry column, reported 5,000, moved last evening up Dallas and Allatoona road to Allatoona. It seems all their cavalry is on our right. Yesterday confidential circular directing withdrawal at night to Lost Mountain recalled 4 p. m. Last night all quiet; also to-day, except some cannonading on Hood's line. About noon Hood reported enemy double-quicking to his right and attack expected. Bate, Cleburne, and Walker sent to right; attack expected in morning, though all quiet now (dusk); all quiet in front of Wheeler. Yesterday information about movements of enemy from Decatur toward Sherman received from S. D. Lee; from Jackson's and Wheeler's scouts, 7,000 or 8,000 moved from Decatur on Somerville road on 2d.

Saturday, June 4, 1864.—(Midday.) No attack yesterday by enemy, as Generals Hood and Hardee expected. Headquarters unchanged. Telegram yesterday from General Bragg. Lee in line near Mechanicsville, confronting Grant. Butler gone to join G[rant]. Beauregard at Richmond. Two more ciphers from Lee yesterday (S. D.); the last said the Sixteenth Army Corps, with eighteen pieces artillery, was moving toward Okolona rapidly, and that Forrest had been recalled from Russellville, and he would have to withdraw most of his cavalry from Middle Alabama. So, the great results anticipated from a raid of the Mississippi cavalry in Sherman's rear are not to be fulfilled at an early day. This column from Memphis may eventually endeavor to join Sherman. Before receipt of these dispatches General J[ohnston] had telegraphed Lee that a raid between S[herman's] army and Chattanooga would do much harm. Telegraphed also to General B. for information of move-

ments of Mississippi cavalry, to which reference was made in B.'s dispatch. Accounts of progress of the column moving toward Rome; from many sources expected at Gadsden on 1st of June, four days' march from Rome; according to one account 1,000 sent from Huntsville by rail. Chalmers was to move from Montevallo to Blue Mountain a day or two ago. Rumor already places him at Rome. Blair (or Griffin) said to be moving rapidly—fourteen miles per day; made forced marches from Clinton and Pulaski. He hasn't over 6,000 to 10,000; is mounting infantry as fast as [he] can seize horses, desolating the country. One account represented this force from Louisiana, that from Memphis no doubt is. Large detachments were made from Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, and sent, under A. J. Smith, to Red River. Besides these re-enforcements prisoners and scouts report 100-days' men coming down to guard communications. One of Thomas' couriers recently captured says nineteen regiments expected soon. Scouts say 3,000 of 100-days cavalry at Columbia, Middle Tenn. Many officers of this army, as well as the people and army in the East, think there is very little disparity in the size of this army and Sherman's, and urge an immediate attack. S[herman] has at least 60,000 effective infantry now, supposing him to have lost 12,000 to 15,000 since leaving Chattanooga. Our effective total infantry about 44,000. Rousseau expected with a division, from rear. Since leaving Dalton our entire loss not over 6,000. Many new troops sent to rear foot-sore will come up. Army better fed (one-half pound bacon with meal or hard bread) than ever, whisky or coffee occasionally issued. Troops in fine spirits. Implicit confidence. All baggage wagons south of Chattahoochee. One wagon for cooking utensils of a brigade detached from general train. This campaign of a month shows that the army can get along with no baggage, and can be supplied twenty miles from railroad. General Jackson says captured letters of General Hazen show enemy to be in straits about rations—not paid for three months. (Thomas' orders say men and horses well fed.) Enemy yesterday reported commencing to rebuild Etowah railroad bridge; his line moving gradually to right, followed by ours; will not attack, but will fortify on Allatoona Heights and wait for supplies and re-enforcements. No fight for two weeks. Cheatham on extreme left, next Polk, then Hood and Hardee (and their divisions) on right. Colonel Cole, transportation quartermaster, here. Feeling in army: One lieutenant-general talks about attack and not giving ground, publicly, and quietly urges retreat.

No. 729.

Findings of the Court of Inquiry upon the loss of Confederate stores at Atlanta.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March 2*, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. A court of inquiry, convened at or near the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, by order of General J. B. Hood, upon the

application of Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup, chief of staff, Lieut. Col. M. B. McMicken, chief quartermaster, and Lieut. Col. J. M. Kennard, chief of ordnance, under Special Orders, No. 69, headquarters Army of Tennessee, September 5, 1864, to inquire into the circumstances of the loss of public stores at Atlanta, Ga., on September 1 and 2, 1864, and to express an opinion whether to either officer blame can be attached for such loss, has made the required examination and report, the record whereof was forwarded by General Hood for review by the Secretary of War, with the following indorsement: "Brigadier-General Shoup is in no manner to blame for the loss of the cars, ordnance, &c., at Atlanta, Ga."

III. The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, submits the following facts and opinions:

Upon the evacuation of Atlanta upon September 1 and 2, 1864, there were destroyed a small amount of quartermaster's and medical stores, some subsistence stores, 13 heavy guns and carriages, 28 car-loads of ordnance, 81 cars, and 5 engines. A detailed account of said stores is contained in the exhibits attached to these proceedings. It is the opinion of the court that the subsistence stores and the heavy guns were unavoidably lost, and that the quartermaster's stores, medical stores, ordnance stores, cars, and engines were unnecessarily lost. As to the culpability of the parties asking the investigation, they are of the opinion that as Brigadier-General Shoup, chief of staff, gave his orders specially and fully to the various chiefs of departments, and to 12.30 a. m. of August 31 used every effort to see that his instructions were executed, no blame attaches to him to that time; but that between that time and 8 a. m. of the 31st he, not having displayed sufficient energy, or used all the means in his possession to see that there was a compliance with his instructions, is censurable. The twenty-eight car-loads of ammunition, the quartermaster's stores, and the cars and engines were destroyed principally in consequence of the failure of Lieutenant-Colonel McMicken, chief quartermaster, to comply with the specific and repeated instructions from the chief of staff to have all such stores removed by daylight; that Lieutenant-Colonel McMicken had at his disposal sufficient cars and engines to move all trains as ordered, and they were not so moved because proper instructions were not given by him to the railroad agents. We consider him highly culpable for not having promptly complied with said orders from the chief of staff. We do not consider him responsible for the loss of the medical stores, as requisitions made upon him failed to state the amount of transportation required for the removal of said stores. As to Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, chief of ordnance, the court are of the opinion that no blame attaches to him, as he notified the chief of staff and chief quartermaster in ample time that the ordnance stores were in readiness to move.

IV. The proceedings and finding and opinion of the court are approved.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 730.

Report of Maj. William Clare, Assistant Inspector-General, upon the removal of citizens from Atlanta.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 22, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report in reference to the removal of the families from Atlanta under Major-General Sherman's (Federal Army) order of expulsion:

Receiving verbal orders from General Hood on the evening of the 11th to conduct the truce agreed upon between himself and Major-General Sherman, I started as soon as possible, reaching Rough and Ready at 7.30 on the morning of 12th of September. Shortly after reaching there I met the commanding officer of the Federal guard, and soon afterward Colonel Warner, of General Sherman's staff, the Federal truce officer. Having established with these officers the preliminaries of the truce and the manner in which it should be carried out, and made arrangements in regard to the guards, I awaited the arrival of the trains from Atlanta. (The inclosed report of the names of the families arriving, their number and the date of their arrival, will give all the information on these points.*) Some delays and irregularities in regard to the arrival of the trains having occurred, I demanded of the Federal officer in charge the reason thereof and their correction. He informed me that every means of transportation were placed at the disposal of the citizens for the purpose of removing their families and effects. On sending for Mayor Calhoun and the committee of citizens charged with removing the people of Atlanta, I ascertained that his statement was correct. I had then only to urge upon the people, through the mayor, to come during the early days of the truce to guard against the accident of having too little transportation when the truce was about to close. This advice they disregarded, and the consequence was suffering and inconvenience. This was, however, to no great extent. From Rough and Ready to Lovejoy's Station, I think I can safely say, under my orders, were moved as comfortably and safely as possible the unfortunate people who were driven from their homes.

Receiving information from you that the government was being embarrassed by the heavy demands made upon the acting commissary of subsistence at Lovejoy's, I arranged with the Federal authorities to supply the exiles with five days' rations on their application to Colonel Le Duc, quartermaster Twentieth Army Corps, at Atlanta. This, I was informed, was done. The apportionment of transportation among the different corps was made as you directed. On receiving your order I sent for Major Mason, the quartermaster in charge of the transportation reporting to me, and read the first as well as the supplemental order to him, and directed him to carry it out literally. This he, as well as Capt. John McLaughlin, his assistant, informed me had been done.

Having been informed that six teamsters belonging to Captain Clark's train had deserted while the train was at Rough and Ready, I made a formal demand for them of the Federal flag of truce officer. He assured me that they should be returned if found, at the same

*The nominal lists inclosed with original show the following totals: Men, 98; women, 395; children, 605; servants, 70. Grand total, 1,168.

time stating to me that thirteen of the Federal guard and teamsters had deserted to our lines.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Colonel Anderson, in command of the guard from our army on duty at Rough and Ready, for the rigid discipline he at all times maintained.

W. CLARE,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

Col. E. J. HARVIE, *Inspector-General.*

No. 731.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, C. S. Army, of operations June 24.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &c.,
Oxford, Ala., June 30, 1864.

MAJOR: Accompanying this will be found my official report of the action at La Fayette, Ga.:

While I did not realize all that I hoped to have done, yet I am persuaded I did all that was possible under the circumstances. From the facts as they are detailed in that report it will be seen that with artillery I would have captured the entire command, with all its stores and equipments. The knowledge I acquired of the roads and resources of the country during this excursion would materially aid me in any future movement, if one should be ordered by the major-general commanding. I am satisfied that the resources of the country are amply sufficient to forage the command as long as would be necessary to operate in that region. I learned from scouts I met directly out from Middle Tennessee that about the only forces left in that portion of the State are small garrisons of new troops (from 200 to 300) in the interior towns. The force left at Nashville is somewhat larger, but it does not exceed 2,000, part of whom are negroes.

I have made arrangements by which I feel confident trains of cars will be thrown from the track and mashed up in the tunnels on both roads north of Tennessee River. I had similar arrangements for like work in the tunnel on the Georgia Railroad if I failed to blow up the tunnel.

I would be glad to know if I have the general's permission to operate against the enemy's gun-boats on Tennessee River, or to renew the effort on his line of communication, when my command shall have been rested and somewhat recruited. I am satisfied I could go into Tennessee, crossing near Florence, tear up the railroads, capture the garrisons in the interior towns, destroy his stores, and bring out a large number of recruits. If Forrest and myself could both go in we could inflict such damage upon the enemy and his sources of supply that months would elapse before he could draw anything more through that channel. I do not see how these commands can well be spared, but this region might be held and defended by ordering up to the front the reserves of Alabama; and by strengthening my command with Roddey my force could inflict irreparable damage on the enemy in Middle Tennessee or in North Georgia. The guns of Charpentier's battery, under Lieutenant Jenks, have reached me, but the horses, coming up by the dirt road, will not arrive before Sunday.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &C.,
Oxford, Ala., June 28, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding department, I moved with the effective force under my command (being about 1,600 men) on Monday, the 20th instant, toward North Georgia, the rear of enemy's position. My orders contemplated an interruption of the enemy's line of communication with Chattanooga—his base of supplies. Previously to my departure it had rained every day for about twenty days. The consequence was that the roads of the country were almost impracticable for the movements of cavalry, owing to the high waters and deep mud everywhere, except on the ridges and spurs of the mountains. My line of march by Gadsden, Blue Pond, Alpine, and Summerville crossed the course of the Coosa and all its tributaries (on the south of that river), which were so swollen with the continuous rains that I was greatly retarded in my advance although I moved without any train. Being satisfied I could not possibly carry even a small ordnance train, I did not attempt it. When I reached Little River (a rapid and deep stream forming in Lookout Mountain and running into the Coosa north of Blue Pond) I found it impossible to cross the stream until the next day after my arrival. From these causes my march was materially retarded, while my limited amount of subsistence and forage was being consumed. As I approached Summerville, Ga., I ascertained that there were in La Fayette the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments Kentucky Cavalry. I could not pass this force, leaving it on my flank and rear, with safety to my command. I determined, therefore, to engage it in action, and to surprise it I marched forty-four miles without halting, and attacked the enemy at daylight on Friday morning, the 24th instant. My orders were that Armistead, with his brigade, should attack the town on the west front, and Neely, with his brigade, should attack the south front. It was intended that the attack should be simultaneous by both commands, and should take place at daylight. Armistead's command, however, made the attack first and before Neely had got fully in position. Armistead drove in enemy's pickets at daylight, and in course of twenty minutes he had possession of the entire town with all its approaches and outposts. That portion of the enemy's forces in and near the public square took shelter in the court-house, jail, and hotel, all except the latter being solid brick walls. The doors were closed and barred by sacked corn, the windows were filled with the same, forming loop-holes for enemy's guns, and thus became strong fortresses. Being in possession of the entire town and public square, Colonel Armistead made several efforts to carry by assault these buildings, but was unsuccessful. Subsequently he was captured, afterward escaped and rejoined his command, and returned to the square and renewed the contest until he was finally severely wounded and retired. Colonel Neely's command, having been engaged with a force in his front, reached the square in a short time after Colonel Armistead had withdrawn his men from the square. The assault being renewed, his men combined with Armistead's and occupied all the approaches to the square and the surrounding buildings, forced their way to the court-house, and renewed the efforts to break into the fortified buildings, but it was found impossible to do so without artillery.

We had complete possession of the town from 5 a. m. until 10 o'clock, when I ordered the forces to be drawn off. When the assaulting forces had been thus withdrawn and were returning to their horses, having arrived within 300 yards and in full view of them, a body of enemy's cavalry approached through the woods north and west of the town, suddenly fired several volleys into the horses, producing a stampede among the horses, which became unmanageable and broke in a body to the east and south. This produced a panic among the troops, particularly of Armistead's command, who made a rush to recover their horses, causing much excitement and confusion, and disorderly retreat for several miles, when the main body of the troops were halted and reformed. Some horses were killed by this fire of the enemy, and it is possible that a few were captured.

We captured and brought off a number of horses, arms, and equipments. The number of each will be reported as early as practicable. They are now in the hands of those who captured them.

In the combat with the enemy we had expended nearly all of our ammunition. We had in the five days consumed five of the seven days' rations with which the march was commenced. We were ninety-eight miles from any depot of supplies, and had but two days' rations left. The necessity of my situation left me no alternative but to return to this place, where the entire command has arrived.

We captured 101 prisoners, with which we commenced the march back, but we were forced to march two nights through narrow roads closely lined and almost covered with bushes and chaparral growth, during which time the mounted guard permitted 31 prisoners to make their escape. This escape was not known until I reached Gadsden. We arrived here with 70 prisoners.

From the above narrative of facts it will be apparent that if we had had artillery, even one piece, we would have captured the entire garrison and all its equipments and supplies, and could then have proceeded in execution of the orders of the major-general to the ulterior objects of the expedition with every prospect of complete success. Before leaving I made known my extreme reluctance to move without this arm of the service. Its want was never more seriously felt. I am aware that the major-general, for want of horses, could not supply me, and these remarks are not made in complaint, but as explanation of my failure to accomplish all that was expected and in justice to the command.

Majors Redwood and Lewis and several other officers were killed while gallantly performing their duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy at the time of the stampede of the horses. Captain Harrison was so severely wounded that he could not be removed, and was also captured. I am not aware of a single individual, except those wounded, as stated above, who were captured. We brought off most of the wounded—all that our limited means of transportation allowed. We have no means of knowing the extent of the enemy's loss, but it could not have been otherwise than serious.

I take pleasure in reporting the conduct of the entire command to have been highly creditable until the stampede and panic. Under the influence of this panic several officers and a number of privates behaved badly, having fled from the command clear back and spread most exaggerated and false reports of the character of the

combat. These I shall seek to place before a court for trial. I refer to the reports of subordinate commanders for further particulars.

My brigade commanders (Colonels Neely and Armistead) performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, both officers having acted with great coolness, judgment, and skill.

Colonel Armistead's command suffered much more severely, having first entered the square and received the enemy's fire, and occupied all the approaches to the enemy's stronghold. After Colonel Armistead was wounded the command of his brigade devolved upon Colonel Ball, whose gallantry and skill in command was all that I could expect or wish.

Accompanying this is a list of killed, wounded, and missing. It is believed that the missing are mostly among the stragglers, and generally have gone to the rear and will join their commands.

Having myself accompanied Colonel Neely's command and ordered it into action, I am satisfied that its failure to attack simultaneously with Armistead was owing to the inaccurate information under which I acted as to the distance each had to march to reach their respective fronts of the town, the roads by which they advanced having diverged about six miles from the town.

I acknowledge my obligations for the prompt assistance I received from my personal staff—Major Burch and Captain Pillow, my senior and junior assistant adjutants-general, from Lieutenant Johnson, my ordnance officer, and Lieutenant Underhill, aide-de-camp of Major-General Lee, who accompanied me on the expedition; also to Major Glass, my commissary, and to Doctor Perrin, my chief surgeon, who rendered every assistance in his power to the wounded.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Major ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Subinclosure.]

Return of casualties in Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow's cavalry command, at La Fayette, Ga., June 24, 1864.

[Compiled from nominal list.*]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Armistead's brigade.					
8th Alabama	†2	5	4	14	25
12th Mississippi	.....	12	4	9	25
Lewis' battalion Alabama cavalry	‡1	.....	.....	5	6
Total	3	17	8	28	56
Neely's brigade.					
12th Tennessee	§1	2	1	3	7
14th Tennessee	.....	1	2	8	11
15th Tennesese	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	1	3	3	14	21
Grand total	4	20	11	42	77

* Signed by Surg. E. B. Perrin.
† Maj. R. H. Redwood and Lieut. S. S. Johnson.
‡ Maj. T. H. Lewis.
§ Lieut. R. B. Bone, adjutant.

No. 732.

Report of Col. Charles G. Armistead, Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations June 24.

HEADQUARTERS PILLOW'S BRIGADE,
June 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command and while acting under my immediate orders during the movement and attack upon La Fayette, Ga.:

After taking the left-hand road at the church, eight miles from La Fayette, I moved as rapidly as the nature of the ground and the condition of the roads and bridges would permit to a point one mile and a quarter from the town and half a mile from enemy's pickets. Reaching there at 3.30 a. m. June 24, I called to my assistance a citizen who knew the position of the enemy's pickets and sent him as a guide to Lieutenant McLemore, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama, with a small detachment, to capture, if possible, the pickets. I immediately proceeded to form into column the squadrons of the brigade, armed with sabers and short guns, to charge the town, taking two from Armistead's and Ball's regiments each, and ordered five from Lewis' battalion. The latter, however, failed to come up in time, being far in the rear on account of the falling in of a bridge. During this time I ordered the remainder of Armistead's and Ball's regiments dismounted and formed, to move rapidly into town at the double-quick.

About this time (4 a. m), firing opened upon the pickets by Lieutenant McLemore. Finding from the firing of the guns the distance to the town much greater than anticipated, I determined to move forward at once the four squadrons and occupy the Chattanooga road, thereby preventing the escape of the enemy. This was the work of a few moments. Leaving the dismounted men in command of Col. C. P. Ball, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama, with instructions to form his line in such a manner as to occupy the space between the Dug Gap and Chattanooga roads, in the vicinity of the town, when he should reach that point, Dug Gap road being the one along which we entered town, I proceeded with the four squadrons, leaving instructions for Major Lewis to follow with his mounted command, and passing the retiring pickets of the enemy at the branch, about a quarter of a mile from the court-house, I took a left-hand street, which intersected the Chattanooga road, this being the main street of the town leading to the court-house. Having proceeded a short distance I observed the enemy in small force to my left moving out of large buildings as if preparing to make an attack upon us. I immediately formed a line and charged this body of the enemy, killing and capturing some, the others retiring to a building and refusing to surrender until surrounded. It was at this point the gallant and lamented Major Redwood fell, as I am informed. Having dispersed this body of the enemy, I proceeded to move in the direction of the Chattanooga road. Here I met with resistance from a body of the enemy's cavalry dismounted and formed in the road near the point I intersected it, and on my right. A sharp skirmish ensued, causing them to fall back a short distance in the direction of the court-house. A portion of the mounted forces crossed the Chattanooga

road near this point and held their position. The other portion was used for some time in dislodging the enemy from the houses on the ground in our rear.

At this juncture, owing to the early hour and smoke, I mistook a party of the enemy as friends. I rode up to them until I was too near to escape with safety, and was held a prisoner for a few moments, when an opportunity offered for escaping, which I did without injury to myself or horse. I at once, having freed myself, fell back to the line of dismounted men, commanded by Col. C. P. Ball, about 100 yards distance, ascending the crest of a hill from which I had previously dislodged the enemy. The line of dismounted men was moved forward in admirable order, the regiments occupying the following positions, viz: Ninth [Eighth] Alabama on right, Armistead's in center, and Major Lewis' battalion on left. (Major Lewis, on account of difficulties previously mentioned, was unable to follow my instructions, dismounted his command, and moved forward to the position stated above.) I here directed Colonel Ball to the position occupied by the enemy, and moving his command forward a short distance opened fire upon and drove them in confusion to the court-house. Colonel Ball then moved forward to the Chattanooga road and changed front on the right of the line in order to face the court-house. The line being thus changed and moved forward, the enemy were driven to the court-house, jail, and other contiguous buildings. Two successive charges were then made upon the court-house, but the doors were too strongly barricaded to be forced without the necessary implements. Our position, however, was still held, encircling the court-house from north to east at a distance at no time greater than fifty yards. Here we were exposed to a galling fire from the enemy from the windows of the court-house and other buildings. Finding their mode of warfare cowardly and unprecedented, I ordered the buildings occupied by them to be fired; but before my order could be commenced I was wounded, taken from the field, and the command devolved upon Col. C. P. Ball, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama Regiment, to whose report I refer for full particulars during the remainder of the day.

I cannot close this, however, without expressing my admiration of the coolness and gallantry of both officers and men under my command. All orders were obeyed with the alacrity and promptness of old troops; no intimidation or fear was exhibited. When all did so well it is difficult to discriminate the actions of a few, but to Col. C. P. Ball the command is greatly indebted for the good order and promptness with which it carried itself in the fight. By the death of Major Redwood and the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources in maintaining the good order and efficiency of his command and the discipline of his troops. More especially was this duty onerous when the whole command devolved upon him. I would also mention Lieut. Col. P. B. Spence and Major Yerger, of Armistead's regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, of the Ninth [Eighth] Alabama.

Majors Lewis and Redwood have tested their devotion to our cause by sealing it with their blood. The precise spot where Major Lewis fell is unknown to me, but somewhere on the left nobly doing his duty.

The number of killed and wounded of the brigade, I am informed, has already been furnished.*

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*See p. 997.

Inclosed you will find the reports of Colonel Ball and Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, to which, for more minute details, I have the honor to refer you.

I have the honor to remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. ARMISTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN C. BURCH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 733.

Report of Col. Charles P. Ball, Eighth Alabama Cavalry, of operations June 24.

HEADQUARTERS PILLOW'S BRIGADE,
June 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late attack on La Fayette, Ga.:

Having arrived at a point one mile and a quarter west of the town, my regiment was dismounted, with the exception of Companies A and B, under Major Redwood, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama, who acted under the immediate orders of Col. C. G. Armistead, commanding brigade, from whom I received orders to assume command of all the dismounted men of the brigade, and move at the double-quick into town, and form with my left resting on the Chattanooga road. My command reached town in an exhausted condition, but soon recovered and formed line. I found it impossible to form line as directed, but formed and moved up a hill upon some houses occupied by the enemy. After a short but severe conflict I succeeded in driving the enemy. I here met Colonel Armistead and reported to him my inability to form line as directed. I then moved forward to the Chattanooga road. At this point I halted and changed front on the right of my line, which being executed (the regiments occupying the following positions, viz, a portion of Lewis' battalion on right, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama in center, and Armistead's regiment on left), I moved forward to the court-house and gave the order to charge. This was nobly and gallantly done. The enemy opened a destructive fire from the court-house, jail, and other buildings, which caused the line to fall back to cover, but was soon rallied.

In this charge the Ninth [Eighth] Alabama lost 2 gallant officers—Capt. C. E. England, Company E, and First Lieut. S. S. Johnson, commanding Company F; the former wounded, the latter killed within twenty steps of the court-house. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch was wounded while gallantly leading his regiment. He, however, remained upon the field. At this time Neely's brigade (dismounted) came up and occupied the houses from which the enemy had been partially driven by Armistead's and Ball's regiments. Colonel Armistead having been wounded in the charge on the court-house, the command of the brigade here devolved upon me. I immediately ordered the line forward and assisted in occupying the houses and sharpshooting the enemy.

At this time I received orders to be ready to support Neely's brigade in a charge on the court-house. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama, reported to me that he was not able to command the regiment on account of his wound. This left my regiment in a precarious situation, having already lost severely in officers. I formed my own regiment, and at the signal moved forward. The fire of the enemy was very severe and most of the regiment was driven back. Some few succeeded in reaching the court-house. Having reached the court-house I examined the door and attempted to force it open, but found it too strongly barred and barricaded with corn-sacks piled against it. With the small force I had I saw the absurdity of remaining, and after reconnoitering the position ordered my men to follow me, and escaped by the rear of the court-house and rejoined the command. I found Neely's brigade withdrawing, and, having received no orders, went and asked Colonel Neely what I should do. He replied by directing me to withdraw immediately. I withdrew my own regiment and Lewis' battalion and sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Spence to do the same by Second Lieutenant Garber, Company G, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama Regiment. This order Lieutenant-Colonel Spence informed me afterward he failed to receive.

Having withdrawn, I ordered the Ninth [Eighth] Alabama and Lewis' battalion to mount their horses, which had been moved. This caused considerable confusion, from which the Ninth [Eighth] Alabama and Lewis' battalion soon recovered. Lieutenant-Colonel Spence withdrew his regiment in good order, although he was pushed severely by the enemy in rear and flank. Too much credit cannot be given Colonel Spence for the admirable manner he withdrew. Armistead's regiment, having reached their horses, mounted and assisted in protecting the rear. The enemy soon gave up the pursuit.

Where all acted so gallantly it is hard to discriminate, but I cannot close without calling attention to Captain Harrison, Company H, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama, who was wounded and left in the hands of the enemy (where the fight was the thickest there he was); Lieutenant McLemore, Company D, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama, for conspicuous gallantry and good service; First Sergeant White, Company C, and Private Green, Company G, for their coolness and courage, being the only ones who followed to the court-house. I would also mention Sergt. W. H. Strong, Company I, Armistead's regiment, who, having been separated from his regiment, attached himself and command to the Ninth [Eighth] Alabama and fought gallantly until returned to his regiment.

I regret having to mention the death of Maj. R. H. Redwood, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama.

My officers and men acted with great gallantry and coolness, with some exceptions. Among the latter I am compelled to mention Capt. E. C. Rhodes and Second Lieutenant Garber, Company G, and First Lieutenant Miree, Company H, Ninth [Eighth] Alabama.

Inclosed I forward list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. BALL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. C. BURCH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found, but see Pillow's report, p. 997.

No. 734.

Report of Lieut. Col. Philip B. Spence, Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, of operations June 24.

HEADQUARTERS ARMISTEAD'S CAVALRY REGIMENT,
Near Oxford, Ala., June 30, 1864.

COLONELS: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the part taken by Armistead's regiment in the attack on La Fayette, Ga., on the 24th instant:

We arrived about 3.30 a. m. one mile and a quarter from the town. Two of my companies (A and C) were here detached from the regiment and acted under the immediate orders of Col. C. G. Armistead, commanding brigade. I was ordered to dismount the remaining nine companies and form them in rear of the Ninth [Eighth] Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Col. C. P. Ball. Orders were now given to double-quick. We soon passed over the ground to La Fayette, and hotly engaged the enemy on an eminence on the west side of town. Though my men were much exhausted from the long march and double-quicking, we speedily dislodged the enemy in front of us, driving them to the houses in the center of town. Orders were at this time received to change the direction of my line so that my right would rest on the Chattanooga road and my left toward the road to Dalton. I was then ordered to charge the houses in which the enemy had taken refuge. This was done with great coolness and gallantry by both officers and men, and succeeded in reaching the walls of the jail and other brick buildings occupied by the enemy. The enemy were too strongly posted to be dislodged, and my command was ordered to fall back in rear of the fences and houses within fifty yards of the jail, and to protect themselves from the deadly fire poured upon them by a cowardly and concealed foe. After three other unsuccessful charges, my loss being heavy in each—in the last charge the gallant Lieutenant Bradshaw, Company K, falling mortally wounded, and Lieut. Charles W. Fulton, Company F, was seriously wounded—I discovered the troops, except my regiment, were falling back from town. I had received no orders to withdraw, and sent to Colonel Neely, who was just leaving with his mounted men, asking what I should do. His reply was, "Withdraw to your horses as soon as possible." Just as I was crossing the Chattanooga road with my command we were charged from the direction of Chattanooga by a force of the enemy (mounted), and also fired upon by the enemy in town, who, taking advantage of our retreat, left the houses in which they had been posted. This movement of the enemy threw my command into some confusion. I rallied them under fire poured into both flanks, and drove the enemy back in the direction of Chattanooga. As we fell back in the direction of our horses the enemy again charged us in larger force in the open field. Here Lieutenant Lang, Company D, fell into their hands. We reached our horses not without some disorder, but succeeded in forming my men in perfect line, and was ordered to join the column moving off, protected by the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel White.

When all acted so gallantly it is difficult to discriminate, but I cannot forbear mentioning S. T. Sykes, Company C, acting adju-

tant, for his distinguished gallantry throughout the action, and fearlessly charging up to and inside of the lower room of the jail was remarked by all.

Capt. J. D. Lynch, Company I, being seriously wounded in the early part of the engagement, the command of his company devolved upon Orderly Sergt. T. H. C. Strong, who reported to Colonel Ball during most of the action. He, however, rejoined his regiment before the last charge, and handled his company ably, and displayed great coolness, bravery, and gallantry.

George D. Shelton, first lieutenant Company A, Lewis' battalion, becoming separated from his command, reported to me with thirty-two men, and behaved admirably during the whole affair.

Inclosed will be found the list* of the killed, wounded, and missing of this regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SPENCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Colonels ARMISTEAD and BALL,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 735.

Report of Capt. William V. Harrell, Lewis' (Alabama) battalion, of operations June 24.

HEADQUARTERS PILLOW'S BRIGADE,
Near Oxford, Ala., June 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of Lewis' battalion in the late action at La Fayette, Ga.:

When within a mile and a half of this place we came to a halt and dismounted, except every fourth man, to whose charge was committed the safe-keeping of the horses. Instantly the command "forward, march" being given, we started for La Fayette at a double-quick. On entering it loud and repeated volleys of musketry greeted our ears and told us in forcible language that the ball had already opened. Pushing on rapidly in the direction of the sound, we soon found a portion of our men engaged with the enemy, who had taken refuge in a large frame building, situated in the northern portion of the town. We charged with a yell, captured the building, and took some prisoners. We next attacked a spacious brick edifice, formerly appropriated to school purposes, but lately converted by the enemy into a receptacle for commissary stores. Having in a very short time demonstrated our right to the possession of this house, we secured its Yankee occupants and sent them to the rear. We then marched southward toward the jail and court-house, capturing many prisoners as we progressed. When nearly opposite the east end of the jail the noble, gallant, and chivalrous Major Lewis fell mortally wounded while leading his men to the charge, addressing them in language of endearment and encouragement, stimulating them by word and example to the performance of deeds worthy of the world-wide reputation of the sons of the South for bravery and heroism. As the spirit of the lamented Lewis was about to bid adieu to its earthly tenement, his feeble voice was heard saying,

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* Not found, but see Pillow's report, p. 997.

"Charge them, boys! charge them!" and right nobly did his gallant boys respond. Discovering that we were too far in advance of our brigade, we fell back on Colonel Armistead's regiment and received orders from Colonel Spence, commanding, to form on his left and await further orders.

At the lapse of half an hour the order was given to charge the court-house and jail, both of which we found strongly barricaded. We soon succeeded in effecting an entrance into the jail. Our attack on the court-house, however, was quite unsuccessful, resulting in the loss of many brave men. The sharp rattling of firearms on rear did not allow us to improve the advantages gained in securing the lower apartments of the jail. To meet this sudden and unexpected demonstration we were ordered to fall back to a convenient position. As soon as circumstances would permit we formed a line of battle and awaited the onset of the foe. A large body of cavalry suddenly appearing from the direction of Chattanooga, dashed in close proximity to our line, pouring a volley into our ranks. Our men promptly returned the fire and drove them back. Being then ordered to repair to our horses, we mounted and withdrew from the scene of action in good order and without losing a single horse.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

W. V. HARRELL,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

[Maj. J. C. BURCH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

List of casualties in Lewis' battalion Alabama cavalry, Pillow's brigade.

[Compiled from nominal list.]

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Captain Harrell's company	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	2	5
Captain Brooks' company	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	6
Captain Morrison's company	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Captain Barnes' company	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	3
Captain May's company	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total	.....	1	1	1	6	7	.....	8	8	16

No. 736.

Report of Col. James J. Neely, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations June 24.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Oxford, Ala., June 29, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following operations of the forces under my command which resulted in the engagement at La Fayette, Ga., on the 24th instant:

On the 18th ultimo I received orders from Brigadier-General Pillow to prepare four days' cooked rations and be ready to move with

forty rounds of ammunition. On the 19th I was ordered to take about 600 men from my brigade for the contemplated movement, and to send my trains and disabled horses to the rear. On the morning of the 20th I moved as directed on the Blue Mountain road. At Blue Mountain I was ordered to take a right-hand road, and, moving thence to Jacksonville, cross the Coosa at Adams' Ferry, above Gadsden, and join the brigadier-general commanding with the other forces somewhere on the road above Gadsden. I moved as directed, but found on the 22d [?] that the ferry-boat at Adams' was unserviceable. I then tried to cross at Perry's and Berry's and Thornton's, and found that the boats at these places were either unserviceable or had been removed by Brigadier-General Pillow to Gadsden. I was compelled to go to that place to cross. I was all night of the 22d [?] crossing my command. I then moved to Blue Pond and camped there on the night of the 23d [22d]. Owing to some delay in the wagons transporting the forage and supplies, which were to be issued at that place, I could not move until the next day. The wagons were not at all under my control.

On the morning of the 23d I moved from Blue Pond up the valley toward Alpine, Ga. It should be stated here that I was ordered to send back from Gadsden my disabled horses. I sent back about sixty horses, which were unfit for further service. I moved on through Alpine, and here [*sic*] ordered into camp about eight miles from that place. I had just commenced unsaddling when I received an order to move on. I was informed by the brigadier-general commanding that he had learned that there were about 400 of the enemy at La Fayette, Ga., about fifteen or twenty miles distant, and that it was his intention to attack and capture them that night or next morning. Putting my troops in motion I moved as indicated in the rear of Armistead's brigade of Alabamians. When within about seven miles of La Fayette we came to two roads diverging and leading to that place. Armistead's brigade moved on the left, and I, under the personal supervision of the brigadier-general commanding, moved my brigade upon the right-hand road. I sent forty men from Fifteenth Regiment, under Captain Nutt, as advance guard, who received his orders from the brigadier-general commanding. When the brigade had come within a short distance of the picket-lines the troops were halted and the brigadier-general commanding proceeded to reconnoiter the grounds. After some delay of a half hour, I suppose, I was ordered to move through some old fields upon my left and to the west of the road which we had been traveling, and which ran, I thought, a little north of east. I was ordered to form and move upon the town, the brigadier-general leaving with the advance guard upon the road we had left, with the intention, he informed me, of attacking the pickets upon that road when the action had commenced. It should be stated here that just as I was receiving these orders the firing of the pickets upon the road upon which Armistead had moved indicated that his forces had been discovered by the enemy. A single gun in my immediate front indicated that the enemy had discovered our approach upon that road. While tearing down the fences of the old field through which I was to move, the enemy's bugles sounded the alarm, and almost simultaneously heavy firing indicated that Armistead's forces were engaged. Daylight [24th] was just dawning; I moved rapidly through the fields, formed the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, which was in front (commanded by Col. F. M. Stewart), ordered a line of skirmishers for-

ward, and dismounted his regiment and ordered them forward. The enemy could be plainly seen forming his lines upon the streets of the town in our front. Stewart's skirmishers became engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters, posted behind the houses in his front. The line advanced and drove back the enemy's sharpshooters, took possession of an incompleted railroad embankment, and engaged the enemy. I had in the mean time ordered the Fourteenth Regiment, Lieut. Col. R. R. White commanding, to form mounted on the left of Stewart and advance with his line, and held the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment, Maj. G. W. Bennett commanding, in reserve. My skirmishers and dismounted men soon gained the houses in the suburbs of the town. Rather heavy firing to my left, in the direction of Armistead's forces, continuing, and there appearing to be an enemy in force in my front, I moved the Fourteenth Regiment farther and farther to the left, and Colonel White's sharpshooters, under Captain Deberry, soon engaged the enemy's sharpshooters, posted in the houses of the town. I continued to swing the line to the left, advancing rapidly, driving the enemy from the houses back toward the center of the town, capturing some prisoners. In this manner I passed Armistead's front. The enemy having taken position in the houses around the square, Stewart advanced, being the left, and gained the body of houses near a church and forming a portion of the center of the town. White moved with his regiment, still mounted, around and crossing the main street leading east and west to the west of the court-house, passed to the north of the town and entered an alley running perpendicularly to the main street running west from town, and then dismounted and engaged the enemy's sharpshooters. This alley was about two blocks from the square. The enemy's skirmishers were posted in the houses on the northwest corner and north side of town. Stewart in the mean time had advanced and gained the houses about two blocks from the southeast corner of the square. My line was thus complete, running north and south very nearly parallel with the west side of the square.

In the mean time I had sent to order Major Bennett up with the Twelfth, directing him to move up and take position to the right of Stewart. The enemy had taken position in the brick court-house and jail, the doors and windows barricaded with sacks of corn or sand. Bennett having come up and taken position near Stewart and close to the square, I informed the brigadier-general commanding that I intended to charge upon and endeavor to drive the enemy from his position. Colonel Armistead's brigade, under command of Colonel Ball (Colonel Armistead being wounded), was formed in my rear. The brigadier-general directed me to take charge of the operations against the court-house and to order Colonel Ball to support my line with his brigade. I ordered my line forward and ordered a staff officer to bring up Colonel Ball's brigade. Being strangers to each other, and Colonel Ball being absent from his line reconnoitering the front, the staff officer could not find him in time to deliver the order, but ordered the line forward. The officers objected to moving the line without proper orders. The staff officer then went to General Pillow and asked for an officer of his own staff to accompany him to Colonel Ball with the order to advance. This was done, but created some delay. My brigade during the delay had gone to the houses adjacent to the square, drove the Yankee sharpshooters from them, and captured some prisoners; but finding my-

self unsupported by Ball, I did not leave the houses to move immediately against the court-house. Having the matter adjusted about the orders to Ball's brigade, that gallant officer moved his brigade up immediately in the rear of my position and we prepared for a charge upon the enemy. At the sound of the bugle my brigade moved forward gallantly, and from the windows looking on the square and the trees around it did all they could to drive the enemy from his barricades and walls. Again the Alabama troops failed to give me the support of their entire strength, though Colonel Ball with the greatest gallantry himself moved to the very front. This effort to dislodge the enemy was ineffectual, and finding I was losing too heavily at the exposed windows on the square, I ordered the force to retire again to the protection of the adjacent houses.

I must here mention that while the line was advancing Lieutenant-Colonel Logwood, with two companies of Stewart's regiment, moved to the right of his position and captured one of the enemy's camps and burned the tents.

My lines extended now almost around the square, Stewart in the center, Bennett on the right, and White on the left. I determined to make another effort on the court-house, engage their forces from the windows, drive them from the windows of the court-house and jail, and keep them away until a detail could be sent with ax and torch to fire the court-house. While organizing my forces for this purpose I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to withdraw the forces, he being informed that re-enforcements were advancing to aid the enemy. White's horses being close at hand, the Fourteenth was soon mounted. The other regiments received orders to withdraw. While moving back on the route we came I ordered the Fourteenth Regiment to cover the left flank and to protect the retreat of the dismounted men. Before we had left the town the enemy's re-enforcing column attacked Colonel White and the dismounted men. It was soon evident they were flanking them from the left. The brigadier-general commanding had previously ordered the horses to be moved, and the troops, seeing their horses gone, became greatly confused. The Alabama brigade commenced a race for their horses. The Yankees charged, but White, with the Fourteenth Regiment, engaged them vigorously, and the gallant Major Bennett, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, formed his dismounted men and ordered them to fire. This they did, supporting White successfully.

Here fell the lamented Robert B. Bone, adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, a brave and highly meritorious officer, whose loss to his regiment is almost irreparable.

I ordered my horses to be brought up, and Stewart's regiment was soon mounted and formed. I ordered Colonel White to cover the position, with Stewart for a support, until the dismounted men could reach their horses. Bennett was soon mounted, and I sent him, with Company A (Captain Cox), Fourteenth Regiment, which had been held in reserve to protect the horses, to defend the road by which my brigade had advanced to town, and upon which I intended to retreat with the troops. I ordered the Alabama brigade to move upon that road as fast as they were mounted, having previously ordered Stewart to take the front. White and Bennett fought the enemy, who continued to advance until the troops were fairly in motion.

These two officers and their regiments acted with great coolness and bravery.

I do not think my brigade lost a man captured in this perilous situation. As soon as they had reached their horses all was calmness again, and I was enabled, with the Twelfth and Fourteenth Regiments, under their brave commanders, to protect the retreat, and so punish the enemy that he did not dare to follow me.

We captured about 30 horses, a good many arms, and over 40 prisoners. My troops captured the ambulance of Colonel Watkins, Federal commander, his uniform coat, and other personal baggage. We also captured the colors of the Third Kentucky Cavalry. They were placed in the ambulance, and an effort was made to bring it off. Being upset and broken, and the horses being killed by the enemy, we were compelled to abandon it.

My loss is 6 killed and 14 wounded. None reported missing. I brought off all my wounded but 2, who could not possibly be moved.

I desire to acknowledge the services of all my officers, who acted as become their positions as soldiers and officers.

Too much praise cannot be given my brave men for their cheerful gallantry under the trying circumstances of this engagement and perilous retreat.

A saber was captured by Captain Deberry, Fourteenth Regiment, bearing the inscription, "W. Orton Williams, C. S. A., chief of artillery. Shiloh, April 6, 1862." This officer was, I believe, a member of Lieutenant-General Polk's staff in the first year of the war, and was hung by Rosecrans after his arrest as a spy at Franklin, Tenn., in 1863.

I would gratefully acknowledge the services of my regular staff and those gentlemen (Messrs. Miller and Stephens) who volunteered for the occasion.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. NEELY,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., First Div., Forrest's Cav.

Major BURCH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 737.

Resolution of thanks to officers and soldiers in the Confederate service from the State of Missouri.

No. 5.—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Missouri officers and soldiers in the Confederate service east of the Mississippi River.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Brig. Gen. F. M. Cockrell and the officers and soldiers composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments of Missouri Infantry, First, Second, and Third Regiments of Missouri Cavalry, the batteries of Bledsoe, Landis, Guibor, Walsh, Dawson, and Barret, and Woodson's detached company, all in the service of the Confederacy, east of the Mississippi River, for the prompt renewal of their pledges of fidelity to the cause of Southern independence for forty years, unless independence and peace, without curtailment of boundaries, shall be sooner secured

Approved May 23, 1864.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abercrombie's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Abercrombie's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Abernethy's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Adaire's (Thomas N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Adams' (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Adams' (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Adams' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Akin's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
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Harris' (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.*** See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Harrison's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Hart's (Benjamin R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Hart's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Haug's (George H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Battery.*
Havis' (Minor W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Hawkins' (Edwin R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Heath's (Albert) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Heath's (Joshua W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Henderson's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Hendrick's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Henry's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Henry's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Herndon's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Herring's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Higgins' (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Hiram M. Bledsoe's Artillery, ante.*
Higley's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Hildt's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hill's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Hipp's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Hobson's (Amson W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hoge's (William S.) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Holland's (Orlando S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Holloway's (Edwin M.) **Cavalry.** See *Crocheron Light Dragoons, ante.*
Holman's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holman's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Holt's (T. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Holtzclaw's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Horne's (Elijah W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hoskins' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Brookhaven Artillery, ante.*
House's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*
Houston's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Houston's (M. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Howard's (Homer R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Howard's (Noel B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Howell's Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment (State).*
Howell's (Evan P.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Hubbard's (T. S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Huddleston's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Huff's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Huger's (Charles L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment (Regulars).*
Huggins' (Almaria L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hughes' (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hulme's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Hulsey's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Hundley's (Daniel R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Hunley's (Peter F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Hunter's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hust's (George) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Battery.*
Hutchinson's (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Huwald's (Gustave A.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Inge's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Ingram's (Tillman) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ives' (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th, 35th, and 49th Regiments.*
Jackson Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Jackson's (James) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Jackson's (J. F. B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jackson's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Moses) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Jaques' (J.) **Battalion.** (Official designation not of record.) See *J. Jaques.*
Jaquith's (Austin E.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jeffress' (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Nottoway Artillery, post.*
Jenkins' (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jenks' (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Stephen Charpentier's Artillery, ante.*
Jessup's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Johns' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 7th and 9th Regiments.*
Johnson's (Abda) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*

Johnson's (A. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Johnson's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Johnson's (William E.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Johnston Artillery. See *John W. Mebane's Artillery, post.*
Johnston's (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Jones' (Bushrod) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d and 58th Regiments.*
Jones' (Dudley W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jones' (H. P.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Jones' (Jesse S.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Jones' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Jones' (R. B.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Battalion, Battery B.*
Jones' (Warner P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Jones' (Wells S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Jones' (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Joyner's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Justin's (William) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Kaercher's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Keen's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Keith's (Bradford) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 4th Regiments.*
Kelsey's (R. G.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 10th and 44th Regiments.*
Kenan's (Daniel L.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kendrick's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Hyder A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Key's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Kieth's (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Kile's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Kimbrough's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
King's (Houston) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
Kirkpatrick's (M. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Knox's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Kolb's (Reuben F.) **Artillery.** See *Barbour Artillery, ante.*
Kuhn's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Henry M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Kuhn's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Laird's (Seth M.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Lamb's (Jonathan J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th and 5th Regiments.*
Lampley's (Harris D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Landis' (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Langston's (Thomas L.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Lanier's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Lankford's (A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Lash's (Jacob A.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st and 4th Regiments.*
Lawrence's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Lawyer's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ledbetter's (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*
Lee's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Lee's (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Leftwich's (Jefferson) **Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, ante.*
Lenoir's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lester's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Lewis' (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
Lewis' (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (Woodward's).*

Lindsay's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
Little's (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Lookout Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Love's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Lovelace's (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Lowry's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lusk's (Felix G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st and 15th Regiments.*
Lusk's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lyles' (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 24th and 27th Regiments.*
Lynch's (Connally H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McAlexander's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
McBee's (Joshua T.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 28th Regiment.*
McCall's (James S.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas J. Stanford's Artillery, post.*
McCalla's (R. C.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
McCane's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
McCaskill's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
McClanahan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McClelland's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
McCown's (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
McCullough's (James) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McDowell's (Henry T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
McEnery's (John) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Battalion.*
McGuire's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
McKelvaine's (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 24th and 27th Regiments.*
McKenzie's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McKenzie's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
McKleroy's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
McLean's (Angus D.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
McLemore's (William S.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McMillan's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
McMullin's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
McNeill's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
McNeill's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
McReynolds' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McSpadden's (Samuel K.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
McWhite's (B. B.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 10th Regiment.*
McWhorter's (Meshack L.) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Magevney's (Michael, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th and 154th Regiments.*
Mahon's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Malone's (James C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Manion's (George D.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th and 18th Regiments.*
Manning's (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops.*
Marshall's (James G.) **Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Marshall's (Lucius G.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Martin's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Martin's (Roger) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Martin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st and 15th Regiments.*
Mason's (George) **Cavalry.** See *James C. Malone, jr.'s, Cavalry, ante.*
Massenburg's (Thomas L.) **Artillery.** See *Jackson Artillery, ante.*

Mastin's (P. B., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Mathes' (Pleasant T.) **Infantry.*** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Matthews' (R. B.) **Artillery.** See *Robert Cobb's Artillery, ante.*
Mattison's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Mauldin's (Tyirie H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Maxson's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Maxwell's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *John G. Ballentine's Cavalry, ante.*
Mayo's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Mebane's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Meek's (A. T.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d and 24th Regiments.*
Mellon's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Merritt's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Metham's (Pren) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Meumann's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Miller's (Alexander J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Miller's (Alexander J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Miller's (Horace H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Milligan's (Augustus L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Mills' (Roger Q.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Milton's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Minor's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Nicholas N. Cox's Cavalry, ante.*
Minter's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Minter's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Julius C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Moody's (Andrew E.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 8th and 32d Regiments.*
Moore's (Israel T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Moore's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th and 47th Regiments.*
Moreland's (J. S.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Morgan's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Moritz's (Carl) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Morris' (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Morris' (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Morrison's (Thomas G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Moss' (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Mott's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Murphey's (Virgil S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Philip H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Murray's (Albert M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Murray's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 5th and 13th Regiments.*
Myers' (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Nabers' (James F.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Nall's (Mark S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Neely's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Nelson's (Noel L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Nelson's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Neyland's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 24th and 25th Regiments.*
Nichols' (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Nisbet's (J. Cooper) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Nisbet's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Battalion.*
Nix's (J. J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Nixon's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
North's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Nottoway Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Nunn's (Elisha F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Nutt's (L. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Oatis' (Martin A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 22d Regiment.*
O'Connor's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*
O'Connor's (Dennis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Oliver's (John Thomas) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Oliver's (McDonald) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
Oliver's (Starke H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Olmstead's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Volunteer Regiment.*
O'Neal's (Francis A.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Battalion, Battery B.*
O'Neill's (John) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Orleans Light Horse Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Orr's (S. C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Owen's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Owens' (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 46th and 55th Regiments.*
Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Parks' (Daniel M.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Parks' (Robert P.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Parrott's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Partin's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Payne's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Pearson's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Pennington's (C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Perrin's (Robert O.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Perry's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Perry's (John S.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Perry's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, ante.*
Perry's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th and 18th Regiments.*
Person's (Richard J.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Pharr's (H. N.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Phelan's (John) **Artillery.** See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*
Philips' (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Phillips' (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *John W. Mebane's Artillery, ante.*
Pickett's (Richard O.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pitts' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Porter's (Edward E.) **Cavalry.** See *John G. Ballentine's Cavalry, ante.*
Porter's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*
Posey's (Benjamin Lane) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Post's (Franklin C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Pound's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Powell's (Walter H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Powell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Powers' (Patrick F.) **Artillery.** See *Barbour Artillery, ante.*
Prather's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*

Pressley's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Presstman's (Stephen W.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Proffitt's (Bacchus S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Proudfit's (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pue's (Arthur, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Benjamin F. White, jr.'s, Artillery, post.*
Pulliam's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Ramsaur's (Lee M.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ramsey's (D. Breck) **Artillery.** See *Gustave A. Huwald's Artillery, ante.*
Ramsey's (W. A.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Randals' (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Randle's (Thomas G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st and 52d Regiments.*
Raum's (W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Rawls' (Morgan) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Ray's (Archibald D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Rea's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Reese's (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *John H. Allison's Cavalry, ante.*
Reese's (Warren S.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Reeves' (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Reid's (H. J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Reynolds' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Jacob B. Biffle's Cavalry, ante.*
Rheinlander's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Rice's (Americus V.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Rice's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Rice's (P. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Rice's (S. E.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Richards' (William C.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Richardson's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Richardson's (Robert V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richardson's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Rittenbury's (J. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Ritter's (William L.) **Artillery.** See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Rix's (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Aurelius) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Robison's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*
Robson's (W. G.) **Artillery.** See *Evan P. Howell's Artillery, ante.*
Rogers' (Jefferson W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Romer's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Ross' (Peter F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Ross' (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Rouse's (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Rowan's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
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* Sometimes called 12th Regiment.
† Originally Blackburn's, afterward Foules'.
‡ Also called 4th Regiment.
§ Afterwards 9th Cavalry.
‖ Sometimes called 11th Regiment.

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